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FROM

The Board

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE



BOARD OF CONTROL

OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

OF

MINNESOTA.

PERIOD ENDING, JULY 31, 1902.



ST. PAUL, MINN.:
PIONEER PRESS COMPANY,
1903.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

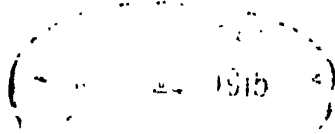
OF

MINNESOTA.

PERIOD ENDING, JULY 31, 1902.



ST. PAUL, MINN.:
PIONEER PRESS COMPANY,
1908.



Records.

Hon. Samuel R. Van Sant, Governor, St. Paul, Minn.,

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of sections 16 and 17, chapter 122, Laws of 1901, we herewith present the first report of the Board of Control of State Institutions, covering the biennial period ending July 31, 1902. Although the work of this board does not include the first year of the biennial period, we deemed it best to cover the same, so far as our means of obtaining information would permit, the preceding boards having been abolished and no provision made for such report.

The recommendations herein contained are offered only after the most careful investigation by the board, many of them, in our opinion, being of vital importance to the state. We earnestly commend them to your consideration.

Respectfully,

S. W. LEAVETT,

WM. E. LEE,

O. B. GOULD,

Board of Control of State Institutions.

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AN ACT

TO CREATE A STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF THE CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE, AND TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATION THEREFOR, AND TO ABOLISH THE STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

GENERAL LAWS 1901—CHAPTER 122.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. Nomination—Term of office—Salaries—Removal—Vacancies.—The governor shall, prior to the adjournment of this session of the legislature, appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, three electors of the state, as members of a board, to be known as a "Board of Control of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office, as designated by the governor, for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as above provided, and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The board shall at all times be subject to the above limitations and restrictions. The chairman of the board for each biennial period shall be the member whose term first expires, and each member thereof shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred (3,500) dollars per annum. The governor may remove any member of the board for malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for any cause that renders him ineligible to appointment, or incapable, or unfit to discharge the duties of his office, and his removal when so made shall be final. When, for any cause, a vacancy occurs, the governor shall appoint an elector to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term, subject, however, to the action of the senate when next in session.

SEC. 2. Oath—Bond—Examination—Witnesses.—The members of the Board of Control, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and that of this state, and to faithfully discharge the duties required of them by law, and each shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office. Before entering upon the duties of his office each member shall give an official bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties under this act, signed by sureties, to be approved by the governor, and, when so approved, said bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state. The ac-

ceptance by any member of said Board of Control of any other lucrative office in the state during his term of service shall operate as a forfeiture of his said office as member of said Board of Control, and create a vacancy therein. The said Board of Control shall be subject to the examination of the public examiner of this state. The claim that any testimony or evidence sought to be elicited or produced on such examination may tend to criminate the person giving, or producing it, or expose him to public ignominy, shall not excuse him from testifying or producing evidence, documentary or otherwise; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce such evidence, provided that he shall not be exempted from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. Within ten days after the appointment and qualification of the members of the board, it shall organize and assume the duties vested in said board, but shall not exercise full control of the institutions until Aug. 1, 1901.

SEC. 3. Conference—Recommendations.—The board shall, after its creation, meet in conference, as often as it may determine, the superintendents, wardens and other executive officers of each of said institutions, or as many thereof as it deems practicable, and consider in detail all questions of management, and the methods to be adopted to secure the economical management of the several institutions, and shall send to such officers such recommendations in regard to the management and improvement of the institutions as may be necessary or advisable, and the board is vested with power to enforce such recommendations and directions. The chairman of the Board of Control shall preside at such meetings, and full minutes thereof shall be preserved by the secretary of such board, who shall be secretary of such meetings.

SEC. 4. Official seal.—The board shall have an official seal, and every commission, order, or other paper executed by the board shall, under its direction, be attested with its seal affixed by the secretary, or any member of the board.

SEC. 5. Offices — Secretary — Salary — Supplies — Reports.—The board shall be provided by the proper authorities with suitably furnished offices at the seat of government, and shall employ a competent secretary, who shall receive a salary not to exceed two thousand (2,000) dollars per annum; and may also hire a stenographer and such other employees as may be necessary. The board shall, by the proper authorities, be also furnished with all necessary books, blanks, stationery, printing, postage stamps, and such other office supplies as are necessary. The members of said board shall report to the governor in *August* of each *alternate* year, and before the meeting of the legislature, and as much oftener as the governor may require, or they may deem necessary, the condition and wants of the several institutions under their charge. The biennial report shall be accompanied by the reports of the superintendents, stewards and treasurers of the several institutions. They shall account for the disbursements for the biennial period just ended, and sub-

mit an estimate of the current expenses of the several institutions for the ensuing biennial period, and an estimate of the appropriations needed for building, repairing, and other purposes.

SEC. 6. Institution officers—Term of office—Removal—Qualification.—It shall be the duty of the board to appoint a superintendent, warden, or other chief executive officer of each institution under the control of the board; the superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer of any of the institutions named, may be removed by the board for misconduct, neglect of duty, incompetency or other proper cause, showing his inability or refusal to properly perform the duties of his office, but such removal shall be had only after opportunity is given to such person to be heard before such board upon preferred written charges, but the removal, when made, shall be final. The superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer now in charge of the several institutions placed under the control of this board, and who is now holding under a contract, for a definite term, shall continue in office until the expiration of such term or contract, unless removed by said board for some cause which would make the continuance in office of such warden or chief executive officer detrimental to the public service. No such removal shall be made until the employe concerned shall be given a hearing before the said board; the decision of said board, when made, shall be final. The officers of the several institutions shall have the qualifications and perform the duties now or hereafter imposed by law, or the rules to be prescribed by said Board of Control. In case of an apparent conflict between the powers conferred by law upon any executive officer of a state institution and the powers conferred by this act upon the said Board of Control, there shall be a conclusive presumption that the power belongs to the said board unless the same is delegated by it to said executive officer.

SEC. 7. Assistants—Discharged—Institution Salaries.—The superintendent, warden or other chief executive officer of the several institutions shall appoint all assistants, guards and employes required in the management of the institution, the number of whom shall be determined by the board. The chief executive officer may discharge any person employed, but shall keep in the record of employes the date of such discharge, and shall place opposite his name his reason therefor. Any member or officer of the Board of Control, or any officer or employe of a state institution, subject to this board, who, by solicitation or otherwise, exerts his influence, directly or indirectly, to induce other officers or employes of the state to adopt his political views or to favor any particular person or candidate for office, or to contribute funds for campaign or political purposes, shall be removed from his office or position by the proper authorities.

The board shall fix the annual or monthly salaries of all the officers and employes in the several institutions, except such as are fixed by the legislature. The board shall classify the officers and employes into grades, and the salaries to be paid any grade shall be

uniform in similar institutions in the state. The salaries and wages shall be included in the monthly estimates, as hereinafter provided, and paid in the same manner as other expenses of the several institutions.

SEC. 8. The board shall advertise for and receive competitive bids from architects, to prepare plans, specifications, estimates and details for buildings, betterments, equipment exceeding five hundred dollars in value, which may be necessary in any of the institutions, and supervising the work of construction on all buildings, betterments and improvements done at institutions under the control of the board. The architect whose plans, specifications and estimates shall be adopted by said board shall receive such compensation as said board may specify in its advertising for such bids.

SEC. 9. Official bonds.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Control to require its secretary and each officer and employe of said board, and of every institution under its control, who may be charged with the custody or control of any money or property belonging to the state, and who is not now required by statute to give bond, to give an official bond to the State of Minnesota, properly conditioned and signed by sufficient sureties, in a sum to be fixed by the board, which bond shall be approved by the board and filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 10. Traveling expenses—Governor's approval.—In addition to the salaries paid the members of the board and the secretary or other employes, they shall be entitled to the necessary traveling expenses, by the nearest traveled and practicable route, incurred in going from St. Paul to places in the state when on official business. No expenditure for traveling expenses to other states, except as authorized by law, shall be made by the board, or by any officer or agent thereof, or by any officer, employe or agent of any state institution subject to this board, unless the authority to make such trip is granted at a meeting of the Board of Control upon a written resolution, adopted by the board, which shall state the purpose of such trip, and the reason the same is deemed necessary. Said resolution, if adopted, shall then be submitted to the governor for his written approval, and if he does not approve the same, such trip shall not be made at the expense of the state.

SEC. 11. Itemized statement—Verification—Payment of Salaries.—Before any expenses of the members of the board, any officer or agent thereof, or before any expenses incurred by others under the direction of the board, or the expenses of any officer or employe of any institution under the charge of the board, shall be paid, a minutely itemized statement of every item of expenditure, accompanied by duly receipted sub-vouchers, shall be presented to the state auditor, duly verified, which verification shall aver that the expense bill is just, accurate and true, and is claimed for cash expenditures, or cash disbursements, truly and actually made and paid to the parties named, as shown by said statement. Unless the statement is so verified, and duly audited, payment thereof

shall not be had. The expense bills of the members of the board, the secretary and its other employes, when so verified, shall be presented to the state auditor for his written audit, before payment is made. The salaries and such actual expenses of the board, and of the secretary and other officers, and the salaries of other employes, shall be paid monthly by the state treasurer upon the warrant of the state auditor.

SEC. 12. Rules—Additional duties.—The Board of Control is hereby authorized to formulate and prescribe reasonable rules and regulations defining the duties and providing for the government of the superintendent, officers and employes of the several institutions, and the said board is authorized to make its own rules for the proper execution of its powers, and may require the performance of additional duties by the officers of the several institutions, so as to fully enforce the requirements, intents and purposes of this act, and particularly so much thereof as relates to the making of the estimates and furnishing proper proofs of the expenditures or use of all stocks of subsistence and supplies.

SEC. 13. Books and accounts.—The board shall keep at its office a proper and complete system of books and accounts with each institution, which shall show every expenditure authorized and made thereat, and said books shall exhibit an account of each extraordinary or special appropriation made by the legislature, with every item of expenditure thereof.

SEC. 14. Uniform system of records and accounts—Expert help.—The board shall prescribe forms of records and the kind of accounts to be made and kept by the institutions specified in section nineteen of this act. In providing for the books of accounts the said board shall establish as uniform a system as possible, compelling similar institutions to keep similar books in the financial operations of such institution; and the board shall institute the keeping of a perfected system of accounts, and requisitions showing the purchase, storing and consumption of supplies for subsistence, construction or other purposes. For the purpose of establishing said system of accounts the board is authorized to employ competent and expert help, and to inaugurate in the institutions on August 1, 1901, the most modern and complete method of accounts.

SEC. 15. Collection of information—Bulletins—Forms.—The board shall gather and present information embodying the experience of charitable, reformatory and penal institutions in this and other countries, regarding the best and most successful methods for caring for the insane, delinquent and criminal classes. And it shall encourage and urge the scientific investigation of the treatment of insanity and epilepsy by the medical staffs of the insane hospitals, and the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, and shall publish from time to time bulletins and reports of the scientific and clinical work now done in said institutions, or which it may require to be done therein. It shall also provide for the several institutions the forms

for statistical returns to be made by them in their annual and other reports. Provided, however, the expense authorized in carrying out the provisions of this section shall not exceed five hundred (500) dollars per annum.

SEC. 16. Biennial report.—The board shall make reports to the governor and legislature of its observations and conclusions respecting each and every of the institutions named, including the regular biennial report to the legislature covering the biennial period ending July 31st preceding the regular session of the legislature. Said biennial report shall be made not later than November 15th in the year preceding the meeting of the legislature, and shall also contain the reports which the executive officers of the several institutions are now or may be by the board required to make; also a statement of the visitations to the several institutions, and when and by whom made.

Such biennial report shall be published under the direction of the state expert printer, to be paid for out of the appropriation for public printing.

SEC. 17. Contents of biennial report—Daily record.—The board shall publish in its biennial report to the legislature the name and salary of every employe of said board, the name and salary of each officer and employe in the several institutions subject to its control. It shall be the further duty of the board to require the proper officer of each institution to keep in a book prepared for the purpose a daily record, to be made each day, of the time and number of hours of service of each employe, and the monthly pay roll shall be made from such time book, and shall be in accord therewith. When an appropriation is based on the number of inmates in or persons at an institution, the board shall require a daily record to be kept of the persons actually residing at and domiciled in such institution.

SEC. 18. Institutions under Board of Control—Powers.—The Board of Control shall supersede and take the place of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, the Board of Trustees for the Hospitals and Asylums for the insane, the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, so far as said board has power and control over any institution other than the schools for the deaf and the blind, the Board of Managers of the State Training School for Boys and Girls, the Board of Managers of the Minnesota Reformatory and the Board of Managers of the State Prison. The Board of Control shall have full power and authority to perform all the duties according to existing laws now devolving upon the above mentioned boards, which are not inconsistent with, or repealed by, this act. The Board of Control have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to the limitations contained in this act, the Minnesota State Prison, Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls, Minnesota State Reformatory, the state hospitals and asylums for the insane, the Minnesota Institute for Defectives, except the schools for the deaf and the blind. The Board of Control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of

the State University, the State Normal Schools, the State Public School, the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. The said Board of Control shall disburse all public moneys of the several institutions named, and shall have the same authority in the expenditure of the public moneys appropriated therefor, as in the other institutions named in this bill, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, and such board shall appoint a purchasing and disbursing officer or officers for such institutions. Said Board of Control shall also have supervision of the construction of all buildings and betterments erected at the cost of this state, but shall co-operate with the local boards of the different institutions in the preparation of plans and specifications therefor. Such Board of Control, however, shall not have control over or authority to disburse any private donations or bequests made by gift or devise by any private individual, to any educational institution of this state, but said private gifts or donations or bequests shall, unless otherwise directed by the terms of such gift or bequest, be applied by such various boards of the said educational institutions, to the use proposed by the terms of the gift. But the various boards now in charge of the several educational institutions shall have and retain the exclusive control of the general educational policy of said institution, of the courses of study, the number of teachers necessary to be employed, and the salaries to be paid; and such various boards shall have the exclusive right to employ or dismiss the teachers and others engaged in carrying on the functions of said institutions, and shall also have the exclusive control of the grounds, buildings and other public property of their several institutions, and of all other matters connected with said institutions, except as herein specifically reserved to said Board of Control. All contracts with employes of said educational institutions and a concise statement of all supplies needed shall be reported by the board in charge of said several institutions to the said Board of Control, and provision shall be made by said Board of Control, by suitable rules, for the payment of the salaries of such employes, and any expenses incurred by the members of said local board and for the purchase of all necessary supplies by such purchasing agent to be appointed as herein provided, as in the case of the other public institutions of this state.

SEC. 19. Powers—Duties—Annual statement — Repeal — Uniform system of books.—The boards of trustees, boards of control and commissioners, now charged with the government of the institutions named in section eighteen hereof and the State Board of Corrections and Charities shall, on and after August 1, 1901, have no further legal existence. All trustees now in office shall continue in office until Aug. 1, 1901. The Board of Control shall establish a uniform system of books and accounts for state institutions, as hereinbefore provided, and cause the same to be examined at least once in each year by the public examiner and annually require settlement with the officers of each state institution. Nothing herein contained shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in

the governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or that vested by him in any committee appointed by him. The Board of Control shall prepare annually for publication a statement of the cost for the preceding year of maintaining each of said institutions, including improvements, itemized so far as practicable, and so arranged as to show the cost of the various kinds of provisions and supplies. This statement shall be published under the direction of the state expert printer, to be paid for out of the appropriation for public printing.

SEC. 20. Investigation—Witnesses—Contempt of court.—It shall be the duty of said board, or a committee thereof, to visit and inspect at least once in six months, the institutions named, and investigate the financial condition and management of such institutions; and in aid of any investigation the board shall have the power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses; to examine the same under oath, which any member thereof shall have the power to administer; and shall have access to all books, papers and property material to such investigation, and may order the production of any other books or papers material thereto. Witnesses other than those in the employ of the state shall be entitled to the same fees as in civil cases in the district court. The claim that any testimony or evidence sought to be elicited or produced on such examination may tend to criminate the person giving or producing it, or to expose him to public ignominy, shall not excuse him from testifying or producing evidence, documentary or otherwise; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for and on account of any matter or thing concerning which he may testify or produce such evidence, provided that he shall not be exempted from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. And it shall be the duty of the board to cause the testimony so taken to be transcribed and filed in the office of the secretary of the board at the seat of government, within ten days after the same is taken, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and when so filed the same shall be open for the inspection of any person. Any person failing or refusing to obey the orders of the board issued under the provisions of this section, or to give or produce evidence when required, shall be reported by the board to the district court, or any judge thereof, and shall be dealt with by the court or judge as for a contempt of court.

SEC. 21. Monthly visitation—May appoint a woman.—The board by committee or its secretary shall visit each hospital or asylum for the insane once each month. If the board deem it prudent, it may appoint a woman who resides within the state, whose duty it will be to visit such hospital or asylum, when directed by the board, and to report to the board, and who shall be paid such compensation from the funds hereby appropriated as is deemed reasonable by the board, upon proper audit of the bill for such services and expenses.

SEC. 22. Board to inspect—What—Examination of Witnesses.—The board or any member thereof, at the stated visits to any of the institutions under its control, shall inspect every part of each institution, and all places, buildings and grounds belonging thereto, or used in connection therewith. They shall make an examination of the general and special dietary, the stores and methods of supply; as far as circumstances may permit, they shall see every inmate of the charitable institutions, especially those admitted since the preceding visit, and shall give such as may require it suitable opportunity to converse with the members of the board, apart from the officers and attendants. They shall, if deemed necessary, examine under oath the officers, attendants, guards and other employes, and make such inquiries as will determine their fitness for their respective duties.

SEC. 23. Report to governor—Failure ground for removal.—The board shall investigate and report to the governor any abuses or wrongs which exist in the said institutions referred to in this act, and any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be good ground for removal, and any failure or neglect to faithfully comply with the provisions of this section shall be sufficient reason for removing any member of said board from office.

SEC. 24. Triplicate estimates—Revision—Purchase of supplies.—The superintendent, warden, or other managing officer, as may be designated by the Board of Control, shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, cause to be prepared triplicate estimates in minute detail, including estimated cost of each item, of all the expenditures required for the institution for the ensuing month. Such estimates shall also include a statement of the sources and amount of all the revenues received by the said institution and accounted for to the state treasurer on the first day of each month. Two of such triplicate estimates shall be sent to the office of the board, and the third shall be kept by said superintendent, warden, or other managing officer. The board may revise the estimates for supplies or other expenditures, either as to quantity, quality, or the estimated cost thereof, and shall certify that it has carefully examined the same, and that the articles contained in such estimate as approved by it are actually required for the use of said institution. When the estimates have been so certified and revised, a copy of such revised estimate, duly certified, shall be sent to the institution, and another copy retained by the board. The certified copy sent to the institution shall be sufficient authority to the management of the institution to purchase the supplies enumerated in said estimate at prices not to exceed those therein named and not otherwise. Said supplies shall be so purchased as to permit at least thirty days' time to pay therefor, and the steward, clerk or other officer of the institution designated by the board, shall require itemized bills to be rendered by the persons who furnished supplies, in duplicate, for all purchases, whether made upon contract or otherwise, which shall be in the following form:

The State of Minnesota, on account of the.....
Institution.

(Date.).....

To....., Dr. (here insert an itemized account
 of the goods or property purchased.)

State of.....

ss.

County of.....

I, on oath say that the foregoing bill of account is correct and just, and wholly unpaid; that exact consideration therein charged for was received by said institution; that neither the same nor any part thereof has since been commuted; and that neither bonus, commission, discount, nor any other consideration, directly or indirectly, has been given or stipulated, within my knowledge or belief, because of the purchase thereof, as therein set forth, or for any other reason. (To be signed by the person having personal knowledge of the facts therein set forth.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of

I hereby certify that the above account is correct, and that the articles therein charged have been received in good order by the Institution.

Steward, clerk or other designated officer.

It shall be endorsed as follows:

No. Institution.

§.....

Passed upon by the Board of Control on the day of and ordered paid.

Secretary of the Board of Control.

SEC. 25. Monthly statement—Affidavit.—The steward, clerk or other officer, who may be designated by the board, shall prepare a monthly statement showing purchases and expenditures of every kind for the preceding month, which shall be signed by such officer, approved by the chief executive officer of the institution, and filed with the board on a day certain to be fixed by said board. Attached thereto shall be the affidavit of such steward, clerk or officer, as the case may be, stating that the goods and other articles therein specified were purchased and received by him or under his direction at the institution, and were purchased at a fair, cash, market price, on credit not exceeding thirty days, and that neither he nor any person in his behalf had any pecuniary or other interest in the purchases made, or received any pecuniary or other benefit therefrom, directly or indirectly, by commission, percentage, deductions,

or in any other manner whatever, and that the articles contained in such bill conformed in all respects to the invoiced goods received and ordered by him, or the samples from which the goods were purchased, both in quality and quantity. If any invoice or statement, or part thereof, is found objectionable, the board shall indorse its disapproval thereon, with its reasons therefor, and return it to the management of the institution, and when the matter complained of is corrected, said statement and invoice shall be returned to the board.

SEC. 26. Pay roll—Triplicate abstract.—When the monthly statement is so made, approved and verified, it shall be forwarded to the Board of Control, together with the original invoices of the purchases, and a complete and itemized statement of every expense of said institution, including the receipted pay roll, for the examination and auditing of the board, which board shall fix a regular time for the auditing of the accounts of the institution for the preceding month. The monthly pay roll of each institution shall show the name of every officer and employe, when first employed, the monthly pay, time paid for, the amount of pay, and any deduction for the careless loss or destruction of property. This requirement shall be observed in all cases, and in no event shall a substitute be permitted to receive compensation in the name of the employe for whom he is acting. When the said accounts are audited, the secretary of the board shall, under the seal of the board, prepare in triplicate an abstract showing the name, residence and amount due each claimant, and the institution and the fund thereof on account of which the payment is made. He shall deliver one copy thereof to the state auditor, another to the state treasurer, and the third shall be retained in the office of the board. Upon such certificate the state auditor shall, if the institution named has sufficient funds, issue his warrant upon the state treasurer for the gross amount, as shown by such certified abstract. Said last named officer, upon being furnished by the board with a certified copy of such abstract as herein provided, shall send checks of the state treasurer to the several persons for the amounts of their respective claims, as certified by the Board of Control. The state treasurer shall preserve in his books a record of each check and remittance in the proper manner, showing the date of the issuance of each check, the name of the person to whom it was made payable, and such other data as may be evidence for the state showing the payment of such indebtedness. The pay roll for each institution can be paid by a single check sent to the steward, clerk, or other officer designated by the Board of Control. If the state treasurer shall require more clerical help because of this enactment, he is hereby authorized to employ an assistant.

SEC. 27. Biennial estimates of special appropriations.—The board shall prepare, for the use of the legislature, biennial estimates of appropriations necessary and proper to be made for the support of the

said several institutions, and for the extraordinary and special expenditures for buildings, betterments, or other improvements.

SEC. 28. Suggestions for Legislation.—The board shall incorporate in its report to the legislature suggestions respecting legislation for the benefit of the several institutions, or for the dependent, defective or criminal classes of the state. The board and its secretary shall, on request, attend the meetings of legislative committees to which such questions may be submitted for consideration, and furnish such committees such information in regard to its doings and the conduct of such institutions as may be demanded.

SEC. 29. All plans and specifications limited to amount of appropriations —Penalty.—The board shall prepare plans for all betterments, improvements or buildings costing more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), for which it may recommend an appropriation, but when an appropriation for any amount has been made, there shall be no expenditure thereof until the board has secured suitable plans and specifications, prepared by a competent architect, and accompanied by detailed statement of the amount, quality and description of all the material and labor required for the completion of said structure; and no plan or plans shall be adopted, and no betterments, improvements or buildings constructed, that contemplate the expenditure of more money for completion than the amount appropriated by the legislature therefor, unless exempted from the provisions of this act by the act making such appropriation. In no event shall the board direct or permit an expenditure for any such purpose in excess of the amount appropriated by law or contemplated by the statute, and the members of the board, its officers and agents, violating this provision, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction the offender shall be fined in any sum not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 30. Contracts.—Contracts may be entered into under the direction of the Board of Control by the proper officers of one or more of the institutions for staples and other articles of supplies, as may be found feasible by the board for the institutions to purchase in bulk for use or consumption for periods longer than thirty days. Such contracts shall not, however, be made except in conformity with the provisions of this act relating to estimates. The Board of Control may, whenever it deems it for the best interests of the state, contract for the purchase of staples or other articles of supplies, in bulk or otherwise, for any or all of the institutions under its control, and nothing elsewhere provided in this act shall be held to restrict or limit the power of the said board to so contract.

SEC. 31. Purchase of Supplies.—It shall be the duty of the board to make specific rules and regulations respecting the manner in which supplies shall be purchased and contracts made for the several institutions, so as to insure the competition and publicity nec-

essary to secure the economical management of each institution. Jobbers or others desirous of selling supplies to an institution shall, by filing with the chief executive officer of such institution, and with the secretary of the board, a memorandum showing their address and business, be afforded an opportunity to compete for the furnishing of the supplies under such limitations and rules as the board may prescribe. In purchasing all supplies Minnesota dealers shall have the preference, when such can be given without loss to the state. When samples are furnished, the same shall be properly marked and preserved for six months after purchase of such merchandise.

SEC. 32. Letting of contracts—Labor of inmates utilized.—Contracts for the erection, repairs or improvements of buildings, grounds, or properties of the institutions under the charge of this board, and for which appropriations have been made or may be made by the legislature, must be let for the whole or for any part of the work to be performed, by the chief executive officer of the institution, subject, however, to the same rules and regulations as herein provided for the furnishing of estimates by said institution to, and the approval and revision thereof by, the Board of Control.

If the cost of the erection or betterment is not in excess of three hundred (300) dollars, the board may permit the management of the institution to construct the same by day's labor, without contracting the work. All plans or specifications for the said erections, repairs and improvements shall be prepared under the board's direction.

The board shall determine to what extent and for what length of time, and by what means advertisements are to be inserted in newspapers for proposals for the said erections, repairs or improvements.

All contracts shall be awarded by the management of the institution to the lowest responsible bidder, subject to the provisions of this act, and the approval of the board, prior to the execution of the contract. The management of the institution has the right to reject any and all bids, and to readvertise, upon the approval of the board. A preliminary deposit of money or certified check upon a solvent bank in such amount as the board may prescribe, shall be required as an evidence of good faith, upon all proposals for the construction of said buildings, repairs and improvements, which deposit or certified check shall be held by the management of the institution, under the direction of the board. The provision of this section which requires all work to be let by contract shall not be mandatory as to the labor on the construction work at the penitentiaries, but the board shall establish such rules and enforce the provisions of this act so that the construction work at the penitentiaries shall be performed in a manner agreeable thereto, with the strictest accountability exacted in the consumption of all supplies for construction purposes, and in the expenditure of the public moneys.

On proper representations the board is authorized to so construct the erections, betterments and improvements at other institutions, that the work of inmates may be utilized, if it is found to be advantageous to the state, and a substantial saving made, but the attempt to use such labor shall not permit a substantial departure from the requirements of this section; and in no case shall any expenditure be made except on estimates submitted to and approved by the board as provided herein. No payment shall be authorized for construction purposes until satisfactory proof has been furnished to the Board of Control, by the proper officer or supervising architect, that the contract has been complied with by the parties; and all payments shall be made in a manner similar to that in which the current expenses of the several institutions are paid.

SEC. 33. Record—Transfer—Managing officer.—The board shall keep in its office, accessible only to the members, secretary and proper clerks, except by consent of the board or on the order of a judge or court of record, a record showing the residence, sex, age, nativity, occupation, civil condition and date of entrance or commitment of every person, patient, inmate or convict in the several institutions governed by the board, the date of discharge of every such person from the institution, and whether such discharge was final, and the condition of the person at the time he left the institution.

The record shall also indicate if a person is transferred from one institution to another, and to what institution; and if dead, the date and cause of death. This information shall be furnished to the board by the several institutions, and such other obtainable facts as the board may from time to time require.

It is the duty of a managing officer of each institution, who shall be named by the board, within ten days after commitment or entrance of a person, patient, inmate or convict to the institution, to cause a true copy of his entrance record to be made and forwarded to the office of the Board of Control. When a patient or inmate leaves or is discharged, transferred, or dies in any institution, the superintendent or person in charge shall, within ten days thereafter, send such information to the office of the board, all of which information shall be furnished on forms which the board may prescribe.

It shall be the duty of all officers of said institutions whose duty it is to make reports to the governor or other officer, at the present time, to make them hereafter to the Board of Control.

SEC. 34. Power to transfer.—The board may transfer the inmate in any hospital or asylum to any other hospital or asylum at the expense of the state, and shall see that proper record thereof is made at the hospitals or asylums, and in the office of the board.

SEC. 35. Questionable commitment.—The superintendents for the hospitals for the insane and the Minnesota institute for defectives are required to immediately notify the board if there is any

question as to propriety of the commitment or detention of any person received at such institutions, and said board, upon such notification, shall inquire into the matter and take such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

SEC. 36. Funds of inmates—Care of.—It shall be the duty of each superintendent or managing officer of the several institutions named in this act to have the care and custody of any funds belonging to inmates of the said institutions, which may come into his hands, to keep accurate accounts of such funds in books provided for that purpose, and to pay out such funds under such rules and regulations as may be established by law or prescribed by the Board of Control, taking proper vouchers therefor in all cases; and every such superintendent shall give bond in such sum as may be required by law, or prescribed by the Board of Control, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and the due accounting for the funds entrusted to his care.

SEC. 37. Moneys remitted to state treasurer.—It shall be the duty of every officer and employe of the several institutions named in this act, to pay over to the superintendent of the institution without delay any funds which may come into his hands belonging to any inmate of the institution, and to pay over to the accounting officer of the institution without delay any funds which may come into his hands belonging to the institution. It shall be the duty of the accounting officer of each institution, at the close of each month, or oftener, to forward to the Board of Control a statement of the amount of the same and the sources from which it has arisen.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Control upon receiving such statement to transmit the same to the state auditor, who, upon receipt thereof, shall place in the hands of the state treasurer a draft for the amount upon the accounting officer specifying the fund to which the same is to be credited, and upon payment of such draft to place the amount so received to the credit of such institution, adding it to any appropriations that may have been previously made by the legislature for the said institution, distributing it to the several appropriations from which it may have been received, or to the current expense appropriation, according to his discretion.

SEC. 38. Protection against fire—Means of escape.—It shall be the duty of the board to compel the superintendent, warden, or other chief executive officer of each of the institutions under the control of the board to provide at each institution adequate and ready means of protection against fire, and to construct proper means of escape for the inmates and attendants where the same are not already constructed, and to establish and enforce rigid rules and regulations, by which the danger of fire shall be minimized, and prevent, as far as possible, injury to the persons of the inmates, and the loss or destruction, by any cause, of the property of the state.

SEC. 39. Inventory of stock and supplies.—The board shall require on or before Sept. 1, 1901, the chief executive officer of each institution under its charge to make a complete, minute and accurate inventory of the stock and supplies on hand, the amount and value thereof, which inventory shall be under the following heads: Live stock, produce of the farm on hand, carriages and vehicles, agricultural implements, machinery, mechanical fixtures, real estate, beds and bedding in inmates' departments, other furniture in inmates' departments, personal property of the state in superintendent's department, ready-made clothing, dry goods, provisions and groceries, drugs and medicines, fuel, library and all other property under such other heads as the board may deem proper. A like inventory shall be submitted by the proper officer of each institution to the board when the annual report of said officer is submitted to the board.

SEC. 40. Gifts or gratuities—Penalties.—No member of the Board of Control, or other officer, agent or employe thereof, and no superintendent, officer, manager or employe of any of the institutions under the charge and control of said board shall, directly or indirectly for himself or any other person or for any institution under the charge of said board, receive or accept any gift or gratuity from any person or persons, firm or corporation who are dealers in goods, merchandise or supplies which may be used in any of said institutions, or from any employe, servant or agent of such person or persons, firm or corporation.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished as provided in section thirteen (13) of the Penal Code, and such violation shall be cause for his removal from office.

SEC. 41. Contingent fund.—The Board of Control may permit a contingent fund to remain in the hands of the accounting officer thereof, from which expenditures may be made in case of actual emergency requiring immediate payment to prevent loss or danger to the institution or its inmates, and for the purpose of paying freight, purchasing produce, live stock and such other commodities requiring a cash settlement, and for the further purpose of discounting merchandise bills for cash when a saving to the state can be made, such bills in all cases to be subject to the provisions of section 25 of this act. A full, minute and itemized statement of every expenditure made during the month from such fund shall be submitted by the proper officer of said institution to the board, under such rules and regulations as may be by said board established. If necessary, the board shall make proper requisition upon the state auditor for a warrant on the state treasurer to secure the said contingent fund for each institution.

SEC. 42. Blanks and forms.—The Board of Control shall formulate and furnish to each institution proper blanks and forms for all statements and accounts necessary to furnish the information required of such institution.

SEC. 43. Appropriation.—There is hereby annually appropriated from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated sufficient thereof to pay salaries and expenses of the board authorized by this act.

SEC. 44. Repealed.—All acts and parts of acts creating the boards of managers, boards of trustees or boards of control of the following named institutions: Minnesota State Prison, Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Girls, Minnesota State Reformatory, the several state hospitals and asylums for the insane, and also the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and all acts amendatory thereof, so far as they create any or either of said boards, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed as of the date when by the provisions of this act said boards are to cease to exist.

SEC. 45. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 2, 1901.

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

To His Excellency, Samuel R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota,

Sir: In submitting the first report of the Board of Control of State Institutions, covering the last year's administration under the old system and the first year's under the new, we congratulate the people of the state, and you, their governor, that the change from the old to the new, from the obsolete to the progressive, from the many boards to the one, has not been brought about because of any scandal or defalcation in the management of the state institutions, but by reason of the evolution of public opinion upon the question and a due regard for the well being of the state and its dependent people.

The subject matter of the change referred to was, we believe, first brought to the attention of the people of this state by Auditor Dunn in his report for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 and emphasized in that for the years 1899 and 1900; it was also discussed by former Governor Lind in his message. In your message to the Legislature of 1901, you strongly advocated the creation of such board of control for the management of the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of the state, and early in the session of that body a bill was introduced for the purpose of carrying out your recommendations. On Feb. 15, 1901, a commission was appointed by you, composed of Hon. C. A. Morey of Winona, and Messrs. Lee and Leavett, now of this board, who were instructed by you to proceed to other states where boards of control were in operation and investigate and report, generally as to the merits of the system, and especially as to its advisability from a humanitarian standpoint. Pursuant to your instructions your commission visited the states of Wisconsin and Iowa, where the system was in successful operation, also the states of Michigan and Illinois, where the subject of a board of control had been under public discussion, and upon its return made a formal report of its findings, closing with the follow-

ing conclusions and recommendations, which you were pleased to lay before the Legislature, accompanied by your special message approving the same. We quote:

CONCLUSIONS.

"1. That Iowa and Wisconsin have succeeded in decreasing the cost of maintenance in all institutions placed under the management of their boards of control;

"2. That they have practically succeeded in eliminating politics from the management of state institutions;

"3. That they have given to those directly in charge of state institutions a wider latitude in which to maintain their personality and efficiency;

"4. That they have eliminated local controversy from the question of dividing the state's bounty and prevented legislative combinations for that purpose;

"5. That they have not only preserved, but extended, the humane, educational and reformatory purposes for which the institutions were established;

"6. A study of the bill now pending before the Minnesota Legislature leads us to also recommend:

"1st. That the bill be so amended that the provision for the payment of money through local treasuries be eliminated and one inserted providing that all payments be made directly by the State Treasurer;

"2d. That a section be added prohibiting political interference with the management of state institutions in any way or soliciting contributions for any political purpose and providing punishment therefor;

"3d. That the board employ only superintendents, wardens and matrons, and that superintendents and wardens be authorized to both employ and discharge all their employes without interference on the part of the Board of Control, it holding them responsible for the successful administration of the institutions;

"4th. That for the present at least educational institutions be excepted and the provisions referring to them stricken from the bill."

In the light of a year's experience while engaged in an honest effort to execute the law in question, and with a better knowledge of the different institutions and the needs of the unfortunate people cared for therein; viewing the question from a practical rather than a theoretical standpoint; mindful of the great possibilities for good that the future has in store for the state and its dependent wards through an honestly and fearlessly administered Board of Control law, we now emphasize rather than abate the conclusions and recommendations therein contained. We do not hesitate to say that many of the conclusions of the commissioners as to the results of the systems in Wisconsin and Iowa may be truthfully applied to

the work of this board during the single year of its existence just closed.

We have decreased the cost of maintenance in the institutions under our control. We have eliminated politics from their management. We hold the superintendents of the institutions responsible for their success and good management and have given them powers commensurate therewith. We have constantly had in mind the fact that the institutions are the property of the state; that the localities where they are situated have no greater proprietary rights in them and are entitled to no more consideration in their management than are the people living in other or remote portions of the state; believing that this course, if persistently adhered to, will in time so delocalize the several state institutions as to practically eliminate from legislative consideration the question of equalization of appropriations for the purpose of dispensing local benefits. While requiring of our superintendents the practice of economy in the management of their several institutions, we have never lost sight of the still higher duties of our position and have "preserved and extended the humane, educational and reformatory purposes for which the institutions were established."

On April 3, 1901, you appointed C. A. Morey of Winona, William E. Lee of Long Prairie and S. W. Leavett of Litchfield as the first Board of Control of State Institutions under the law, and on April 9, 1901, we met and organized, S. W. Leavett being chairman, C. A. Morey being appointed secretary pro tem., and immediately entered upon the difficult and perplexing duties of our position.

The law made it our duty to provide a uniform system of records and accounts to be kept, not only in our office, but at the several state institutions as well. It must be plain and simple that all who had to do with it might be able to understand and master its details, yet comprehensive enough to accommodate the immense volume of business to be transacted and so exact that errors would be quickly detected. It must also be so organized that errors on the books at the institutions would be surely detected in our own office and prompt inquiry instituted as to cause and remedy. It must so provide for the care and custody of the state's property and supplies, the methods of receiving them and their disbursement to the different departments, as to insure the state against loss, either through negligence, incompetency or dishonesty. A complete set of blanks must be prepared for estimates, reports, vouchers, etc., to insure uniformity. The system adopted by the board is as a

whole satisfactory. Minor defects have been remedied and we have added to it as experience has taught us the necessity, and we feel sure that it will prove of great value to the state in the years to come.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge the great indebtedness we are under to the boards of control of Wisconsin and Iowa for the valuable assistance given us in this department and for their uniform kindness and courtesy on all occasions.

INVENTORIES.

We found that in the past the matter of inventories of the state's property and stores at many of the institutions existed only in name; that while attempts at so-called inventories had in some instances been made, they were so incomplete and inexact and so little use made of them that it can truthfully be said they were of no practical value to the state.

There were plenty of accounts showing that millions of dollars' worth of goods had been received, but what had become of them was largely left to conjecture. The lack of inventories, the unbusinesslike manner in which the accounts at many of the institutions were kept, and the business transacted opened ways for systematic and extensive frauds, which, had they been utilized, would have resulted in great loss to the state. On account of the manner in which the business was transacted and the accounts kept it is impossible to determine whether this has been the case.

It is but fair to say that the superintendents of the several institutions referred to were in no way responsible for the conditions mentioned. Under the old many-board system the stewards were absolute monarchs in their departments. They purchased when and where they pleased, from whom they pleased, in what quantities they pleased and paid what they pleased, and the superintendents had as little authority over them as the merchants from whom they purchased. The superintendents had neither the authority to employ or dismiss, hence could but understand that the steward's department was a separate and distinct branch of the institution, from which they received their supplies and of whom they were expected to ask no questions. Now all is changed, hence the deluge of criticism from those who profited from the old system.

The board caused a careful inventory of all the stores on hand at the different institutions to be taken on August 1, 1901, and each steward was charged in the store record of his institution with the

goods on hand, separate accounts being opened therein with every article of merchandise on hand subject to requisition; the goods purchased during the year were also charged to these accounts, and all requisitions (approved by the superintendent and receipted for by the heads of departments in every case) issued during the year were credited to the same accounts. An inventory was taken again on August 1, 1902, and the balance as shown by the store record checked up with the stores on hand by an accountant sent from this office for that purpose.

While absolute exactness is neither to be required nor expected in weighing and measuring large quantities of goods, the present system prevents the misuse of public property to any extent and insures the comparative exactness of the statistics made up by this office. As the statistics promulgated by the old Board of Corrections and Charities were made up from the amount of supplies purchased for a given period rather than those consumed (no account of consumption having been kept), the value of the system from a statistical standpoint can readily be perceived.

Again, there is now but one head to any institution, and that head is the superintendent. He is able to maintain discipline and secure proper and effective service by reason of the fact that he makes all his appointments, from assistant superintendent down, and may dismiss for good cause any employe under him, being required to keep a record of such dismissals and the cause therefor. He is in turn held responsible for every act of his assistants so employed. It is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the good results obtained from this course.

NEPOTISM.

The question of nepotism having presented itself to us, and in order that there might be no uncertainty as to the policy of the board, we issued the following circular letter to the superintendents and wardens on April 20, 1901:

"1. It is hereby declared as the policy of the board, to which it will rigidly adhere, that no relation of any of its members, either by blood or by marriage, shall be appointed to any position under said board, and that no member of this board shall exert any influence, by solicitation or otherwise, upon the managing officer of any institution in the selection of an employe.

"2. That on and after August 1, 1901, no superintendent or warden of any institution under the full control of this board shall employ, or retain in his employ, any relation either by blood or by

marriage, for any position or duty in his institution, nor shall he employ or retain in his employ, after said date, any person who is related by blood or by marriage to the head of the department or to the officer to whom such employe would be directly responsible in such institution."

This rule has been adhered to both in letter and spirit and we feel sure has resulted in more efficient management of the business of the state and better care of the inmates of the institutions.

POLITICS.

It had been argued against the establishment of a board of control that it would be used as an adjunct to politics; that upon the accession of such board wholesale removals would be made to provide places for political favorites and habitual office seekers; that honest, competent officials would be subject at all times to removals from their positions in the interests of whichever political party happened to be in the ascendancy,—in short, that politics would obtain in the management of the state institutions under a board of control. The most determined pressure was brought to bear upon the board, both individually and collectively, by partisans in different parts of the state with the evident expectation that we would accede to their importunities and so verify the argument referred to. The whole matter was speedily and effectually settled for all time to come, so far as the personnel of the present board is concerned, by the following general letter issued April 26, 1901:

"To the Superintendents and Wardens of State Institutions:

"Gentlemen: As there seems to be some question as to whether or not your terms of office expire July 31st, and inasmuch as it is important to you as well as to this board, to have a definite understanding, you are advised that we do not and shall not assume that they do so expire. It will be necessary, however, for you to indicate to us at an early date your attitude and intentions concerning the matter."

In this connection, and in order that the position of this board as to the question of political considerations may be more clearly set forth, we deem it proper to quote from the address of the chairman of this board to the institution superintendents at our first quarterly meeting with them on July 31, 1901. In referring to the subject under consideration, he said:

"While I do not think it necessary, I feel perhaps it is fair to reiterate on behalf of the board that no person will be removed by this board except for cause. We also believe that in order to justify us in holding you responsible, you should have absolute control of every employe in your institution, and we so stated to you in a general circular letter, and to that position we shall rigidly adhere. We shall also hold you responsible for every employe in your institution, and, for that reason, you are to make all appointments without suggestion or influence from this board, and, we trust, from no one else, or source except your knowledge of the requirements of your institution and the qualities that you desire such employes to possess."

The wisdom of the position taken is rendered more and more apparent as we become better acquainted with the needs of the institutions and the methods of management in the past. We believe the precedent so established is a valuable one; that it will be honored in the future by all who have to do with the board, and that a decree of absolute divorce between politics and the state institutions has been entered by the people in the establishment of a Board of Control of State Institutions and the enactment of a law forbidding the exercise of political influence, directly or indirectly, in their management.

ACCIDENT TO MR. MOREY.

Owing to an accident on May 3, 1901, the board was deprived of the assistance of Mr. Morey, one of its most valued members. By a fall down stairs at the capitol, he was incapacitated for work and resigned his position on the board July 1st. The loss thus sustained by the board so early in its official life by its deprivation of the valuable advice and assistance of Mr. Morey at the most crucial period of its brief history, only those who were associated with him can fully appreciate. His long experience in public business, his perfect faith in the Board of Control idea, his sound judgment and decision of character, fitted him in a marked degree for the faithful, fearless and successful discharge of the arduous duties and responsibilities of the position he honored. In addition to these qualifications, his genial disposition and characteristic good nature made him a companionable colleague, with whom it was a pleasure to labor. We are glad to be able to say that he has now nearly, if not quite, recovered from the effects of his fall. On the same day his resignation was accepted O. B. Gould of Winona was appointed to fill the vacancy, and he immediately qualified under the law, assumed the duties of his position and is now a member of this board.

HUMANITY.

During the consideration and passage of the "Board of Control bill" through the Legislature, the one question that seemed most uncertain, the one point upon which members appeared to dwell and about which the people were most concerned, was the possible effect of the proposed change upon the institutions of the state and those cared for therein. The state was justly proud of its institutions, it had expended millions in their creation and maintenance and was apprehensive lest the new departure might detract from their usefulness, lest dollars be saved and the welfare of its dependents sacrificed.

The position of the board and its appreciation of its duties in this regard was so clearly set forth at the first quarterly meeting held with our superintendents above referred to that we may be pardoned for a still further quotation. In opening this meeting, the chairman said in part:

"There are several matters upon which we wish to confer with you,—one, perhaps as important as any, is the attitude of the Board of Control towards yourselves as superintendents and towards the institutions over which you preside. It was said at the time the bill establishing this board was before the legislature that if it should become a law and a board of control were appointed in pursuance to its terms, it would be a board of business men who would look only at one side of the great question,—that of dollars and cents,—and that they would lose sight of the requirements of the institutions and the comfort and happiness of the inmates and unfortunate people over whom the state exercises its protecting control and for whose welfare and maintenance it so munificently provides. I think I may say, gentlemen, that the members of the Board of Control take a much broader view of this great question than that placed in our minds and hearts by the opponents of the bill before we received our appointment. We believe that money can be saved by the introduction of different methods in the purchase of supplies and the management of the institutions, but that is only a minor part of the great duties and responsibilities that rest upon the Board of Control and upon you, gentlemen, in a still greater degree. In saying this we do not wish to be understood as criticising the past, for such is neither our wish or intention. It is a new proposition that confronts us, of which more should and will be expected. The question of the acts of the Board of Control, its discharge of the great trust imposed upon it, and the effect it will have upon different institutions, is yet to be determined. I will say, however, for and in behalf of the members of this board, that we look upon our position as a sacred

trust to be faithfully and fearlessly discharged, unbiased by sectarian or political influences and regardless of personal considerations and consequences."

We believe the results of our first year's work will bear us out in the statement that money has not been saved at the expense of the institutions or the inmates.

There are those, however, who persist in claiming that the inmates of the state institutions are being neglected; that they are improperly clothed, poorly fed and the victims of inattention; that the institutions are no longer efficient; that no unity of purpose exists in their management, other than the sordid saving of dollars and cents; and that humanity is no longer exercised in the conduct of their affairs.

Under ordinary circumstances and conditions we would deem it improper for the board, in its biennial report, to take up and reply to specific charges made by either newspapers or individuals, but the Board of Control idea being new and in a measure on trial before the people, and some of the charges referred to being so atrocious in their nature, we feel that justice to the idea we have been appointed to carry into effect, and a due regard for the people who are to finally pass judgment in the matter, requires us to notice briefly two of the charges referred to, which indicate the character and purport of the many.

On January 31st last there appeared in a weekly newspaper published at Owatonna an article regarding the State Public School in that city, in which we find the following:

"For such price as the board will pay, only the meanest of sweat shop, slop made, cotton shoddy goods can be bought. The consequence of such a policy can readily be imagined. The child from the state school is so meanly clad that he is as much marked by his clothing as the object of charity as though he wore a uniform."

In reply to this statement, Superintendent Merrill, of that institution, in a letter to the board dated Feb. 10th, last, says:

"I will say that such allegations are untrue. The quality of the clothing supplied under the present system is about the same as that supplied under the former system, and in my judgment the children are as well clothed now as formerly."

Again, the editor of a weekly newspaper published at Fergus Falls, in a letter to the Minneapolis Journal, over his signature, on Feb. 8th last, said, referring to the Fergus Falls Hospital:

"Do Minneapolis and St. Paul people know that under the operation of the Board of Control law, introduced and championed by Senator Snyder of Minneapolis, that the butter which 1,500 people spread upon their bread has been bought from the great Armour Packing Co.? Home market is a fine sounding phrase, but it depends where home is and who has got the market."

The writer of the above-mentioned letter evidently intended to convey the idea that the Board of Control were purchasing oleomargarine from the Armour Packing Co. for use at the insane hospital at Fergus Falls. The facts are these: Superintendent Welch complained of the scarcity of butter, and we advised him to advertise in the Fergus Falls papers that he would pay cash for all the butter and eggs the farmers would bring him. He did so, and as a result, in November, December and January, he purchased from the Fergus Falls farmers 9,769 pounds of butter, being all that could be obtained from that source. This not being enough for the needs of the institution, he purchased from the Armour Packing Co. 1,591 pounds of dairy butter in the original packages as shipped from country dealers, at 18 cents per pound, they being the lowest bidders for the business.

These facts not only clearly indicate the motive that actuated the gentleman in his uncalled-for attack upon the management of the institution above referred to, but his honesty of purpose as well. We might fill pages with similar instances, but it is unnecessary.

We have the right to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that never in the history of the state have the welfare and happiness of the inmates of our state institutions been given so much attention as in the past year. The two great boons to all custodial people are plenty of wholesome, well-cooked food, properly served, and a sufficient amount of work to occupy them and so keep their minds from dwelling upon their condition. To these problems we have devoted our best efforts.

The question of what we should feed to the inmates of the state institutions, and how it should be fed, claimed the early attention of the board and superintendents. At the second quarterly meeting of superintendents an exhaustive paper was read upon the subject by Mrs. Mary B. James of Minneapolis. The general discussion of the paper following its reading, which was participated in by all present, clearly indicated the importance of the question in the estimation of all. The fact that the institutional appropriations made for the two years were based upon conditions then existing,

and that the market price of the necessities of life was rapidly advancing in all departments, rendered it uncertain whether we had at that time the means to carry our plans into execution and so we were compelled to postpone this important subject. We have, however, recently taken the matter up and are now negotiating with an intelligent, practical person, skilled in the science of dietary, to go from institution to institution and introduce better and more advanced methods in the preparation of food, as well as the use of intelligence in discriminating between the ration necessary for the laboring man, the "do-nothing" and the invalid, in order that the best and most valuable results from the use of food so prepared might be obtained, and make such suggestions as to the service of food as to create, if possible, in the disordered mind some idea of neatness and taste.

Many of the institutions were formerly served with bread made from "red dog" flour. We purchase only the best grade of "straight" flour, samples being required and submitted to scientific tests as well as the practical test of bread making to determine their quality. Our superintendents are all instructed to refuse to accept any article of food not wholesome, palatable and suitable for human consumption, or clothing not up to the proper requirements as to the quality of material and workmanship.

No distinction is now made between quality or grade of supplies purchased for officers, employes or inmates of state institutions, all being fed from the same general store. In order that this requirement might be clearly understood by all superintendents, we issued the following general letter Sept. 14, 1901:

"All officers and employes of state institutions entitled to receive food supplies or board from the state shall receive the same only from such supplies as are purchased for the general use of the inmates of state institutions, not including delicacies purchased for the sick."

Be it said to the credit of both officers and employes, no objection to this change has been made by them.

Every superintendent is now required to forward to this office on the first of each week a bill of fare for every meal to be served the inmates of his institution during that week. These are kept on file in our office, and we now have full record of what has been fed at every meal served at the several institutions since Jan. 1, 1902. We cordially invite any and all who desire to know whether the people being cared for by the Board of Control are properly fed to call at our office and inspect the record referred to.

We have inaugurated the manufacture of boots and shoes at the State Reformatory for some of the other institutions, and we hope and expect that in the near future all supplies of that character required by the state will be manufactured there.

We manufacture at the Rochester Hospital all the soap used at other institutions, except toilet soap, scouring soap, etc., which we do not deem it advisable to manufacture.

Brooms for all institutions are made by the blind at Faribault.

The Hastings Asylum has not only grown all its own vegetables, but has supplied those used at the Penitentiary at Stillwater during the past summer, daily shipments being made, insuring a ready market for the asylum products and fresh, healthy vegetables for the employes and inmates. We believe that in the near future all vegetables, milk, butter, cheese, etc., required will be produced from institution farms, and a very large percentage of clothing manufactured in the institutions. This means many dollars saved to the state, and, what is more valuable and entitled to greater consideration, it means happiness and contentment, so far as this state is attainable by them, to the poor unfortunates, to whom work comes as their greatest blessing and which in many cases is a prime factor in restoring the disordered mind to its normal condition.

We have matured plans for supplying the state institutions with sorghum syrup the coming year. This article is much preferred by inmates to "cane syrup," and is more desirable for cooking than ordinary molasses. It is our plan to put in one or more modern plants at the institution, or institutions, best calculated to produce the amount required, labor, soil, etc., being taken into consideration, and plant an area sufficient to supply the cane. As we can dispose of about 16,000 gallons at the institutions during the year and the average cost of production will be very small, we expect at least fair financial returns from this industry, at the same time giving our people an article of food at once more pleasing and healthful.

We have extended and encouraged plain sewing, lace-making, embroidery and other minor industries by the female inmates at the hospitals for the insane. We hope for and expect no profit in this direction, other than the amelioration of their condition. We find many of them susceptible in a marked degree to words of persuasion, encouragement and commendation. In one instance a woman refused absolutely to perform any labor or give any attention, but sat sulking and unhappy from morning until night. Persistent effort finally induced her to take first a look then a stitch.

and now she is busy every day and among the happiest of the inmates. We believe that efforts that will produce such results are an expression of the highest type of "humanity" that can be employed in caring for the insane.

Too much "humanity" cannot be exercised by the state in caring for its helpless people, but humane treatment should not be confounded with extravagant business methods or inefficiency in the public service.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The framers of the Board of Control law "built better than they knew" in many ways, but in none more so than in that provision requiring the board to meet in conference the superintendents of the institutions.

These conferences are held at the beginning of each quarter and have proven one of the most important and helpful aids to the board in the successful discharge of its duties. The suggestions and recommendations of the superintendents as to the purchase of supplies, dietary of the institutions, methods of caring for inmates, etc., as well as their assistance in the awarding of contracts and the selections of goods for the several institutions, all based upon long experience in institutional life, have been invaluable.

Papers are prepared and read at such conferences upon subjects suggested by the board or superintendents, a general discussion follows the reading, participated in by all present, and many valuable ideas pregnant with good to the state and its institutions are brought out and eventually carried into practice. Papers read at these meetings the past year covered the following subjects: "Dietary as Applied to Our State Institutions," "The Treatment of Inmates at Our State Institutions," "What Should be Raised on Institution Farms?" "Employees of State Institutions," "To What Extent Should the Merit System be Carried in Case of Employees of State Institutions?" "Corporal Punishment at State Institutions; Should it be Permitted, and, if so, Under What Restrictions?" "The Institutional Newspaper," "How to Reduce to a Minimum the Tendency to Institutional Life."

It will be noticed that the subjects treated go to the question of bettering the condition of the inmates and employees rather than to the finances of the institutions. This is because we believe the condition and welfare of the inmates and employees is of the first importance, the finances being largely a matter of correct business methods.

The conferences are held at our office in the Endicott building, and those who are interested in such subjects are always welcome. The meetings are well attended by the superintendents, it being very unusual for any to be absent. This fact indicates their importance from the standpoint of institutional life.

PURCHASES OF GOODS.

The manner in which the supplies for the institutions are now purchased has come in for its full share of criticism, principally from institution towns and those who, not being able to meet the sharp competition for the state's business that now prevails, have fallen by the way-side.

Estimates are made by the superintendents, about one month in advance of the beginning of each quarter, for the supplies needed for that period. They are sent to this office and amended by the board, in such particulars as may seem best, and properly classified. The schedules are then mimeographed, and, accompanied by full specifications as to quality, etc., sent to all who have signified their desire to compete, stating the day proposals must be delivered. When the proposals are all in they are opened and tabulated and the samples received so arranged as to be accessible. Our quarterly meeting of superintendents is held at the beginning of each quarter, and the second day of the meeting is given over to making awards.

The proposals and tabulations, as well as the samples, are open to inspection by the superintendents, and they take an active part in the awarding of contracts, each selecting such goods as in his judgment are best suited to the needs of his institution, quality and prices being taken into consideration. If the lower propositions are accompanied by samples of an inferior quality, or of goods not suitable for the service intended, they are rejected and those of a higher price and better quality taken in their stead. We find the judgment of the superintendents a very valuable aid to us in the selection of goods, especially clothing and bedding, as their long experience in institutional work has amply qualified them for this duty. This course insures the purchase of goods that are not only satisfactory to the superintendents, but most economical in point of service, prices being a secondary consideration in every case.

Exception has also been taken by a very few people and one or two newspapers to the action of the board in not opening bids publicly and allowing bidders to be present, and also to the fact that

bids are not made public, claiming that it "opens the way to fraud on the part of the board," etc.

When it is remembered that we have upwards of 700 names on our mailing list, and that upwards of 500 of them make proposals, it will be readily seen by any reasonable person how absurd it would be for us to attempt to open and tabulate the proposals in the presence of 500 bidders, especially as it takes our entire office force about ten days to do the work. Regarding non-publication of proposals, we have found the plan works exceedingly well practically, as it keeps bidders "guessing" how close they must figure to get the business. We believe our success in purchasing goods is largely attributable to this system, and that it has saved the state many thousands of dollars. As to "opening the way to fraud by the board," all proposals are subject to inspection by the twelve superintendents, and nearly every proposal actually passes through the hands of some one of them, hence fraud would be impossible without detection, unless it is presumed that these twelve estimable gentlemen, together with the ten employes in our office, would enter into a conspiracy with the three members of the board to defraud the state or work injustice to bidders. We are slow to believe that there are many people who think this would be possible.

In addition, our office contains every proposal made to us for the sale of goods. They are open for inspection at any and all times by the Governor of the state, the Public Examiner, committees from either branch of the Legislature, or by any court of record. It seems to us that under all the circumstances it can safely be left to the Board of Control, no matter what its personnel may be, to use its judgment in the matter without fear of loss to the state. We might add that the "exceptions" to these methods referred to do not come from the people upon our mailing list.

A complaint has also been made, principally by institution towns, concerning the "outrageous conduct of the Board of Control in purchasing nearly all of the goods required by the state from eastern parties and so discriminating against the home market." On account of this oft-repeated charge, we have looked up the matter very carefully and append the following table showing the results of our investigation. The figures given for the year ending July 31, 1901, were compiled for us by the stewards from the official records of the several institutions; those for the year ending July 31, 1902, were taken from our books.

For the year ending July 31, 1901, the following purchases were made under the old system:

In towns where institutions are located.....	\$801,365.08
In state of Minnesota, outside institutions towns.....	263,337.69
In other states.....	67,850.67
Total purchases.....	\$632,053.39

For the year ending July 31, 1902, the following purchases were made by the Board of Control:

In towns where institutions are located.....	\$146,706.75
In state of Minnesota, outside institutions towns.....	371,377.75
In other states.....	60,468.06
Total purchases.....	\$578,547.56

It needs but a glance at the above table to properly diagnose the case. Heretofore the institutions have been run for the benefit of the institution towns; now they are run for the benefit of the institutions and incidentally for the benefit of the state as well.

We take this opportunity to thank the Minnesota jobbers, not only for their considerate treatment of the board and their willingness to aid us in every way possible, but also for the spirit of determination with which they have gone after the business of the state and so contributed largely to our success as a board.

In every case where the price and quality of goods have entitled non-resident bidders to contracts they have been so awarded, which statement can easily be corroborated by the superintendents should anyone desire it. We feel sure that but few, if any, of our jobbers will unite with the narrow-mindedness that is calling for legislation to prevent the board from purchasing goods in other states.

NURSES AND ATTENDANTS.

The question of obtaining nurses at some of the state institutions is becoming more and more serious each year. Training schools for nurses are in successful operation at the insane hospitals and School for Feeble Minded. They consist of a two years' course of lectures, reading, study and practice. The examinations are rigidly conducted by the faculties of the respective institutions, and upon a successful and satisfactory completion of the course, students are awarded diplomas. Graduate nurses are much more valuable to the institutions than non-graduates, and are much sought after by other states.

The position of nurse in an insane hospital or feeble minded institution is not a desirable one. There are so many disagreeable features connected with the service, so much patience and forbear-

ance required, the constant strain upon the nervous system is so great and the hours of service so long, that persons are rare who have the natural qualifications and physical endurance and perseverance to become successful in the profession. We are certain the state has not heretofore given this question proper consideration.

We believe separate cottages should be provided at the institutions named where nurses and attendants could sleep apart from their scene of labor, where they could receive their friends, hold social functions, feel that they had a home, and that faithful service was appreciated by the people of the state. The expense attending this departure from the present system would be returned to the state with interest, in better and more valuable service.

The government rewards long and faithful service in the army and navy by fixing an age for retirement upon three-fourths pay, and in the rank and file a time of service upon which they may also be retired upon three-fourths pay. Many corporations are also moving in the same direction, and it is time for the State of Minnesota to take steps looking to a similar course. There is no class of employes to whom the state is so much indebted, or of whom so much is expected, as the faithful, patient, long-serving nurse at the above-named institutions, and when they have prepared themselves for the work by the required course of study, and have faithfully and continuously served the state for the number of years to be fixed by law, they should be retired upon three-fourths pay, and, for a still longer time of service, upon full pay for the remainder of their natural lives. This course would solve the nurse problem for the institutions, insure continuous, and therefore better, service, as well as more intelligent, humane and satisfactory care of inmates, and be an act of but simple justice to those devoting their lives to the cause of charity in the service of the state.

INSURANCE.

The matter of insurance of the property of the state claimed our early attention. We found a great variety of rates in force, ranging from 85 cents to \$4 per \$100 for three years, carrying the conviction that the rates at each institution had been fixed by the local agents of the companies to suit themselves. We opened negotiations with Mr. Walter I. Fisher, secretary of the Board of Minnesota and Dakota Underwriters, and finally secured from that board a uniform rate of one per cent for three years upon all the state's property, including the buildings at the fair grounds, the Univer-

sity and all its branches, and both capitol buildings, except the State's Prison at Stillwater, which the manufacture of binding twine renders a hazardous risk. We, however, secured a reasonable concession there.

We met with much opposition to the rate from many insurance companies, some of them refusing to write the fair ground risk at the rate agreed upon. After trying in vain to bring all the companies into line, we cancelled all policies upon state property and re-wrote the entire line in those companies that were willing to write upon all property of the state at the agreed rate. This course caused much adverse criticism from local agents at institution towns, but we felt justified in the action taken. We acknowledge obligations to Mr. Fisher for his courteous treatment and hearty co-operation in the settlement of the difficult problem, and also to the state agents of those companies that accepted the situation without murmur, and by so doing aided us so materially in the consummation of our purpose.

We also found that there was so little uniformity under the old system that policies were expiring almost every day in the year. We re-wrote all the policies for three years as of date Aug. 1, 1901, and hereafter all policies upon state institutions under our control will expire upon the same day, with the single exception of the prison at Stillwater, where, as above stated, this course could not be adopted.

The state is now carrying about \$3,500,000 insurance, and the new rate obtained by the board constitutes a saving of upwards of \$16,000. The insurance is now systematically written in companies in good standing under a uniform policy, and is in much better shape every way, as many of the old policies were invalid in case of loss by reason of non-compliance with the insurance laws.

INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION OF JAILS, LOCKUPS AND POOR HOUSES.

The claim has been repeatedly made, individually and through the public press, that the Board of Control was not giving sufficient attention to this question; that under the old management great care was taken that all such buildings should be clean, safe from fire and more "humane" places of confinement; that all others were condemned, and for this reason, if for no other, the Board of Corrections and Charities should be restored. We append a table that speaks for itself.

For the year ending July 31, 1901, there were inspected by the Board of Corrections and Charities as follows:

County jails	22
Poor houses.....	14
Lockups	23
Total inspected.....	59
Total condemned.....	7

For the year ending July 31, 1902, there were inspected by the Board of Control of State Institutions as follows:

County jails	43
Poor houses	22
Lockups	147
Total inspected.....	212
Total condemned.....	23

We hope to give this important subject still better attention the coming year.

DEPORTATIONS.

The deportation of non-resident paupers, insane and feeble-minded people is a most valuable adjunct to the economic management of the institutions. It prevents other states from unloading this class of dependents upon us and insures their return to foreign countries when they belong there. As it costs the state nearly \$160 per capita per year to support these people, and many of them live to a ripe old age, it needs no elaboration of the subject to show its importance to the state. To this department we have given especial attention and the following comparative table showing the work of the two years just closed,—the one under the old system, the other under the new,—justifies us in saying that this subject has never received greater care and attention than it has in the hands of the Board of Control.

For the year ending July 31, 1901, there were deported by the Board of Corrections and Charities as follows:

Insane people.....	39
Vagrants	3
Reformatory inmates.....	2
Soldiers' home.....	1
Blind	1
Tuberculosis	1
Total deportations.....	47
Total cases investigated.....	72

For the year ending July 31, 1902, there were deported by the Board of Control of State Institutions as follows:

Insane people.....	67
Feeble minded.....	2
Vagrants	1
Reformatory inmates.....	1
Tuberculosis	1
Total deportations.....	72
Total cases investigated.....	105

An increase of 53 per cent during the first year of our management. The saving to the state is simply a matter of computation for one year, and an estimate may easily be made of how much it will amount to in the years to come.

The deportations for the year 1901 were made at an expense of \$4,275, or an average per capita cost of \$90.95; those for the year 1902, at an expense of \$5,180, or an average per capita cost of \$72. Attention is called to the additional number of cases investigated the past year only for the purpose of showing increased activity in endeavor to have not only each separate state, but the United States as well, care for its own dependents.

We find that in the report of the Board of Corrections and Charities for the years 1897 and 1898 they took the position that they had saved the state \$1,000 for each deportation made. We quote: "From statistics of our state hospitals, I have calculated the average cost to the state of each insane patient committed at the least \$1,000. Secretary Titus, of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospitals, after some careful calculations, says that this estimate is too low." Again in the report for the years 1899 and 1900 they say: "After two years more experience, we see no reason to change the estimate made two years ago, that the average cost to the state of maintaining an insane person will exceed \$1,000. Other states place their cost at a much higher figure. Upon this basis the amount saved to the state by the deportations made during the period will be \$106,000." Following the precedent so established we have a right to say that by the deportation of twenty-five more people in 1902 than were deported in 1901 the state has made an additional saving of \$25,000.

EXPENSES.

The following table shows the comparative cost to the state of the old system and the new, so far as the expenses of the boards are concerned:

VARIOUS BOARDS.

	Year Ending July 31, 1901.
Corrections and charities.....	\$7,601.19
School for defectives.....	4,302.76
Insane hospitals.....	4,212.85
State prison.....	2,632.60
State reformatory.....	1,261.55
State public school.....	292.24
State training school.....	197.23
Normal schools.....	2,930.72
Total	\$23,431.04

BOARD OF CONTROL.

	Year Ending July 31, 1902.
Salaries of members.....	\$10,500.00
Salaries of employes.....	8,314.37
Traveling expenses.....	468.34
Books and stationery.....	1,024.41
Postage.....	476.74
Express, telegrams, etc.....	412.05
Furniture.....	52.54
Rent.....	715.00
Miscellaneous.....	125.96
Total	\$22,089.41

In explanation of the foregoing table, so far as it relates to the expenses of the Board of Control, it should be noted that its preliminary expenses prior to taking charge of the state institutions on Aug. 1, 1901, are not included for the reason that the expenses of the old boards do not cover that period. For the information of all concerned we append the following table of expenses from the time of the organization of the Board of Control on April 9, 1901, up to and including July 31 of the same year. Because of the fact that the \$1,000 expense for attorneys' fees is not a legitimate expense of the Board of Control, but was forced upon us by the action of the Normal Board, we have not included the same in above table.

Salaries of members.....	\$3,266.44
Traveling expenses.....	109.88
Salaries of employes.....	792.69
Steel file cases, furniture, typewriters, etc.....	981.71
Books and stationery.....	527.48
Postage.....	84.20
Attorneys' fees, account Normal School litigation.....	1,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	45.61
Total	\$6,808.01

A brief analysis of the same table will prove both interesting and instructive. It will be seen that the expense properly chargeable to the Board of Control, which is always in session, including its employes, the large amount of travel and attendant expenses necessary in the economic expenditure of nearly a million and a half dollars yearly, is over \$1,300 less than the expenses of the boards it superseded, which were in session but a few days each year.

The expense lists of the many boards were made up as follows:

Salaries and per diem of members.....	\$7,666.00
Salaries of employes.....	8,875.11
Traveling expenses.....	2,573.72
All other expenses.....	4,316.21

Of the per diem and salaries charged as above, the insane hospital board made up \$2,390, the resident directors of the normal schools \$1,500, and the Board of Control of the State Public School at Owatonna \$117, making a total outlay for salaries and per diem for those boards of \$4,007. We find no warrant of law for the payment of the last-mentioned salaries and per diem charged, except in the case of the resident directors of the normal schools, who, prior to June 2, 1900, drew such salary as institution treasurer under Section 3847 General Statutes.

A member of one of the boards in question, while drawing a salary of \$600 per year as secretary, charged up a per diem bill of \$625, a bill for preparing biennial report of \$32.96, and railroad travel of upwards of \$200. This, if he happened to travel on a pass, would make his net receipts for the year nearly \$1,500.

A member of another board, while drawing a salary as secretary, charged the state \$84 per year for the use of his own office and \$70 per year for making contracts. May we inquire, in view of the foregoing cases, what is a secretary for?

In the item of traveling expenses for the old boards, we find the sum of \$2,573.72, as against \$468.34 for the Board of Control and all its employes for the same length of time. We find that the greater part of this is for railroad travel. From the best obtainable information, we believe that there were members of some of the boards we superseded who have for years systematically charged the state for railroad expenses never incurred by reason of the fact that they held passes over the lines traveled. We believe this practice to be pernicious and subversive of good government and that it cannot be too severely condemned.

We have been furnished with annual transportation by the railroads upon which the different state institutions are located, which has very materially reduced the expenses of the board. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation of this courtesy on the part of such companies.

DISPOSITION OF BALANCES.

It has been the custom in the past to carry unexpended balances of yearly appropriations for current expenses on the books for one year after the close of the period for which they were made in order that they might be used to meet a subsequent deficiency should any occur. We believe this course to be unwise and a temptation to possible extravagance. For these reasons we decided to establish a precedent in this regard, which we hope and believe will be honored in the future, by the following letter to the State Auditor, which speaks for itself:

"Sept. 1, 1902.

"Hon. R. C. Dunn, State Auditor, St. Paul, Minn.,

"Dear Sir: Will you please cancel and cover into the state treasury the following balances remaining to the credit of the several state institutions on July 31, 1902:

Anoka State Asylum—support fund.....		\$11,741.06
Hastings State Asylum—support fund.....		7,391.88
Fergus Falls State Hospital—		
Support fund.....	\$52,811.31	
Repair fund	3,046.57	
		55,857.88
Rochester State Hospital—		
Support fund.....	\$12,412.12	
Silo balance.....	23.40	
Smoke stack balance.....	20.70	
Library balance	17.90	
		12,474.12
St. Peter State Hospital—support fund.....		21,641.73
School for the Blind, Faribault—		
Support fund.....	\$1,033.07	
Shop fund.....	11.54	
Iron bedsteads	12.80	
		1,057.41
School for the Deaf, Faribault—		
Support fund.....	\$2,158.12	
Pipe covering	1.30	
		2,159.42
School for Feeble Minded, Faribault—		
Support fund	\$8,183.62	
South hospital wing.....	21.90	
		8,205.52
State Public School, Owatonna—		
Support fund.....	\$70.13	
State agency	1,362.97	
		1,433.10

State Training School, Red Wing—support fund.....		7,753.40
State Reformatory, St. Cloud—support fund.....		5,519.81
State Prison, Stillwater—		
Support fund.....	\$13,408.41	
Repairs	328.21	
		13,736.62
Mankato Normal School—support fund.....		648.84
Moorhead Normal School—support fund.....		1,520.61
St. Cloud Normal School—support fund.....		3,054.18
Winona Normal School—support fund.....		657.95
Total to be covered into the treasury as above..		\$154,853.53"

The following summary of comparisons for the three years last past will not only prove interesting, but clearly indicate the situation in this regard had the present policy been heretofore adopted.

For the year ending July 31, 1900, there were five institutions that failed to live within their yearly appropriations, aggregating a deficiency of \$5,610.53, and nine that did live within the yearly appropriations, aggregating a surplus of \$42,065, which should have been covered into the treasury.

For the year ending July 31, 1901, there were twelve institutions that failed to live within their yearly appropriations, aggregating a deficiency of \$22,618.63, and four that did live within the yearly appropriation, aggregating a surplus, which should have been covered into the treasury, of \$36,051.53.

For the year ending July 31, 1902, there were no institutions that failed to live within their yearly appropriations, and consequently there were no deficiencies to account for, and sixteen institutions that did live within their yearly appropriations, aggregating a surplus, which was covered into the treasury, of \$110,375.59. In addition we caused to be covered into the treasury what remained of the two previous years' balances, amounting to \$44,477.94, aggregating a total of \$154,853.53, as above.

SAVINGS.

Conscious of the fact that the inmates of our state institutions have been at least as well fed and clothed during the past year as in any former year of their existence, and with the absolute knowledge that any charge to the contrary cannot be substantiated, we approach this subject with a great deal of satisfaction.

It is also a source of gratification that little has been saved by the reduction of salaries, and that, principally, in carrying out that provision of the law which requires us to make salaries uniform. In some instances, as in the steward's office, where the labor and responsibility have been materially decreased by reason of the new

system inaugurated, the reduction was material. Yet taken as a whole the reduction has been small. On account of the increase in the cost of maintenance by reason of the advanced prices on the necessities of life, we made a horizontal advance of 10 per cent upon all salaries of less than \$100 per month, taking effect June 1st, last.

We also feel gratified to say that no reduction was made in the salaries of nurses and attendants, and in the farther fact that we gave the superintendents authority, in consideration of meritorious and faithful service, to increase the pay, not exceeding \$10 per month, of all employes drawing a salary of \$25 per month or less. The increase under this rule has been material.

It should be borne in mind that the past year has been a hard one for the Board of Control to make a favorable showing financially, as compared with former years, by reason of the almost continuous advance in the market price of many of the necessities of life. This advance ranges from 1 to 35 per cent, and in some cases greatly exceeding this amount, as, for instance, potatoes, where the increase in price was 150 per cent over the market prices that prevailed during the previous year. The three items of potatoes, meat and butter alone, by reason of partial failure of crops, cost of feed and consequent advance in prices, have cost us in excess of the previous year's prices \$25,090.42. It is quite true that in some classes of goods there was no advance, and in others there was a small decline, but these classes are so few in number that they do not affect the general results.

We have taken some trouble to get information along these lines and the conclusions arrived at are based upon letters from many leading jobbers, and we have every reason to believe that their estimates are conservative in every case. But in order that we might be absolutely certain that our conclusions are borne out by facts, we have confined ourselves within a still more conservative estimate when we say that the general advance in all lines of goods we have purchased for the year ending July 31, 1902 (not including meat, potatoes and butter), over that of the previous year, has exceeded 5 per cent. That we are justified in considering this advance in market prices, when comparing cost of maintenance for the year just closed with the previous year, seems to us beyond question. It was a contingency for which we were in no way responsible and which increased the cost of maintenance very materially. It is but fair to presume that had the same markets pertained the previous year the cost of maintenance would have been

increased accordingly, as it has been for the year just closed, and that we could not have shown such a reduction in expenses as we have, paying the large advance in cost of supplies, unless we had made large savings in other directions. It is also true that comparisons, to be valuable, must be based upon the same general conditions.

By the same course of reasoning, having given more attention to the question of deportations, and having deported 72 non-resident dependents during the past year at an average cost of \$19.02 less than they were deported for the previous year, we are entitled to credit for the same, as hereinbefore stated.

At the first glance it would appear from the following table that the per capita savings in the cost of maintenance at the Rochester Hospital over the previous year has been only \$144.04. An analysis of the situation will show that this is not a fair statement of the case.

Owing to drought and consequent markets, we were compelled to purchase last year 6,196 bushels of potatoes for this institution at an average price of 70 cents per bushel, costing us \$4,337.20. By reason of good crops and low markets the previous year, but 5,330 bushels were purchased at an average cost of \$0.296 per bushel, aggregating \$1,577.68, a balance against the showing of the board of \$2,759.52.

On account of the advance in prices of meat products we were compelled to pay for meat alone at the Rochester Hospital for the year just closed \$3,065.50 more than was paid for the previous year, making a still further balance against the Board of Control showing of that amount.

For the same reasons as above, we paid \$1,773.18 more for butter for the same institution than was paid the previous year. If we add to this amount 5 per cent, the reasonable average market advance in all other classes of goods purchased at the Rochester Hospital for the past year, it would amount to nearly \$2,000 additional.

It will be readily admitted that had we not decreased the expenses of the institution in other directions, we could not have paid the additional market prices for all classes of goods and still make a saving of \$144.04 over the previous year; that in fact there was an actual saving of upwards of \$8 per capita at the Rochester Hospital.

The following concise table has been prepared expressly for this portion of our report that the matter of comparison of expenses

and net savings under our management might be clearly set forth, and is based upon reports of superintendents, now on file in our office. In this tabulation the current receipts and annual inventories have been taken into consideration. Other and more elaborate tables will be found farther on in this report corroborating in every detail the synopsis here made.

	Year.	Per Cap. Cost.	Decrease.	Av. No. Inmates.	Saving over Year 1901.
Anoka Asylum.....	1901	\$165.31		118	
Anoka Asylum.....	1902	116.70	\$48.61	121.3	\$5,896.39
Hastings Asylum.....	1901	172.52		122.7	
Hastings Asylum.....	1902	137.08	34.54	133.5	4,611.00
Fergus Falls Hospital.....	1901	140.80		1,323	
Fergus Falls Hospital.....	1902	125.49	15.40	1,359.1	20,930.14
Rochester Hospital.....	1901	151.24		1,101.8	
Rochester Hospital.....	1902	151.11	*.13	1,108	144.04
St. Peter Hospital.....	1901	175.79		935.9	
St. Peter Hospital.....	1902	154.89	20.90	971.4	20,302.26
School for Deaf.....	1901	210.91		239	
School for Deaf.....	1902	192.41	18.50	257	4,754.50
School for Blind.....	1901	260.64		78.1	
School for Blind.....	1902	265.17	†4.47	76.2	340.17
School for Feeble Minded.....	1901	154.19		727.4	
School for Feeble Minded.....	1902	143.27	10.92	769	8,397.48
State Public School.....	1901	169.45		252.4	
State Public School.....	1902	152.79	16.66	228.4	3,805.14
State Training School.....	1901	153.19		383.6	
State Training School.....	1902	138.51	14.68	390.9	5,738.41
Reformatory, St. Cloud.....	1901	360.24		141.5	
Reformatory, St. Cloud.....	1902	290.70	79.54	170.7	18,577.48
State Prison, Stillwater.....	1901	79.87		495.7	
State Prison, Stillwater.....	1902	48.62	†31.25	547.8	17,118.75
Total					\$105,615.85

*Owing to the omission of an item when making the institution inventory the figures here given differ from those named in advance sheets.

†These figures differ from those given in advance sheets on account of error by steward in his report of movement of population.

‡Profits on binder twine business not included.

The foregoing table shows the net savings for the year ending July 31, 1902, over the expenditures for the previous year of \$105,615.85; to this should be added the amount saved by readjustment of insurance rates, \$16,433.24; also market advance on supplies purchased (not including meat, butter and potatoes) aggregating \$439,957.66, at 5 per cent, \$20,950.36; also market advance on purchases of meat, butter and potatoes, aggregating \$138,589.93 (not included in above), \$25,090.42; also deporting 72 people at a less per capita cost than that of the previous year of \$19.02, \$1,369.44; gross savings, \$169,459.31; from which should be deducted the expenses of the Board of Control as shown in previous table, \$22,089.41; net savings, \$147,369.90.

It should be noted that we have deducted the entire expenses of the Board of Control for the year from the savings on the current expense account at the institutions named, but have taken no

credit for the management of the five normal schools, the former work of the Board of Corrections and Charities, and buildings and repairs at all institutions. Neither have we taken credit for the amount saved in the purchase of supplies for the normal schools, or in the purchase of building materials at the different state institutions, which saving has been very large, by reason of the methods of purchase adopted by the board. Had we taken this credit it would have added many thousands of dollars to the above showing.

Were we to follow the precedent established by the Board of Corrections and Charities and take credit for the 25 extra deportations made at \$1,000.00 each, it would increase the total savings to \$172,369.90. We think, however, that the propriety of such claim is somewhat doubtful, and therefore decline to follow the precedent so established.

It should also be stated that the State Public School at Owatonna for the year ending July 31, 1901, found homes for children of that institution to the number of 273, while for the year just closed there were placed in homes 319, a difference in favor of the latter year of 46. The saving here is a matter of simple computation.

UNIVERSITY.

The law clearly places the financial affairs of the university under the management of the Board of Control, leaving its educational policy in the hands of the Board of Regents. This fact is emphasized by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Normal School Board vs. the Board of Control.

We deemed it our duty to administer this law as we found it and, on April 19, 1901, opened correspondence with the Board of Regents having that object in view. The Board of Regents declined to submit their finances to our control as provided by law, and, after a long delay, during which they obtained an opinion from the attorney general upon the question favorable to their views, correspondence terminated on July 12, 1901, in a letter from the late President Pillsbury, of the Board of Regents, as follows:

"In view of this situation it seems to the Board of Regents quite clear that it had no right, power or authority to recognize the Board of Control as having any authority or jurisdiction over any of the affairs of the University, that such recognition if attempted would be wholly ineffectual."

After the decision of the Supreme Court referred to, we again made repeated efforts to assume control of the financial affairs of the university under the law, but the Board of Regents in every

case have either evaded our proposal or declined to recognize our authority.

The Board of Control called upon the regents in session at the university, at which meeting the relations of the two boards were considered, but no results reached, beyond having a committee appointed by the Board of Regents to further confer with this board; in the end nothing came of our efforts to get together on a plan of co-operation to administer the law. The regents were willing to have the Board of Control assume the responsibility of approving the expenditures of the university, if the full power of making them remained with that board. We took the position that this board should have power commensurate with the responsibility it assumed, and that the laws creating it and defining its duties must be the basis of any plan of co-operation.

The State Auditor's office decided to pass the vouchers of the university without their being approved by this board, and the only recourse left to us was to appeal to the courts, the result of which would not have gone beyond sustaining the constitutionality of the law, as in the Normal Board case, leaving the details to be worked out by the two boards as best they could.

Management of the university by two boards appears to us impracticable, as its educational and financial interests are so interwoven that it would be doubtful if two boards, each with an earnest desire to administer the law without trenching upon the rights or duties of the other, could agree as to just where the authority of the one ended and the other began.

With the Board of Regents assuming an attitude of hostility to the law and technically opposing the details of its administration, we felt that but little benefit could result from a suit in court, while much harm might come to the university by such a course.

We believe we made every effort consistent with due regard for the best interests of the state and the university to administer the law, and the responsibility of our failure to do so rests with the Board of Regents.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The act creating the Board of Control provides as follows:

"The Board of Control shall have and exercise full authority in all financial matters of the State University, the State Normal Schools, the State Public School, the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind. The said Board of Control shall disburse all public moneys of the several institutions named, and shall have the same author-

ity in the expenditure of the public moneys appropriated therefor, as in the other institutions named in this bill, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, and such board shall appoint a purchasing and disbursing officer or officers for such institutions."

The act did not abolish the Normal School Board, and provided that said board should have control of the educational policy of said institutions, of the course of study, the number of teachers necessary to be employed and the salaries to be paid. We accordingly early addressed a letter to the Normal School Board expressing our desire to co-operate in the management of said schools, and said board thereupon, at its meeting April 20, 1901, adopted the following resolutions:

"It is therefore resolved, That the State Normal Board does hereby express its desire to come within the provisions of the law organizing the said Board of Control;

"That a committee of three be appointed to take such steps as may seem necessary to effect a thorough understanding with said Board of Control in all matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the State Normal Schools."

We thereupon assumed control of the financial affairs of the schools in so far as circumstances required prior to August 1, 1901, but in our efforts to exercise control over the expenditures given us by law, we found ourselves at variance with the views of the Normal Board, which resulted in more or less friction, and soon deprived us of the co-operation of a majority of its members. At a meeting of the Normal Board, held August 17, 1901, the committee mentioned in the foregoing resolution made a report, in which it was stated, among other things, as follows: "This committee has made repeated efforts to arrive at a thorough understanding in matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the State Normal Schools in accordance with the resolutions referred to, but wholly without success." The board thereupon by a vote of six to two (Mr. Morey being absent) adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the State Normal Board do hereby rescind the resolution of this board, dated April 20th, 1901, expressing the desire of this board to come within the provisions of the law organizing said Board of Control, and we hereby decline to acknowledge, and we deny the authority of the Board of Control to interfere with or direct in any manner whatsoever the State Normal Schools of this state or the management of the same."

The foregoing report of the committee did not correctly represent the facts, which were that we had never been informed of the

appointment of said committee, nor had it ever communicated with this board or any member thereof in writing or otherwise, and, so far as we knew, had never made any effort whatever to arrive at an understanding with the Board of Control.

Having taken control of the financial affairs of the schools in accordance with the above resolution of April 20th, we declined to relinquish the same and attempts were made to arrive at an amicable understanding. Considerable correspondence ensued, which was laid before the Normal Board at its meeting October 5, 1901, and thereupon the secretary of that board was "authorized to send all vouchers now in his hands or which may be hereafter sent him to the Board of Control of State Institutions," and the "Conference Committee" was discharged. This action seemed to indicate an intention on the part of the Normal Board to disregard the secession resolution of August 17th and to continue to recognize the authority of the Board of Control. Subsequently, however, an attempt was made to secure the payment of certain Normal School vouchers without first obtaining the approval of this board, but the State Auditor declined to draw his warrant for the same. Thereupon, on October 28, 1901, the Normal Board caused *quo warranto* proceedings to be commenced against the Board of Control, charging the latter with usurping the functions of the Normal Board, and claiming that by reason of a supposed defect in the title to the Board of Control law the same was unconstitutional so far as it applied to the normal schools.

This litigation resulted in the decision of the Supreme Court, filed early in January, 1902, sustaining the validity of the law and holding that the same applied to the normal schools. Since that time this board has been fairly successful in managing the financial affairs of these schools, and was able, at the close of the fiscal year, to cover back into the treasury nearly \$6,000 unexpended appropriations for their current expenses.

As in the case of the university, the financial and educational affairs of the normal schools are so intimately related that it becomes impracticable to successfully manage them by a divided authority.

PERSONAL.

Permit us to state, in closing this portion of our report, when you called us together to receive our appointment you stated to us, among other things, that in entering upon the discharge of our duties we were bound by no obligation other than our oath of office; that it was your earnest desire that political considerations of every nature should be eliminated from the management of state institu-

tions; that no attempt would be made on your part to influence appointments, and that it was our duty to see that none were permitted from any other source, to which purpose you have steadily adhered. In addition you have manifested an intense interest in the progress of our work, and, as often as your other duties permitted, have attended our quarterly conferences with superintendents and accompanied us on our visits to institutions, thus familiarizing yourself with the needs of the unfortunate wards of the state. These facts are stated as an act of simple justice, and whatever success we have attained in the administration of the affairs of the state institutions is largely due to the consistent support we have continuously received at your hands.

OBSERVATIONS.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

In many particulars the conditions at each of the three hospitals for the insane are identical, and their needs are much the same. They are all overcrowded; they are all obliged to employ too much unskilled and inexperienced help; and they all lack sufficient employment for those of their patients who are able to work.

These matters are treated at length by the superintendents in their reports printed herewith, and should have careful consideration at the hands of the legislature. Relieving the overcrowded condition of these institutions is of the first importance, and should be met either by the erection of additional buildings or by so amending the laws that only such patients as can in some measure be benefited by hospital treatment will be committed to them. Under the law as it now stands any old person who is ill and neglected can be sent to a hospital for the insane, and these institutions, which were established for the treatment and care of the insane only, have been so diverted from their original purpose that they now are homes for poor and neglected aged people of the state. The time and attention of the medical staff is largely taken up in treating such ailments as are incident to old people and the scientific treatment of the insane necessarily takes second place. We fully agree with Dr. Welch, superintendent of the Fergus Falls hospital, who says:

"If the state still continues to take care of all classes of defectives in its insane hospitals, the most satisfactory method would be by the colony system—the erection of cottages in the neighborhood of each hospital, which would be filled by properly classified chronic patients from the main institution."

Dr. Kilbourne of Rochester and Dr. Tomlinson of St. Peter both agree with Dr. Welch in favor of the cottage system of caring for the chronic cases. The erection of a sufficient number of cottages within easy distance of the hospitals would enable the superintendents to properly classify these patients, and reclassify them when found necessary, to the end that each group would form a comfortable, congenial and consequently happy family. Such a system would not, we think, reduce the cost of maintenance, but would perhaps augment it, but the benefits gained would fully warrant an increased expenditure.

The removal of the able-bodied patients whose mental disturbance has become chronic to the Anoka and Hastings asylums is not only expensive on account of the loss of their labor where it is needed and would be of value, but it will very soon make these institutions open to most of the objectionable features of the congregated system as it has developed at the hospitals. The patients will become old and helpless, needing constant care and medical attention, and within a very few years these institutions will become hospitals in fact whether we class them as such or not.

We strongly favor and recommend for your consideration a law requiring counties to pay a part of the expense of caring for insane persons committed to state hospitals, supplemented by a law authorizing such counties to collect the same from the estates, relatives or guardians properly chargeable with the support of such patients, when such estates or persons are able to pay such expense. There can be no more reason for relieving well-to-do people of the expense of caring for their insane relatives than there would be for relieving them of the expense incident to caring for relatives afflicted with any other disease, and if the counties were obliged to contribute to the support of their people when committed to state hospitals, there would be less incentive for them to send their degenerates, paupers and idiots to be treated at a hospital for the insane. We believe that such a law would contribute very greatly to solving the problem of how to secure sufficient room to take care of those who are really insane and can be benefited by treatment.

The problem of securing sufficient help at the hospitals is a serious one. It seems to be especially difficult to get and keep such help as is needed on the wards—those who are constantly with the patients. The hours required are long and the work exacting, but we believe the most objectionable feature about it is the lack of accommodations for this class of employees. They are constantly in the hospital; most of them sleep on the wards surrounded by all the objectionable features of the work that fatigues them during their hours of labor. This sort of life is wearing in the extreme, and few seem equal to the strain for any considerable length of time. As a result there is a constant change of employees, and a consequent lowering of the efficiency of the service.

WORK OF PATIENTS.

We wish to call especial attention to the statements of all the superintendents as to the importance of providing employment for insane people. They have each given this subject careful consideration in their reports, and all attach the greatest value to work as a curative agent in the treatment of the insane. This board has encouraged the introduction of industries so far as the crowded condition of the hospitals would permit, and has provided teachers to encourage the female patients to avail themselves of the opportunity to work. Much good has resulted, and we purpose extending these industries as fast as room can be had until every patient who can be induced to work shall have an opportunity to do so, and work will become one of the remedies applied daily in the treatment of the insane at the state hospitals.

The law governing the discharge of patients from the institutions for the insane is vague and uncertain, and should be amended. The subject is treated in another part of the report, to which your attention is requested.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school is maintained for the education and training of incorrigible and wayward children whose persistently bad conduct and petty crimes make their presence undesirable in our public schools, and children whose disregard for parental authority have placed them beyond the control of their natural guardians.

The law governing commitments to this school is so loosely drawn, and the courts have construed it so broadly that a great many children have been sent there who do not properly come under the class for which the school is intended.

There is also a very general misapprehension as to the effect of a commitment to this school. Many parents believe they can send their children there for some trifling offense, as a mere matter of punishment, and have them out again as soon as their paternal anger has subsided and it is convenient or profitable to have their child at home again. The fact is, and the parents should be so informed in every case before the child is committed, that under the present law all commitments are until the children are twenty-one years old, and parents surrender all authority over children who are sent to this school, not only for the time they are

at the school but for all time, and there is no power under the law by which parental authority can in any case be restored.

In very many cases there is no transcript sent to the school, of the evidence taken at the examination, and the child comes there under the general charge of incorrigibility, which, experience shows, may mean anything from malicious mischief to grand larceny. Without information as to the reason for committing the child and the extent to which it has become vicious, the management of the school is at a disadvantage in determining how best to classify and treat the case. The result is we find an unfortunate and harmful mixing up of the good and the bad, to the hurt of the former and tending to reduce the efficiency of the school.

The discipline of the school has not been satisfactory. Some cases of excessive punishment led the former board of managers to pass a rule prohibiting corporal punishment in the school. The rule was not strictly observed by all those in authority over the inmates, and many cases of corporal punishment were administered and the facts kept from the superintendent.

The first case of excessive punishment reported to this board was the case of Thomas Wagener. Two members of the board went to the school immediately, and a full investigation was held. It developed that the boy had been very severely whipped for a trifling offense, without authority of the superintendent, and that no report of the punishment had been made. The employe who did the whipping was summarily dismissed from the school. There have since been other cases where employes have taken it upon themselves to administer corporal punishment without authority from the superintendent, and in every case where the facts have come to the knowledge of this board the employe offending has been obliged to discontinue his service at the school.

In dealing with some of the larger boys something more than moral suasion is necessary, and if corporal punishment is wholly abolished some other means of maintaining discipline must be substituted. Our judgment is that the school could be organized along military lines and be much improved, not only in its discipline, but in all its departments and general efficiency. A guard house would be needed, and as the school is in need of a small hospital, a building could be constructed that would supply both these needs.

The educational feature of this institution is a well organized school that is doing very satisfactory work, supplemented by an industrial department which is valued by the management and much appreciated by the students. Thus far the industrial features are

limited to the boys' department, but it is the purpose of the board to extend it to the girls' school in the near future. Dressmaking will probably be the industry first selected for the girls. The reports of the superintendent and state agent give a great amount of valuable information about the work of this school, and the management of the boys and girls while out on furlough, as well as complete financial and statistical tables, to which your attention is called.

On the whole, the management of this institution has not been satisfactory and such radical changes will be inaugurated there in the near future as may be necessary to place it in rank with all other state institutions in general efficiency.

THE PRISON.

The Board of Control has held a meeting at the prison each month during the past year, at which the parole and discharge of prisoners were considered, complaints heard, the institution inspected and the questions of business management determined. We refer you to the warden's report to this board for a more detailed statement of the need for additional room at the prison, as well as a complete account of the working of the parole law as administered at that institution. His report also contains a very interesting statement of the educational and the industrial work, the discipline and the dietary of the prison, to which your attention is called. The report of the state agent gives a very complete account of the work of that office in the care of paroled and discharged prisoners, which is both interesting and instructive.

FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The following from the warden's report will show the earnings and disbursements of the prison for the biennial period. It will be observed the prison has been more than self-supporting the past year, and we express the belief that under economical management it will continue to be so:

"Our net earnings and profits for the past year have exceeded our total expenses by \$38,673.66, this being the period covered since the Board of Control took charge of the state institutions. This is a very much better showing than the year of 1901, when the disbursements exceeded the receipts by \$6,753.27."

The successful management of the twine plant during the past year enabled the prison to sell 5,357,185 pounds of twine to the

farmers of the state, directly and through dealers, at prices ranging from $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents for standard to $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound for pure manilla. To accomplish this it was not only necessary to manage the manufacturing in the best and most economical manner, but it was necessary to buy the raw material at the lowest possible price. Early in the year the warden was sent to Yucatan to investigate the markets there and make arrangements if possible to purchase the fiber from first hands. His trip was successful, and we not only purchased a large share of our needs direct from that country, but have formed business relations that will be helpful in making future purchases.

We approve the warden's recommendation for legislation that will authorize the purchase of machinery for making rope. The introduction of rope-making in connection with the twine plant will add to its economical management.

About 45 per cent of the prisoners have been employed making shoes on a "piece price" contract, made Sept. 30, 1896, for a period of eight years, and the work seems well adapted to prison conditions and fits many prisoners to earn good wages after their parole or discharge.

For a detailed statement of twine industry, financial and statistical, reference is had to tables on pages 121 to 126.

The per capita cost for the year ending July 31, 1901, was \$79.87, and for the year ending July 31, 1902, it was \$48.62.

REFORMATORY.

Monthly meetings have been held at this institution during the year for the purpose of considering applications for parole and all other matters pertaining to the welfare of the institution.

The population at the reformatory has increased 54 during the biennial period just closed, being now 192.* The present cell capacity of the institution is 264 cells. If the population continues to increase at this rate more room will be needed as soon as buildings can be constructed by inmate labor. The building operations at present are confined mostly to the administration building, which has been in course of erection for several years. When work on this building was commenced in the spring of 1902 it was discovered that the foundation walls and some of the superstructure would have to be torn down and rebuilt, for the reason that the lines of the building had not been properly located. This entailed a large expense and the loss of several months' time. The responsibility

for this unfortunate blunder is not chargeable to any one now connected with the institution, but rests upon those in authority when the foundation of the building was laid. We believe a part of our force should be transferred from this building, to work on a third cell wing as soon as the legislature can provide the necessary means, as without additional cell room the reformatory will soon be crowded to its full capacity. There have been many additions and improvements made at the reformatory during the past two years, the most important of which is the provision made for an adequate water supply. From the establishment of the institution until the present year it has never had a sufficient supply of water. The last legislature made an adequate appropriation, and after considerable delay incident to finding a source of supply, the mains were laid and a modern pumping station installed less than a mile from the reformatory, which furnishes plenty of water of the best quality.

A steady improvement in the reformatory methods employed at this institution has been maintained since its establishment, and we believe it ranks among the first reformatory institutions of the country. A perusal of the superintendent's report will give you much detailed information about the reformatory and its inmates.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

This institution is growing in numbers very rapidly. In 1893 it numbered 331 and in 1902, 769, an increase of 230 per cent in ten years. Should this rate continue for the coming decade, and there is every reason to believe it will exceed this increase, it is not an extravagant estimate when we say that its population in 1912 will be nearly 2,000. These facts should impress upon the minds of all who are responsible for the care of these unfortunates, and the law-making powers that must provide for their maintenance, the necessity for immediate action in the enlargement of its lines and the adoption of plans commensurate with the obligations imposed.

This institution is one of the most important in the state and its work is of far-reaching necessity. For reasons not necessary to enumerate its population cannot be decreased by discharge or parole. Protection to society demands that "once an inmate, always an inmate." The custodial care of these people should be compulsory and the state has no duty paramount to the proper, wise and generous provision for their care. We refer you to the able report of the superintendent of this institution and the recommendations hereinafter contained for further details.

A perusal of that part of the superintendent's report relative to the educational features of this institution will be profitable reading for any one and a visit to the school will satisfy the most exacting that money and effort are wisely expended in this direction.

Too much emphasis cannot be given to the suggestion that the necessities of this institution are imperative and should receive careful investigation by the legislature.

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND BETTERMENTS.

The construction of suitable buildings for the housing and care of dependent classes and for the safe and economical performance of institutional work demands careful attention on the part of those entrusted with that branch of the public service. Such structures are designed to serve their purpose for all time to come and should, therefore, be of a permanent and enduring type in architecture, work and material. Otherwise their deterioration and frequent repair will render them more expensive in the long run as well as unsatisfactory at all times. They should be constructed as nearly fire proof as possible and on lines of the best attainable sanitation, having regard to the object they are intended to subserve. Cheap, inferior construction of public buildings, while involving less outlay in the first instance, will, invariably, be found more costly in the end. Such structures should also be built with a view of future enlargement and pursuant to a general plan of articulation with buildings to be subsequently erected.

The speedy development of our young state and consequent rapid increase of population have heretofore rendered necessary the supply of institutional buildings at a rate disproportionate to the resources and revenues of the new commonwealth and, as a consequence, such structures do not meet the requirements above indicated; while, evidently, in some instances, interior fitness has been sacrificed to exterior display.

Since the appropriations of 1901 were made there has been a marked increase in the cost of material and labor and great scarcity of both by reason whereof the board has found it difficult and, in some instances, impossible to accomplish the objects intended with the means placed at its disposal. In some cases plans have been modified so as to bring the cost within prescribed limits but, usually, at the expense of durable construction. The scarcity of labor and material has had the effect to greatly hinder and delay the construction of public buildings, which difficulty has been enhanced by the recent law limiting the time men may be employed on public work to eight hours per day. Some contractors have declined to bid upon these buildings because of this limitation,

and all have been compelled to take it into consideration in fixing the amount of their bids. All this has operated to the disadvantage of the state in its building operations. Considering the disadvantages under which the board has labored, the amount of work accomplished is fairly satisfactory. Twenty-one buildings of various kinds, ranging in cost from a few hundred to \$40,000 each, have been constructed or are in an advanced stage of construction, besides a heating plant costing some \$15,000 at the Mankato normal school, work to the extent of \$10,000 on the state reformatory administration building, and a large amount of extraordinary repairs and betterments.

The following is the work done during the last period, and the further construction needed in the immediate future.

ANOKA.

The act of 1899 establishing asylums for insane at Anoka and Hastings provided that the same should consist of two cottages and other buildings at each of said places. In carrying out this provision, instead of two cottages, one building only was erected at each place consisting of a central or administration building with a wing to be used as a dormitory. In the care of the insane the most modern and advanced idea is to classify these unfortunate people as far as possible according to their peculiar needs and character and to provide separate places for the different classes. Presumably this was the prevailing thought with the legislature when enacting the law above mentioned. The structures, however, which were erected were along the lines of the former practice, or the congregate system.

The last legislature appropriated \$29,000 to build an additional wing to the former building at each place and the same are now in process of construction. It is expected that they will be completed and ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, 1903, and will each accommodate about 125 male patients.

A further appropriation of \$40,000 was made in 1901 for the construction of another cottage at each of these asylums. These cottages have not yet been commenced. At Anoka a stock barn with two silos and a corn crib are being built and will shortly be ready for use.

An appropriation was also made for a laundry at the Anoka institution which was found inadequate to construct a building expressly for the purpose and supply it with modern machinery.

Moreover the necessity for such a building until there was an increase in the population was not found to be immediately necessary.

An appropriation of \$2,500 was also made for building a sewer at the Anoka institution. It was contemplated that such sewer should be laid from the buildings to a point below the dam in the Rum river, passing through certain streets of the city of Anoka. A survey of the line was made with an estimate of the expense and a conference had by the board with the city council but, after full investigation, it was found impracticable to build such a sewer within the limits of the appropriation. Some plan for disposal of sewerage, however, was immediately required, and we thereupon adopted a system of filter beds for the reception of sewerage at a suitable distance from the building. This method is in a measure experimental, but thus far has proved fairly satisfactory.

Additional buildings, for which appropriations have already been made, will be erected as rapidly as possible. It is thought advisable to build the cottage, for which appropriation has been made, for the accommodation of female patients and, if built, it should be one of a group of four or five to be hereafter erected for a like purpose. They will be placed on the grounds of the institution at some distance from the present main building.

HASTINGS.

What has been said above concerning conditions and appropriations at Anoka applies, also, to some extent to the institution at Hastings where an additional wing is being erected and where a stock barn, piggery, hen house, root cellar, and carpenter shop have already been completed.

At this place the problem of an adequate water supply is one pressing for solution. The present building is located on the side of a somewhat precipitous bluff, near the top thereof. The water is obtained from a deep bored well by means of a deep well pump originally designed for the accommodation of the present population, but which will be scarcely sufficient for the additional number of inmates which, it is expected, will be placed there. We deem it advisable to locate the cottage, for which appropriation has already been made, and such others as may be provided for upon a plateau 100 feet or more lower than the site of the present structure. From this point there is a sharp declivity to the bottoms along the Vermillion river where a plentiful supply of good water

may be had for the use, as well of the new cottages, as for the original buildings. We estimate that the cost of a proper water plant for this institution, which would supply not only the present buildings, but the cottages that are in contemplation, would be about \$8,000. If, however, it should be deemed advisable to heat the new cottages by a steam plant, sufficient boiler and machinery capacity should be installed to do the heating of the cottages and the pumping for the entire institution. The cost of such a plant would probably be about \$25,000.

If the cottage plan is to be carried out at the Anoka and Hastings asylums, further appropriations should be made at the coming session of the legislature for that purpose. In that event we would recommend that appropriations be made for two more cottages at each institution, one to be built during each year of the next biennial period, and for a heating plant of a sufficient capacity for a group of four or five cottages.

In addition to the buildings erected at Hastings, as heretofore noted, we have under construction a steel bridge across the Vermillion river for which an appropriation was made at the last legislature. Under the contract this bridge is to be completed Feb. 1, 1903.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

This is the oldest of the three hospitals, and some of the buildings are in a bad state of repair. The burnt portion, for which an appropriation was made to rebuild, has been rebuilt, and makes a creditable assembly hall, and is perhaps the best building on the premises. Work has been progressing on the north detached ward. The work is heavy and the progress slow. We have been much embarrassed in getting material, and the rise in prices has made it very difficult to do the work within the appropriation made for it. We hope, however, to have it ready for occupancy early in the fall. Meanwhile the patients who have occupied it are housed in tents.

Repairs on the reservoir are being made, and it is expected that the work will be completed before winter sets in.

The heating plant at this institution is in a bad state of repair and needs a very general overhauling, for which an adequate appropriation should be made.

A dormitory for nurses, the very extensive repairs on the main building and a new piggery will meet the pressing needs of this hospital, for all of which appropriations will be asked. If for any reason means are not provided for reducing the number

of occupants in the present buildings so as to give some space for work rooms, an appropriation should be made to build two shops, one for men and one for women, as we believe the need of some better facilities for carrying on work, especially in the winter season, is imperative.

The superintendent recommends building a cottage for the assistant physicians, but it is our judgment that if the main building is repaired suitable quarters can be made for them in it.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

The improvements at this hospital for the biennial period, aside from the ordinary repairs, are a new smokestack, two stone silos, repairing the brick cottage on the "Smith farm" to accommodate about twenty women patients, and a new cement floor in the pig-gery. An additional unit will be added to the battery of boilers before the winter sets in, for which an appropriation has been made.

The needs of the institution will be appropriations for one large boiler to displace the last two old ones that are no longer fit for use and a small mortuary and laboratory, if possible. This hospital was the second one built in the state; and while in fair condition for such buildings in the main, they were not constructed fire proof, and the floors in the main building have become worn out and insecure. We think they should now be replaced with floors of such construction as will be incombustible. The exterior and interior walls being of brick, these floors can be readily taken out and fire proof structures substituted, for which purpose we recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

If cottages are not built so as to make room in the present buildings, a building should be erected to furnish room for the introduction of industries for both men and women. The same need for this exists here as at St. Peter, and we believe the importance of furnishing work for these people is paramount.

The superintendent strongly recommends the purchase of more land, and if the cottage system is to obtain we join him in his recommendation, but if the working male patients are to be transferred to the Hastings asylum we think perhaps it is not a pressing demand.

There are now twenty-two insane prisoners from the state's prison confined in this hospital. A separate hospital should be built at once at the prison for the care of insane criminals, and

those confined in our hospitals should be transferred there. The warden of the prison says some of the prisoners now in this hospital are dangerous homicides, and their confinement there is dangerous in the extreme. Other patients at the hospital should not be subjected to such danger as the presence of these men necessarily threatens, to say nothing of the danger of their making their escape, which would be very easily accomplished by such desperate men when confined in such buildings as they are kept in at this hospital.

One of the needed improvements at the prison for which an appropriation will be asked will be a secure hospital building for the criminal insane.

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL

The population of this institution has increased 101 during the biennial period just closed, and provisions must be made by the next legislature for relieving its overcrowded condition. A dormitory for employes, in order that patients might occupy the space now taken up for their accommodation, would give some relief. The same need of employment at this hospital exists as at the other two, and it can be supplied only after suitable room is provided.

The hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester are supplied with meat bought on the hoof from farmers in the localities and slaughtered at the institutions. This has worked very satisfactorily. A slaughter house will be at once erected, and the plan will be extended to the Fergus Falls hospital by October 1st.

The laundry at this hospital is inadequate and in a bad state of repair. Stone or cement floors are needed, and considerable new machinery should be added. An appropriation will be asked for this purpose. The water supply for this hospital is secured from the Fergus Falls city mains at a very low pressure, requiring re-pumping to make it available for ordinary domestic use. It is our opinion that it would be cheaper for the state to put in a pumping station and mains and have the institution supply itself with water from some point to be determined by careful investigation of possible supply. We are now paying the Fergus Falls Water Works Co. upwards of \$3,100 per year for water.

The tower on the main building has never been completed. Its absence destroys the architectural beauty of the building, and we recommend that an appropriation be made for its completion.

The superintendent recommends the building of a cottage for contagious diseases, a small morgue, the installing of a fire alarm system, and appropriations for repairing the cement floors in the basements and the ceilings in some of the wards; all of which are necessary and meet our approval if the necessary appropriation can be made. Proper estimates of the cost of the several items will be furnished the legislature.

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

There have been constructed at this institution from appropriations made by the last legislature, one cottage for boys and one for girls which have also been fully equipped and furnished at an expense of about \$40,000. The south wing of the hospital has been built and furnished, and there is in process of erection another girls' cottage, which it is expected to have ready for use by January, 1903. Another cottage for boys will be commenced and, if possible, completed during the present building season.

The appropriation of \$6,000 for increasing the capacity of the assembly hall and rebuilding of porches and approaches was found to be inadequate and remains unexpended, although the work is greatly needed. We caused plans for these improvements to be made, solicited bids therefore, but all were far in excess of the appropriation. We recommend an additional appropriation of \$6,000, to cover this work and for a new floor in the present dining room.

There should also be erected at this institution a dormitory for nurses, and an additional wing to the hospital for the accommodation of tuberculous patients; two more cottages for boys and two for girls. The shop should also be materially increased and new machinery provided. A sewer is needed for the farm cottages, power and plumbing for the stone building, and other improvements more specifically stated in another part of this report.

Improvements have been made in the heating plant, laundry, roofs, and other parts of the present buildings from the appropriations for extraordinary repairs. The rapid increase of the population at this institution and the large number of persons suitable for admission who cannot, at present, be accommodated will necessitate the construction in the immediate future of further accommodations and makes this institution one of the most important as it will be one of the most populous of those under the control of the state.

The water supply here is obtained from the city of Faribault at a cost of about \$2,600 per annum. It seems to us advisable and in the interest of economy to erect a water plant to furnish this institution with water, and it might be so placed as also to supply the schools for the blind and the deaf, where the present expense for water is \$220 and \$1,240 respectively, or a total for the three institutions of over \$4,000 per annum.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

No new buildings except a small addition to the workshop have been constructed at this institution in recent years. The present buildings are quite old and somewhat the worse for wear. An appropriation of \$16,000, made by the last legislature for a new cottage, has not yet been used. The population of this institution has not materially increased during the biennial period and, in view of the great amount of building undertaken during the last season, and the excessive cost of labor and building material, the demand for this building did not seem immediately imperative. It has also occurred to us in this connection that it might be deemed advisable to erect entirely new buildings for this school on another site and turn over the present land and buildings to the school for feeble-minded near which they are located. In that event some of the additional buildings recommended for the latter institution would not be required.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

No new buildings have been erected at this school under recent appropriations, but the provision for stairs in the main building has been utilized in removing the old stairs and corridor floors in the south wing and substituting therefor iron stairs and expanded metal floors. The stairs in the north wing were found, upon examination, to be placed against ordinary wooden walls and on wooden floors so that the metal stairs would have been of no avail.

An appropriation of \$12,000, made in 1901, for enlargement of the shop, was found inadequate to accomplish the purpose. Plans were prepared and bids solicited, but none were within the limits. We recommend an increased appropriation for this purpose and that the plan of converting the old barn into a part of the shop be abandoned.

The floor in the large dining room in the main building is badly worn and should be replaced with a suitable floor for which appropriations are asked. The plumbing also in the main building and Barron hall should receive general overhauling and readjustment. The main building at this institution is so constructed as to be very inflammable, and, as it is used for dormitories for the pupils of the school, it seems important that appropriate means of exit in case of fire should be provided, and we recommend an appropriation for an adequate fire escape.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

No new buildings have been erected at this institution during the past biennial period. Considerable repairing, however, has been accomplished and a spur track put in connecting the institution with the Chicago & North-Western Railway. There is an appropriation for building smoke stack and making improvements to the heating plant which will be utilized at an early day. We recommend a laundry building and equipment for the same; an appropriation for cement floors in the basements; and other improvements more particularly set forth in another part of this report.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

We found the heating plant at this institution in a dilapidated and run-down condition. We have been making repairs on it during the summer, and hope by the time winter sets in to have it sufficiently improved to heat the building satisfactorily and more economically. The buildings, which are widely separated, are all heated from a central plant, the steam being carried long distances through pipes laid in the ground, and in some cases the pipes are not properly protected, and much loss necessarily results. Means should be provided for laying all these pipes in properly constructed subways.

The water for the institution is pumped into a reservoir located on a hill back of the buildings much higher than is necessary to get the required pressure for domestic use. A reservoir should be located further down the hill, and the large expense of pumping the water to the higher altitude would be saved.

The last legislature made an appropriation for new buildings for the girls' department, to be erected at a new location to be selected by the Board of Control. The board was prevented from carrying out the provisions of the law by legal proceedings instituted by the people of Red Wing. The validity of the act was attacked, and the court sustained the position of the plaintiff. We were advised by the attorney general that it would be useless to

carry the case to the higher court, as in all probability the court below would be sustained.

It is the opinion of this board that the buildings occupied by the girls should be located at some distance from those occupied by the boys. Whether another state institution should be established to accomplish this purpose, the legislature should determine. The buildings for girls need not be large ones, but there should be not less than three of them, and they should be separated from each other a sufficient distance to keep the inmates entirely apart. The best results cannot be expected unless a careful grading and separation of the grades is had. One of such cottages could fill the place of a reformatory for young women, and all of them should be so constructed that ample space could be had for work rooms.

REFORMATORY.

The appropriation made for the purchase of a residence for the use of the principal keeper has been used for that purpose, and the state has acquired a very desirable piece of property at a moderate price.

The heating plant at the reformatory was found to be in a very bad state of repair and very expensive to operate. It is now being overhauled, and will be put in first-class condition before cold weather sets in.

The reformatory has no accommodations for the care of female prisoners, and the legislature should so amend the law that none could be committed to that institution until it is prepared to care for them. If it is to be the policy of the state to commit female criminals to a reformatory, then provisions should be made for the erection of suitable buildings at St. Cloud, or the establishment of such an institution at some other location.

The blacksmith shop which was burned has been rebuilt from the insurance collected on the building destroyed.

The old frame shop in which stone-cutting was carried on is being replaced by a larger one built of stone.

A new steam plant for hoisting purposes has been installed at the quarry.

The appropriation made for cold storage and creamery combined has not yet been expended, for the reason that more pressing needs have furnished employment for all inmate labor, but it is intended that this building will be commenced at an early date, as it is needed for the economical management of the dairy.

*At the time of printing this report the number is 221.

The manufacture of hand-made shoes for other state institutions has been commenced, and it is the expectation that in the near future all the heavy shoes and slippers needed by the state will be made at the reformatory.

The superintendent in his report has set forth quite fully the desirability of securing more land for the reformatory farm. We agree with his views, and believe that after the building operations at this institution have ended it will be necessary to increase the farming industry. Additional land will then be needed, and it would no doubt be good business foresight to buy it while it can be had at a reasonable price. The need for more land is not now pressing, but its purchase at this time would be anticipating the future needs of the institution.

THE STATE PRISON.

There has been an increase in the population of the prison during the past two years of 67; the population on July 31, 1902, being, males 547, females 6, total 553. The total cell capacity at the prison is 568, but many of these cells are unsanitary and should not be used. The population of the prison is now up to its full capacity, and immediate steps should be taken either to add additional room or build a new prison. If additional cell room be added to the present buildings, it would be necessary to increase the dining rooms and chapel. There is also imperative need for a department for insane criminals, and we wish to call your especial attention to the statements of Warden Wolfer and of Superintendent Kilbourne to the pressing necessity for a building at or near the prison in which to safely keep this class of criminals.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.

We should be pleased, if the plan meets with legislative favor, to establish industrial departments at the public institutions of the state under the control of the board, both with a view of financial economy, and to afford opportunity of giving employment to the inmates of these institutions, and we recommend suitable appropriations of a general character for that purpose, to be used at such institutions and in such manner as may seem most conducive to the object proposed.

GENERALLY.

The practice heretofore prevailing of making the appropriations at the several institutions for specific objects and prohibiting the use of the fund for any other purpose has led to considerable embarrassment. Such specific appropriations may be more than required for the particular object or they may be less than needed.

If the latter, we cannot, under the law, carry out the purpose and, as a consequence, the appropriation is of no use. If, on the other hand, the appropriation should be more than the particular object requires, we are not authorized to use the surplus to supply the deficiency which may exist in the former case. It seems to us advisable, therefore, and to the advantage of the state to have the special appropriations for any institution made in a gross amount so that the same may be used in the manner best calculated to carry out the purposes intended. In another part of this report will be found a summary of special appropriations needed during the ensuing biennial period.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in connection with the buildings of the normal schools.

DULUTH NORMAL.

At Duluth the building was destroyed by fire in February, 1901, before being completed or occupied and, at the time of the accession of the board of control, contracts had been made for rebuilding and the work was in progress under the direction of the building committee of the state normal school board. Contracts had been made in excess of the moneys available to meet them and considerable additional work about the building and grounds, beyond that covered by existing contracts, was required. Water supply, sewer and gas mains had to be provided for by arrangement with the city of Duluth, which were not completed until late in the winter of 1901 and '02. The building has, however, been completed under the direction of this board, the grounds graded, concrete floors laid in the basement, connections made with sewer, water and gas mains, the structure equipped with furniture, and the school was opened in a successful manner with a good attendance on September 2, 1902. We have found it necessary to withhold payments for work done upon this building under the contracts made with the normal board because there were no appropriations therefor or for reasons going to the validity of the contracts themselves. The result has been to create considerable ill feeling on the part of those holding these obligations, but no other course seemed to be open to us. What disposition shall be made of these unpaid bills must be left to legislative discretion.

MOORHEAD NORMAL.

Contract was entered into last spring for the erection of an addition to the normal school building under appropriations made by the last legislature and the work is now in progress. The con-

struction has been delayed by scarcity of material and labor, but it is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy before the close of the present year and, when completed, it will afford very much increased facilities for the educational work of that institution.

ST. CLOUD NORMAL.

Plans for the enlargement of the building at St. Cloud had already been prepared before the meeting of the last legislature at which time an appropriation was made for the construction of the building. On calling for bids it was found that the appropriations were insufficient to carry out the plans which had been adopted. These were accordingly modified by reducing the size of the building and making other changes and, at length, the contract was let for the erection of the structure as modified. The work could not be commenced until the close of the school year, but is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped to have the same completed in time for the opening of the school in September.

MANKATO NORMAL.

The appropriation of \$15,000 made in 1901, for a heating plant and library at this school, was found insufficient to accomplish both purposes and at the special session of 1902, the act was so amended as to make the entire fund available for a heating plant only. Contract for the work has been let and the plant is now being installed, and will be ready for use before cold weather sets in.

WINONA NORMAL.

There was appropriated in 1901, \$10,000 for a heating plant and \$9,500 for a new roof at this school, both of which are greatly needed, but each of said amounts was found insufficient for the object intended and the board having no authority to use the appropriation for one purpose in completing another, it was impossible to accomplish either object, and the fund remains unused except about \$1,000 used for building a fire proof vault which was part of the work contemplated by the appropriation for the roof and improvements. Plans and specifications for the roof and the heating plant were made and bids obtained, but none were within the limits of the fund available.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

We call your attention to the needs of the several schools set forth in the report of the state normal school board. Sufficient additional money should be provided to complete the work contemplated by the appropriations for the Winona school, for a heating plant in Lawrence hall at the St. Cloud school.

METHOD OF PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

This office is advised of supplies needed at the different institutions by estimates prepared by the superintendents about one month in advance of the beginning of each quarter. These estimates are classified and sub-classified as follows:

1. SALARIES AND WAGES—
Officers,
Employees, permanent,
Employees, temporary.
2. PROVISIONS—
Breadstuffs,
Dairy products,
Fish, fresh,
Fish, salted,
Fish, canned,
Fruits, green,
Fruits, canned,
Fruits, dried and evaporated,
Jellies, preserves, etc.,
Coffee, etc.,
Meats, fresh,
Meats, canned,
Meats, salted,
Meats, smoked,
Miscellaneous,
Poultry,
Sugar, syrup, etc.,
Spices, etc.,
Tea,
Vegetables, green,
Vegetables, canned,
Vegetables, dried,
Pickles, etc.
3. HOUSEHOLD STORES—
Articles expendable,
Bedding,
Crockery, glassware, etc.,
Fixtures,
Furniture and furnishings,
Household and kitchen utensils,
Miscellaneous.
4. CLOTHING—
Apparel, manufactured,
Findings,
Manufacture of clothing,
Miscellaneous.
5. FUEL AND LIGHT—
Fuel,
Light.
6. HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES—
Books, medical,
Disinfectants,
Dispensary fixtures and supplies,
Hospital stores,
Medicines,
Miscellaneous,
Surgical appliances and instruments.
7. SHOP, FARM AND GARDEN—
Blacksmith supplies,
Carpenter supplies,
Farm stock,
Farm food,
Farm and garden, general,
Farm and garden tools,
Farm vehicles, etc.,
Masons' supplies,
Painters' supplies,
Printers' supplies,
Plumbers' and engineers' supplies,
Shoemakers' supplies,
Tinsmiths' supplies,
8. ORDINARY REPAIRS.
9. LIBRARY.
10. WATER AND ICE.
11. STATIONERY.
Postage,
Stationery,
Telegraph and telephone.
12. TRANSPORTATION OF INMATES.
13. MISCELLANEOUS—
Amusements, material for,
Educational, materials for,
Freight and cartage,
Funeral expenses,
General items.

The institutions are furnished with charts, showing to which classification and sub-classification the different supplies belong.

Following is a sample estimate covering two sub-classifications:

ESTIMATE NO. 2, FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY, 1902.

Provisions, Submitted to the Board of Control for Revision.

No.	ARTICLE AND GRADE.	QUANTITY.	Price.	Cost.	Where Used.
BREADSTUFFS.					
1	Baking Powder.....	50 lb.	\$0.20	\$10.00	Kitchen.
2	Flour, Straight.....	60 bbl.	3.10	186.00	Kitchen.
3	Flour, Graham.....	12 bbl.	3.00	36.00	Kitchen.
4	Corn Meal.....	800 lb.	1.50	4.50	Kitchen.
5	Yeast.....	10 lb.	.19	1.90	Kitchen.
	Total.....			\$288.40	
DAIRY PRODUCTS.					
6	Butter.....	840 lb.	.25	\$210.00	Kitchen.
7	Cheese, Full Cream.....	70 lb.	.10	7.00	Kitchen.
	Total.....			\$217.00	

The items in each classification are numbered consecutively, and these numbers are used whenever reference is made to such items.

After revision and approval by the board the estimates are arranged in schedules according to the following divisions:

LIST OF SCHEDULES.

1	Brushes.	23	Dental supplies.
1a	Brush material.	24	Dry goods.
2	Broom supplies.	25	Disinfectants.
3	Baking powder.	26	Drugs.
4	Beef products.	26a	Pharmaceuticals.
4a	Corned beef.	26b	Dressings.
5	Blankets.	27	Electrical supplies.
6	Barbers' supplies.	28	Electric lamps.
7	Butter.	29	Fresh oysters.
8	Books, medical.	30	Furniture.
9	Books, text and library.	31	Findings.
10	Boots and shoes, men's.	38	Fruit, dried and evaporated.
10a	Shoes, misses' and children's.	96	Fish, fresh.
11	Beans, navy.	97	Flour.
12	Butchers' supplies.	98	Feed.
14	Brooms.	89	Farm implements.
13	Canned fruits.	32	Glass.
15	Coffee.	33	Gloves and mittens.
16	Crackers and cookies.	34	Groceries.
17	Crockery and glassware.	34a	Cracked wheat.
18	Canned tomatoes.	34b	Rice.
19	Carpets and window shades.	34c	Corn starch.
20	Cutlery.	34d	Sago and tapioca.
21	Canned vegetables.	34e	Starch, laundry.
22	Canned corn.	34f	Fruit butters.
37	Cheese.	35	Hardware.

LIST OF SCHEDULES—Continued.

36	Homeopathic medicines.	62	Photographic supplies.
35a	Kitchen utensils.	67	Poultry, dressed.
39	Harness and saddlery.	80	Pickles.
40	Hats and caps.	84	Printers' supplies.
78	Hosiery, men's.	68	Rubber hose.
78a	Hosiery, ladies' and children's.	64	Rubber goods.
41	Iron.	63	Suspenders.
42	Iron beds.	66	Stationery.
43	Indelible ink.	66a	Typewriter supplies.
44	Knitting cotton.	68	Shoemakers' supplies.
45	Kindergarten material.	70	Seeds and plants.
86	Laundry supplies.	71	Soap.
94	Lumber.	72	Sugar.
46	Men's suits.	73	Salt fish.
46a	Men's furnishings.	74	Working shirts.
46b	Ladies' furnishings.	75	Sewing machines and supplies.
48	Millinery.	77	Spices.
49	Music and Musical Instruments.	77a	Extracts.
50	Mattress hair.	83	Syrup and molasses.
47	Mattresses.	85	Soap stock material.
95	Nursery stock.	88	Supplies, engineers'.
52	Oats, rolled.	90	Surgical instruments.
53	Oils, lubricating.	69	Tea.
54	Oils, illuminating.	78	Tobacco.
55	Optical goods.	79	Toilet paper.
56	Overalls and jumpers.	92	Thermometers.
51	Pork products.	81	Underwear, men's and boys'.
57	Plumbers' supplies.	81a	Underwear, misses' and children's.
58	Paper.	82	Vinegar.
59	Pipe covering.	93	Varnish.
61	Painters' supplies.		

Each schedule includes the various quantities for which estimates have been made by the institutions after revision by the board.

Following is a sample sheet of flour schedule:

Gen. Item Number.	Estimate Number.	Item No. in Estimate.	*Sample Wanted.	ARTICLE AND DESCRIPTION.	Quantity.	Measure.	Price.	Amount.	
								Dollars.	Cents.
				FLOUR.					
				* Wheat Flour must be straight grade, in 100 lb. sacks, if desired.					
				* Graham Flour must be pure and fresh.					
				* Corn Meal must be fresh, Granulated. Buckwheat Flour must be pure and fresh.					
				ANOKA STATE ASYLUM.					
				Quarter ending August 31, 1902.					
1	2	4	....	Corn Meal, Yellow.....	800	lb.	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2	....	Flour, Wheat.....	60	bbl.	.....	.....	.....
3	2	3	....	Flour, Graham.....	12	bbl.	.....	.....	.....
				HASTINGS STATE ASYLUM.					
				Quarter ending August 31, 1902.					
4	2	7	....	Flour, Buckwheat.....	400	lb.	.....	.....	.....
5	2	8	....	Flour, Graham.....	400	lb.	.....	.....	.....
6	2	9	....	Flour, Rye.....	400	lb.	.....	.....	.....
7	2	10	....	Flour, Wheat.....	47½	bbl.	.....	.....	.....
8	2	13	....	Corn Meal, Yellow.....	200	lb.	.....	.....	.....

These schedules, together with proposal blanks, are sent to dealers for bids. When the bids are received they are checked, tabulated and contracts awarded.

Following is a sample tabulation and minutes of award:

ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR FOR QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Successful bidders notified,
7-2-'02. A. B. C.

Copy of award made by M. B. C.
Mailed Institution 7-2-'02. No. 97.

NAMES OF BIDDERS.						
		JOHN SMITH, ST. PAUL, MINN.	JOHN DOE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.		JOHN BROWN, CHICAGO, ILL.	
	Item.	Amount.	Item.	Amount.	Item.	Amount.
Anoka.....		\$276.50 J. O. W.		\$280.90		\$285.76
Hastings.....		\$300.00 J. O. W.		311.00		314.00

NOTE.—The square indicates to whom contract was awarded.

After award is made, the superintendents order direct, as circumstances require, within the estimated quantity.

When an invoice of goods is received at an institution, it is checked as to quantity and quality. The memorandum bill is compared with the contract, and if everything is found satisfactory a voucher is made in the form following:

VOUCHER NO. 13. \$108.00.

The State of Minnesota, on Account of the Anoka State Asylum, to John Smith, Dr.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Est. No.	Item No.	Date.	Quantity.	S. R. Page.	ARTICLE.	Price.	AMOUNT.
2	2	1902					
		7-10	30 bbl.	27	Flour, Straight.....	\$3.00	\$90.00
	3	7-10	6 bbl.	27	Flour, Graham	2.75	16.50
	4	7-10	100 lb.	10	Corn Meal.....	1.50	1 50
Total.....							\$108.00

On the back of each voucher is the filing, approval by the board, and the following affidavit and certificate:

NOTE.—This affidavit must be signed by the person having personal knowledge of the facts herein set forth. If a firm or corporation, affiant must state the position he occupies therein.

County of..... }
 STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.

I,, on oath, say that the foregoing bill of account amounting to \$..... is correct and just, and wholly unpaid; that the exact consideration therein charged for was received by the institution; that neither the same nor any part thereof has since been commuted; and that neither bonus, commission, discount, nor any other consideration, directly or indirectly, has been given or stipulated within my knowledge or belief, because of the purchase thereof as therein set forth, or for any other reason.

.....
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of190...

.....
 Notary Public in and for.....County, Minnesota.

I hereby certify that the above account is correct, and that the articles therein charged have been received in good order by the

.....
 (Name of Institution.)

From the voucher the steward of each institution enters the supplies in the store record.

When the vouchers are received at the office of the Board of Control they are posted in the records, which are duplicates of the institution books.

Following is a sample page of the store record:

**FLOUR.
RECEIVED.**

1902	Date.	Invoice Number.	Number.	Measure.	Explanation.	Price.	Cost.
July.....	20	13	30	bbls.	Straight.....	\$3.00	\$90.00
July.....	20	13	6	bbls.	Graham.....	2.75	16.50
August..	30	80	20	bbls.	Straight.....	3.00	60.00
August..	30	80	6	bbls.	Graham.....	2.75	16.50

DISBURSED.

1902	Date.	Req. No.	INVOICE NUMBERS AND QUANTITY				Measure.	Price.	Explanation.
			13	13	80	80			
July.....	21	18	2				bbls.	\$3.00	Straight.
July.....	21	18		1			bbls.	2.75	Graham.
July.....	27	20		1			bbls.	2.75	Graham.
July.....	27	20	3				bbls.	3.00	Straight.
August...	4	23	6				bbls.	3.00	Straight.
August...	11	26	5				bbls.	3.00	Straight.
August...	11	26		3			bbls.	2.75	Graham.
August...	18	30	8				bbls.	3.00	Straight.
August...	25	34	5				bbls.	3.00	Straight.
September	3	40	1		4		bbls.	3.00	Straight.
September	3	40		1		1	bbls.	2.75	Graham.
September	10	44	30		5		bbls.	3.00	Straight.
September	10	44		6		2	bbls.	2.75	Graham.
September	17	54			5		bbls.	3.00	Straight.
September	17	54				2	bbls.	2.75	Graham.

The credit entries of the store record are made from requisitions approved by the superintendents and receipted by the heads of departments receiving the supplies.

Following is a sample requisition:

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1902. ANOKA STATE ASYLUM. NO. 18.

The Steward will issue the following articles for use in the several Departments of the Institution as shown, and when signed by the respective Department Managers this shall be the Steward's Voucher therefor.

JNO. DOE, Chief Executive Officer.

ARTICLES.	Invoice Number.	DEPARTMENTS.					Measure.	Total.	Price.	R. F.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.				
Flour, Straight.....	13	1		1			bbls.	2	\$3.00	27
Flour, Graham.....	13	1					bbls.	1	2.75	27
Corn Meal.....	13	20		10			lbs.	30	1.50	10
Shoes.....	24	2	1	2	1	1	prs.	7	2.00	42
Slippers.....	24				1	1	prs.	2	1.00	44

We, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge the receipt of the articles specified in the foregoing list as issued to our respective departments.

HENRY BROWN, Dept. A.

JNO. DOE, Dept. B.

GEO. BAKER, Dept. C.

JOHN SMITH, Dept. D.

FRANK JONES, Dept. E.

At stated times a balance sheet is taken from the store record and compared with the actual stock on hand at the institution by a representative of the board. The balance as shown by the store record should be identical with the steward's inventory.

At the close of each month the institution prepares an abstract of all vouchers for the month, giving the voucher number, the name and address of the claimant and the amount due. This abstract and the vouchers (original and duplicate) are forwarded to the Board of Control. Here the vouchers are compared with the contract, the footings and extensions proven, and each item charged against the corresponding item in the estimate.

When the vouchers are approved by the Board of Control a triplicate abstract is prepared, giving the general item number, voucher number, name and address and amount due each claimant and fund from which the same is to be paid. One copy of the abstract is delivered to the state auditor, another to the state treasurer, and the third filed in the office of the Board of Control. From this abstract the auditor draws his warrant in favor of the state treasurer for the entire amount, as shown by the abstract. The state treasurer, from his copy of the abstract, issues his check and mails same direct to each of the claimants. For convenience in checking the general item number in the abstracts and the state treasurer's check number are identical.

The duplicate copy of the vouchers is endorsed by the Board of Control and returned to the institution, the original remaining on file in the office of the board. The Board of Control prepares a monthly classification sheet, in duplicate, of the vouchers so approved and paid, distributing the purchases under the several classifications. One copy is sent to the institution, and from this classification sheet the journal entries are made, both at the institution and in the office of the Board of Control. The classification sheets are filed and referred to by numbers.

TABLE SHOWING VISITS MADE TO STATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER FULL CONTROL OF THE BOARD, FROM AUGUST 1, 1901, TO JULY 31, 1902, GIVING DATE OF EACH VISIT AND BY WHOM MADE.

ANOKA STATE ASYLUM.

When Made	By Whom	When Made	By Whom
Aug. 24, 1901.....	Lee.	Mar. 18, 1902.....	Gould.
Sept. 28, 1901.....	Leavett.	Apr. 22, 1902.....	Lee.
Oct. 16, 1901.....	Gould.	Apr. 27, 1902.....	Lee.
Nov. 26, 1901.....	Lee.	May 6, 1902.....	Wright.
Dec. 14, 1901.....	Lee.	May 29, 1902.....	Lee.
Jan. 18, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.	June 20, 1902.....	Lee.
Feb. 11, 1902.....	Wright.	June 26, 1902.....	Lee and Leavett.
Feb. 24, 1902.....	Gould.	July 16, 1902.....	Lee, Leavett and Gould.

HASTINGS STATE ASYLUM.

Aug. 22, 1901.....	Lee.	Mar. 29, 1902.....	Lee.
Sept. 18, 1901.....	Gould.	Apr. 21, 1902.....	Lee.
Oct. 30, 1901.....	Lee.	May 21, 1902.....	Lee.
Nov. 29, 1901.....	Gould.	May 29, 1902.....	Lee.
Dec. 18, 1901.....	Lee.	June 19, 1902.....	Lee.
Jan. 21, 1902.....	Gould.	July 29, 1902.....	Lee.
Feb. 10, 1902.....	Wright.		

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

Aug. 29, 1901.....	Lee.	Feb. 21, 1902.....	Lee.
Sept. 20, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Mar. 17, 18, 1902.....	Lee.
Oct. 4, 1901.....	Lee.	Apr. 29, 30, 1902.....	Lee.
Nov. 29, 1901.....	Wright.	May 29, 1903.....	Gould.
Dec. 31, 1901.....	Leavett.	June 19, 1902.....	Wright.
Jan. 27, 28, 1902.....	Lee.	July 7, 1902.....	Lee.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Aug. 28, 29, 1901.....	Gould.	Feb. 18, 19, 1902.....	Lee and Wright.
Sept. 28, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Mar. 21, 1902.....	Lee.
Oct. 22, 1901.....	Lee.	Apr. 15, 1902.....	Lee and Leavett.
Nov. 24, 1901.....	Leavett.	May 28, 1902.....	Lee.
Dec. 20, 1901.....	Wright.	June 28, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Jan. 15, 16, 1902.....	Lee.	July 23, 24, 1902.....	Lee and Leavett.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

Aug. 28, 1901.....	Gould.	Mar. 20, 1902.....	Gould and Lee.
Sept. 27, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Mar. 27, 1902.....	Wright.
Oct. 26, 1901.....	Lee.	Mar. 29, 1902.....	Leavett.
Nov. 27, 1901.....	Wright.	Apr. 14, 1902.....	Lee and Leavett.
Dec. 24, 1901.....	Lee.	May 22, 1902.....	Lee.
Jan. 19, 20, 1902.....	Lee.	June 26, 27, 1902.....	Gould.
Feb. 17, 1902.....	Lee.	July 25, 26, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.

FARIBAULT SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Aug. 27, 1901.....	Leavett, Lee, Gould.	Feb. 26, 1902.....	Gould.
Sept. 28, 1901.....	Wright.	Feb. 27, 1902.....	Wright.
Oct. 4, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Mar. 18, 1902.....	Gould.
Nov. 18, 1901.....	Leavett.	May 4, 1902.....	Wright.
Nov. 21, 22, 1901.....	Leavett and Lee.	May 14, 1902.....	Leavett.
Dec. 11, 1901.....	Lee.	June 27, 1902.....	Wright.
Jan. 22, 1902.....	Wright.		

RED WING STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Sept. 7, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Feb. 1, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Oct. 2, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Mar. 8, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Nov. 9, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Apr. 8, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Nov. 28, 1901.....	Leavett.	Apr. 24, 1902.....	Lee.
Dec. 14, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	May 9, 10, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Dec. 28, 1901.....	Wright.	June 6, 7, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Jan. 10, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.	July 11, 12, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.

ST. CLOUD STATE REFORMATORY.

Sept. 11, 1901.....	Leavett, Lee, Gould.	Mar. 5, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Oct. 8, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Apr. 4, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Nov. 22, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	May 8, 9, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Dec. 18, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	May 27, 1902.....	Wright.
Jan. 8, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.	June 5, 6, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Feb. 7, 1902.....	Gould.	July 8, 9, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Feb. 18, 1902.....	Wright.		

STILLWATER STATE PRISON.

Sept. 6, 1901.....	Leavett, Lee, Gould.	Mar. 1, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Oct. 1, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	Apr. 1, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Nov. 7, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	May 7, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Dec. 5, 1901.....	Lee and Gould.	June 4, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Jan. 2, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.	July 2, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.
Feb. 3, 1902.....	Lee and Gould.		

LAW AMENDMENTS.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 28, of the Board of Control Act, we suggest the following changes in the statutes.

COUNTY SUPPORT.

That in case of all institutions under charge of the Board of Control where the inmates are lodged and fed by the state, except the state prison and reformatory, the counties from which such inmates are sent or received respectively shall be required to pay into the state treasury toward the support of such inmates, upon such commitment being made or inmate received, and annually thereafter, the sum of seventy-five dollars, an amount which is approximately one-half of the per capita current expense of such support. At the present time the state assumes the entire burden of supporting these dependent people, which fact furnishes an inducement for sending to the public institutions persons who only require care and attention, who cannot be benefited by treatment and who could be properly provided for in their own families or community. In the state hospitals for instance, the numbers have become so great that those who are amenable to treatment, and for whom there is some hope of restoration to health are deprived of proper room and attention by the great influx of mere custodial cases.

The practice here suggested prevails in our neighboring states of Wisconsin and Iowa, and many others, and, in our judgment, is not only just but would have the effect of lessening the burden of the state.

Such a law should contain provision for the counties recovering from the property of the persons committed or received into the state institutions, or those who are responsible for their support, the amount so paid into the state treasury wherever such recovery can be had. This would relieve the counties in great measure, of the burden, and place it where it belongs. There is no propriety in the state's supporting persons who have the means for their own support.

INSANE.

The law relating to the insane should be so amended as to strictly prohibit sending to the hospitals any person suffering only from mental weakness, imbecility or the infirmities of old age and

who cannot be benefited by hospital treatment. Examining physicians should be required to state in their certificate of examination whether the person examined can, in their opinion, be benefited by hospital treatment.

Amend the law relating to discharge of insane patients so as to authorize the superintendents of the several institutions, with the approval of the Board of Control, to discharge and parole at his and their discretion any inmate of such institution who may be reported by such superintendent capable of caring for himself or who may be supported by his relatives or friends, and who is not dangerous to the community, and, providing, that in case of such discharge that notice thereof be given to the probate court making the commitment.

Provide by law that chronic insane patients may, under the direction and supervision of the superintendent of the hospital, be boarded out in private families in the vicinity of the hospital at an expense not exceeding the average per capita cost of boarding said patient within the hospital, such cost of boarding in no case to exceed two and one-half dollars per week.

CRIMINAL SENTENCE.

Provide by law that any person arrested and held for trial on a criminal charge for an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or state reformatory, and who admits his guilt and desires to plead guilty thereto, may be admitted on his own application to enter such plea, in term or vacation before the judge of the district court of the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed, which appearance and plea shall be duly recorded in the records of such district court, and said district judge shall thereupon take evidence and investigate the facts in like manner as a grand jury, and if satisfied from such examination that the alleged offense has been committed in said county and that the person so admitting his guilt did, in fact, commit such offense, such judge may thereupon accept such plea, commit said accused person to the state prison or state reformatory, as the case may be, in the same manner and with like effect as though said person had been indicted, tried and convicted of said offence. A copy of the record including the appearance, plea and evidence shall be sent with the commitment and prisoner to the place of commitment, and no further indictment, trial or conviction shall be had in such case.

STATE AGENT.

We recommend that the law relating to the state agent of the prison and reformatory be changed by amending section 3602, General Statutes 1894, so as to provide for the appointment by the Board of Control of such agent and so as to include paroled prisoners as well as discharged prisoners among those under the supervision of the state agent and to provide that said agent, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the usual official oath and file a bond in such sum as the board shall prescribe.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Investigation shows that children guilty of no crime and without criminal tendency have been committed to this school for some trifling offense that any child might have committed under the same circumstances, and are thus legally separated from their natural parents during their minority. In many cases the proceedings under which this is done are the merest matters of routine, and do not rise to the dignity of an ordinary suit in which a few dollars are involved. We recommend that the law governing commitments to this school be so amended that only children guilty of incorrigible and vicious conduct can be sent there, and that the particular offense, conduct or habits of the child be as fully set forth in the complaint and as satisfactorily proven as in cases of criminal procedure. We are also of opinion that authority to discharge inmates from this school when it is clearly desirable to do so should be lodged in the Board of Control.

A transcript of the evidence taken upon the trial should, in all cases, be sent with the commitment in order that the board may be advised as far as possible of the nature of the offence and the character of the offending party. The law should be further amended so as to provide for the transfer of inmates of the training school to the state public school in suitable cases. Section 5, chapter 153, Laws of 1895, except a proviso at the end thereof, should be repealed and the minimum age at which commitments may be made should be raised to ten years and the maximum age to sixteen years and it should be further provided that no person should be held at the school after attaining the age of eighteen years.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

We recommend that the law be so amended as to provide for the transfer of any epileptic or feeble-minded person found in any other state institution to the School for Feeble-Minded.

PROBATION OFFICERS.

Amend Sections 1 and 6, Chapter 154, Laws of 1899, by striking out all reference to the Board of Correction and Charities. The probation officers appointed under this act are, in fact, county officers only. Their appointment and control should be vested in the local authorities and their expenses borne by the counties which they serve.

INMATES' FUNDS.

The inmates of the state institutions have moneys in the hands of the warden and the superintendents amounting on Aug. 1, 1902, to \$45,334.47. There has not been a uniform system of handling these accounts in the past, but this board now requires monthly statements of the receipts and disbursements and balance on hand in each fund in all of the state institutions. The accounts are also checked up periodically by an accountant from this office.

We are not satisfied with the law that permits this large sum of money to remain in the hands of the executive officers of the state institutions. It is unjust to these officers to burden them with the care of it and to hold them responsible for its safe keeping. These funds have been accumulating from the date of the establishment of each of the institutions, and many of the inmates having money to their credit have died, and the superintendents have been burdened with the trouble of determining to whom it belonged. In some cases there are no heirs or claimants and the money remains in the officer's hands, with no provision of law under which he can dispossess himself of it.

We believe there should be a law requiring all these funds to be turned into the state treasury monthly, as other miscellaneous receipts are, and providing for their disbursement only upon proper vouchers approved by this board. Such a law, if passed, should make provision for a small contingent fund to be kept in the hands of each superintendent to meet small immediate demands from inmates having balances to their credit.

CONTRACTS.

Under the present law contracts for the institutions must be executed by the superintendent. Thus if the Board of Control propose to erect a building or make other improvements under a contract, it advertises for bids, determines to whom the contract shall be awarded and the details thereof, but the written instrument must be signed on behalf of the state by the head of the institution. This often involves unnecessary trouble and delay. We think the law should vest the right to execute such contracts in this board.

APPROPRIATIONS.

We would recommend that all standing appropriations for current expenses of public institutions be abolished and biennial appropriations made for the full amount required. In this way the legislature and the public will keep fully informed as to the cost of maintaining all state institutions.

There should also be a law authorizing the Board of Control to transfer a portion of the appropriation for current expense at any institution to the support fund of any other institution, when by reason of increase in population or any other unforeseen circumstances, such transfer becomes necessary.

TRANSPORTATION OF INMATES.

Under the present system, when a person is committed to any state institution, one or more officers are sent to convey such person to the place designated at the expense of either the state or county for per diem, for mileage, or both. Under this plan frequent abuses occur. Thus, where one person would be sufficient as an attendant, two or more are employed, and where several persons are to be committed at the same time, each is taken separately instead of all together in order to increase the mileage or per diem of the officers. During the fiscal year 1901, the state paid for taking persons to the state prison and reformatory \$14,482.74, one sheriff alone receiving \$2,888.80. Of course this includes railroad fares and expenses, but it is safe to affirm that the profit to officers in this matter is largely in excess of a fair and proper compensation. For the biennial period ending July 31, 1901, the total amount paid by the state was \$17,950.26 and for the biennial period

ending July 31, 1902, it was \$24,500. In addition to this amount paid by the state, the several counties pay large sums annually for taking children to the state training school, the state public school and the hospitals for the insane, aggregating upwards of \$50,000.

We recommend that the law be so changed as to require that, when a person has been sentenced to the prison or reformatory, the warden or superintendent be notified of the fact and it shall then be made his duty to send a guard of his institution to accompany the person to the place of imprisonment; and in case of the other institutions named, that the superintendents be notified of commitments to their institutions, respectively, and that they then be required to send a nurse or attendant to get the person so committed.

The advantages of this plan are, among others: First, that the guard, nurse or attendant, as the case may be, sent from the institution would be a person trained in the handling of the class of persons to be placed under his charge. Second, it would further enable the person sent out to collect information concerning the prisoner or ward for purposes of record at the institution. Third, the guards, nurses or attendants being already in the service of the state at fixed salaries, there would be nothing further to pay for their services and the only expenses would be the actual cost of transportation and necessary hotel bills.

It is believed that by this system a better service could be had at much less expense.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

We recommend special and current expense appropriations (in addition to standing appropriations) for the several institutions under our control as follows:

STATE ASYLUM, ANOKA.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Additional appropriation for cold storage.....	\$1,500.00
Additional appropriation for boiler and dynamo, main building.....	3,000.00
Brick smoke stack.....	1,500.00
Engine house and moving present plant.....	3,500.00
Total	\$9,500.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Heating, water supply, lighting for group of cottages.....	\$10,000.00
Changes in main building.....	1,500.00
Fireproof vault	500.00
Ice house, carpenter shop, paint shop.....	1,000.00
Water tower and tank, piggery, hennery and corn crib.....	3,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,500.00
Total	\$17,500.00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

One cottage and equipment.....	\$35,000.00
Ice house, carpenter shop, paint shop.....	1,000.00
Water tower and tank, piggery, hennery and corn crib.....	2,500.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,500.00
Total	<u>\$40,000.00</u>
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$67,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$50,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	75,000.00
Total	<u>\$125,000.00</u>

STATE ASYLUM, HASTINGS.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Heating laundry and water supply.....	\$25,000.00
Total	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Additional for cold storage.....	\$1,500.00
Changes in main building.....	1,500.00
Ice house	500.00
Fireproof vault	500.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,500.00
Total	<u>\$5,500.00</u>

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

One cottage and equipment.....	\$35,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,500.00
Total	<u>\$36,500.00</u>
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$67,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$50,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	75,000.00
Total	<u>\$125,000.00</u>

STATE HOSPITAL, ST. PETER.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Reconstruction of heating plant.....	\$10,000.00
Nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment.....	15,000.00
Total	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

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AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Additional for nurses' dormitory and equipment.....	\$60,000.00
Repairs and plumbing in detached wards.....	12,000.00
Piggery	1,500.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$78,500.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Reconstructing main building.....	\$40,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$45,000.00
	\$148,500.00

Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$30,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	30,000.00
Total	\$60,000.00

STATE HOSPITAL, ROCHESTER.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment.....	\$15,000.00
Total	\$15,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Additional for nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment...	\$60,000.00
One additional boiler.....	5,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$70,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Laundry and equipment.....	\$16,000.00
One economizer	4,000.00
Fireproof floors, main building.....	10,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$35,000.00
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$120,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$38,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	38,000.00
Total	\$76,000.00

STATE HOSPITAL, FERGUS FALLS.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment.....	\$15,000.00
Extension to laundry and equipment.....	5,000.00
Water supply (open appropriation desired).....	.....
Total	\$20,000.00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Additional for nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment....	\$60,000.00
Fire alarm system.....	2,000.00
Additional appropriation for remodeling main building.....	3,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$70,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Finishing tower	\$6,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$11,000.00
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$101,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$173,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	173,000.00
Total	\$346,000.00

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Boiler and repairs in engine room.....	\$1,500.00
Sewer for farm cottages.....	1,000.00
Nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment.....	10,000.00
Water supply (open appropriation desired) .....	.....
Total	\$12,500.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Additional for nurses' dormitory for women, and equipment....	\$30,000.00
Additional appropriation for assembly hall, etc.....	6,000.00
Extension of cow barn and silo.....	2,000.00
Cistern and pipes.....	3,000.00
Tower and plumbing stone building.....	5,000.00
One cottage for boys, and equipment.....	25,000.00
One cottage for girls, and equipment.....	25,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$101,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

One cottage for boys, and equipment.....	\$25,000.00
One cottage for girls, and equipment.....	25,000.00
Tower and plumbing stone building.....	5,000.00
Enlargement of shop, new machinery, etc.....	20,000.00
Wing to hospital for tuberculous patients, and equipment.....	20,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	5,000.00
Total	\$100,000.00
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$213,500.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$100,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	125,000.00
Total	\$225,000.00

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, FARIBAULT.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Boiler and repairs in boiler room.....	\$1,000.00
Musical equipment and school library.....	2,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,000.00
Total	\$4,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Musical equipment and school library.....	\$2,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,000.00
Total	\$3,000.00
Total for buildings and betterments	\$7,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$10,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	10,500.00
Total	\$20,500.00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, FARIBAULT.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Remodeling plumbing in bath rooms.....	\$4,500.00
Addition to cabinet shop.....	500.00
Total	\$5,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Fire escape	\$1,600.00
Floor in dining room.....	500.00
Library	250.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,500.00
Total	\$4,850.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Library	\$250.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,500.00
Total	\$2,750.00
Total for buildings and betterments	\$12,600.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$20,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	22,000.00
Total	\$42,000.00

STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Administration building	\$10,000.00
New cell wing.....	10,000.00
Additional dynamo	500.00
Cow barn	3,000.00
Shoe and tin shops.....	2,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,000.00
Total	\$27,500.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Administration building	\$10,000.00
New cell wing.....	10,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,000.00
Total	\$22,000.00
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$49,500.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$60,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	70,000.00
Total	\$130,000.00

STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Constructing ward for insane criminals, and partial equipment.	\$25,000.00
Total	\$25,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Enlargement of cell house and partial equipment.....	\$30,000.00
Chapel and laundry.....	25,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,000.00
Total	\$57,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Repairs and betterments.....	\$2,000.00
Total	\$2,000.00
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$84,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$10,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	15,000.00
Total	\$25,000.00

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Repairs and betterments.....	\$8,000.00
Total	<u>\$8,000.00</u>

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

New reservoir	\$1,000.00
Hospital and guard house (in case girls' school is not removed).....	6,000.00
Heating plant	10,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,000.00
Total	<u>\$19,000.00</u>

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Repairs and betterments.....	\$2,000.00
Total	<u>\$2,000.00</u>
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$29,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$35,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	35,000.00
Total	<u>\$70,000.00</u>
State agency, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$1,000.00
Manual training, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	2,000.00
State agency, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	2,000.00
Manual training, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	2,000.00

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA.*

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Cement floors	\$1,000.00
Floor in dining room.....	300.00
Library	250.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,000.00
Total	<u>\$3,550.00</u>

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Repairs laundry building and equipment	\$4,900.00
Library	250.00
Repairs and betterments.....	2,000.00
Total	<u>\$7,150.00</u>
Total for buildings and betterments.....	\$10,700.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$30,000.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	30,000.00
Total	<u>\$60,000.00</u>
State agency, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	\$5,500.00
State agency, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	5,500.00

RECAPITULATION.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

State Asylum, Anoka.....	\$9,500.00
State Asylum, Hastings.....	25,000.00
State Hospital, St. Peter.....	25,000.00
State Hospital, Rochester.....	15,000.00
State Hospital, Fergus Falls.....	20,000.00
Water supply, Fergus Falls Hospital (open appropriation).....	.....
School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault.....	12,500.00
Water supply, School for Feeble-Minded (open appropriation).....	.....
School for the Deaf, Faribault.....	5,000.00
State Prison, Stillwater.....	25,000.00
State Training School, Red Wing.....	8,000.00
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Total immediately available (not including open appropriations asked for).....	\$145,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

State Asylum, Anoka.....	\$17,500.00
State Asylum, Hastings.....	5,500.00
State Hospital, St. Peter.....	78,500.00
State Hospital, Rochester.....	70,000.00
State Hospital, Fergus Falls.....	70,000.00
School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault.....	101,000.00
School for the Blind, Faribault.....	4,000.00
School for the Deaf, Faribault.....	4,850.00
State Reformatory, St. Cloud.....	27,500.00
State Prison, Stillwater.....	57,000.00
State Training School, Red Wing.....	19,000.00
State Public School, Owatonna.....	3,550.00
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Total available July 31, 1903.....	\$458,400.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

State Asylum, Anoka.....	\$40,000.00
State Asylum, Hastings.....	36,500.00
State Hospital, St. Peter.....	45,000.00
State Hospital, Rochester.....	35,000.00
State Hospital, Fergus Falls.....	11,000.00
School for Feeble-Minded, Faribault.....	100,000.00
School for the Blind, Faribault.....	3,000.00
School for the Deaf, Faribault.....	2,750.00
State Reformatory, St. Cloud.....	22,000.00
State Prison, Stillwater.....	2,000.00
State Training School, Red Wing.....	2,000.00
State Public School, Owatonna.....	7,150.00
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Total available July 31, 1904.....	\$306,400.00

SUMMARY.

Appropriations, immediately available.....	\$145,000.00
Buildings and betterments, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	458,400.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	606,000.00
Buildings and betterments, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	306,400.00
Current expense, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	698,500.00
State agency and manual training, Red Wing, available Aug. 1, 1903	3,000.00
State agency, Owatonna, available Aug. 1, 1903.....	5,500.00
State agency and manual training, Red Wing, available Aug. 1, 1904	4,000.00
State agency, Owatonna, available Aug. 1, 1904.....	5,500.00
Total	\$2,232,300.00

The following appropriations are recommended for the normal schools for the years ending July 31, 1904, and 1905; those recommended for current expense being in addition to the standing appropriations, except at Duluth where there is no standing appropriation.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WINONA.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Library equipment and books.....	\$500.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,000.00
Furniture and apparatus.....	1,000.00
Manual training and gymnasium.....	1,000.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Additional appropriation for heating and lighting plant.....	6,000.00
Additional appropriation for new roof and improvement of building	4,000.00
Painting building	2,500.00
Current expense	8,000.00
Total	\$24,500.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Library equipment and books.....	\$500.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,000.00
Furniture and apparatus.....	1,000.00
Manual training and gymnasium.....	1,000.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	8,000.00
Total	\$12,000.00
Total for two years.....	\$36,500.00

FIRST BIENNIAL REPORT

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MANKATO.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Change of office and vault.....	\$1,000.00
Repairs and betterments.....	3,000.00
Furniture	1,000.00
Library books and equipment.....	500.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	8,000.00
Total	\$14,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Repairs and betterments.....	\$2,000.00
Furniture	1,000.00
Library books and equipment.....	500.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	8,000.00

Total	\$12,000.00
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Total for two years.....	\$26,000.00
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, ST. CLOUD.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Library books and equipment.....	\$500.00
Furniture	500.00
Repairs	500.00
Heating plant for Lawrence Hall.....	2,000.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	10,000.00
Total	\$14,000.00

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Library books and equipment.....	\$500.00
Furniture	500.00
Repairs	500.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	10,000.00

Total	\$12,000.00
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Total for two years.....	\$26,000.00
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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MOORHEAD.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Library books and equipment.....	\$750.00
Furniture	750.00
Apparatus	750.00
Repairs and betterments.....	1,500.00
Manual training	500.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	16,000.00

Total	\$20,750.00
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AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Library books and equipment.....	\$750.00
Furniture	750.00
Apparatus	750.00
Repairs	1,500.00
Manual training	500.00
Addition to president's salary.....	500.00
Current expense	16,000.00
Total	<u>\$20,750.00</u>
Total for two years.....	<u>\$41,500.00</u>

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, DULUTH.

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1903.

Manual training equipment.....	\$500.00
Physical apparatus and supplies.....	750.00
Chemical apparatus and supplies.....	750.00
Biological apparatus and supplies.....	250.00
Geographical apparatus and supplies.....	250.00
Repairs and betterments.....	500.00
Additional furniture and equipment.....	500.00
Library books and equipment.....	500.00
Grading and improvement of grounds.....	1,000.00
Current expense	25,000.00
Total	<u>\$30,000.00</u>

AVAILABLE AUG. 1, 1904.

Library books and equipment.....	\$500.00
Physical apparatus and supplies.....	750.00
Chemical apparatus and supplies.....	750.00
Biological apparatus and supplies.....	250.00
Geographical apparatus and supplies.....	250.00
Additional furniture and equipment.....	500.00
Repairs and betterments.....	500.00
Current expense	27,000.00
Total	<u>\$30,500.00</u>
Total for two years.....	<u>\$60,500.00</u>

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

ANOKA ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

	Appropriations Undrawn August 1, 1900.	Appropriations for Year Ending July 31, 1901.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1901.
Extraordinary repairs.....						
Buildings, 1899.....	\$11,222.44			\$3,832.11		\$7,390.33
Asylum wing.....						
Dairy barn and silo.....						
Root cellar.....		\$1,000.00				1,000.00
Laundry and equipment.....		2,500.00				2,500.00
Cold storage.....						
Sewerage.....		2,500.00				2,500.00
Stock and machinery.....		2,500.00				2,500.00
Total special appropriations...	\$11,222.44	\$8,500.00		\$3,832.11		\$15,390.33
Appropriation for support.....	62.63	20,049.99	\$561.37	20,468.55		206.44
Total appropriations.....	\$11,285.07	\$28,549.99	\$561.37	\$24,300.66		\$16,085.77

HASTINGS ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Extraordinary repairs.....						
Buildings, 1899.....	\$8,524.33			\$5,896.98		\$2,627.35
Asylum wing.....						
Dairy barn.....						
Bridge.....						
Silo.....						
Laundry.....		\$2,500.00				2,500.00
Root cellar.....		1,000.00				1,000.00
Cold storage.....		1,000.00				1,000.00
Live stock.....		1,500.00		56.00		1,444.00
Total special appropriations...	\$8,524.33	\$6,000.00		\$5,952.98		\$8,571.35
Appropriation for support.....	160.66	22,060.07	\$1,887.91	24,108.64		
Total appropriations.....	\$8,684.99	\$28,060.07	\$1,887.91	\$30,061.62		\$8,571.35

FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$1,734.97	\$3,500.00		\$2,185.99	\$2.41	\$3,046.57
East detached ward.....	10,054.86					10,054.86
Root cellar.....	589.52			490.83		88.69
Green house.....	1,286.25			969.92		316.33
Cold storage.....	898.65			143.72		754.93
Stand pipe and hydrants.....		8,000.00				8,000.00
Radiators.....						
Total special appropriations...	\$14,564.25	\$11,500.00		\$3,790.46	\$2.41	\$22,271.38
Appropriation for support.....	19,490.97	209,307.12	\$1,026.33	187,527.45	11,119.22	31,177.75
Total appropriations.....	\$34,055.22	\$220,807.12	\$1,026.33	\$191,317.91	\$11,121.63	\$53,449.13

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

ANOKA ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1901.	Appropriations for the Year Ending July 31, 1902.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1902.
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$300.00		\$300.00		
Buildings, 1899.....	\$7,390.33			479.58		\$6,910.75
Asylum wing.....		29,000.00		3.20		28,996.80
Dairy barn and silo.....		3,500.00				3,500.00
Root cellar.....	1,000.00					1,000.00
Laundry and equipment.....	2,500.00					2,500.00
Cold storage.....		1,000.00		392.00		608.00
Sewerage.....	2,500.00			187.50		2,312.50
Stock and machinery.....	2,500.00			919.63		1,580.37
Total special appropriations...	\$15,890.33	\$33,800.00		\$2,281.91		\$47,408.42
Appropriation for support.....	205.44	26,500.00	\$1,791.56	16,605.94	\$11,741.06	150.00
Total appropriations.....	\$16,095.77	\$60,300.00	\$1,791.56	\$18,887.85	\$11,741.06	\$47,558.42

HASTINGS ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$300.00				\$300.00
Buildings, 1899.....	\$2,627.35			\$2,046.84		580.51
Asylum wing.....		\$29,000.00		769.22		28,239.78
Dairy barn.....		2,000.00	\$17.35	1,794.26		223.09
Bridge.....		5,000.00		5.00		4,994.40
Silo.....		500.00				500.00
Laundry.....	2,500.00					2,500.00
Root cellar.....	1,000.00			883.83		116.17
Cold storage.....	1,000.00			392.00		608.00
Live stock.....	1,444.00			50.00		1,394.00
Total special appropriations...	\$8,571.35	\$36,800.00	\$17.35	\$5,932.75		\$39,455.95
Appropriation for support.....		26,500.00	2,356.59	21,314.71	\$7,391.88	150.00
Total appropriations.....	\$8,571.35	\$63,300.00	\$2,373.94	\$27,247.46	\$7,391.88	\$39,605.95

FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$3,046.57	\$3,500.00		\$1,208.80	\$3,046.57	\$2,291.20
East detached ward.....	10,054.86					10,054.86
Root cellar.....	98.69					98.69
Green house.....	316.33					316.33
Cold storage.....	754.93					754.93
Stand pipe and hydrants.....	8,000.00					8,000.00
Radiators.....		2,000.00		1,709.08		290.92
Total special appropriations...	\$22,271.38	\$5,500.00		\$2,917.88	\$3,046.57	\$21,806.93
Appropriation for support.....	31,177.75	198,000.00	\$1,147.98	177,014.42	52,811.31	500.00
Total appropriations.....	\$53,449.13	\$203,500.00	\$1,147.98	\$179,932.30	\$55,857.88	\$22,306.93

APPROPRIATIONS

ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1900.	Appropriations for the year Ending July 31, 1901.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1901.
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00		
Smoke stack.....		5,000.00				\$5,000.00
Silo.....		500.00				500.00
Plumbing, main building.....		3,000.00				3,000.00
Library.....		500.00		431.10		68.90
Total special appropriations....		\$13,000.00		\$4,431.10		\$8,568.90
Appropriation for support.....	\$18,495.57	186,665.51	\$7,004.87	196,549.24		15,616.71
Total appropriations.....	\$18,495.57	\$196,665.51	\$7,004.87	\$200,980.34		\$24,185.61

ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$109.34	\$5,000.00		\$5,105.75	\$3.59	
North detached ward.....		12,000.00		2,237.68		\$9,762.32
Rebuilding burnt portion.....						
Laundry.....	5,673.28		*\$5,190.93	10,853.89	10.32	
Laundry roof.....			*7,645.89	7,645.89		
Smoke stack.....	3,130.60			3,100.79	29.81	
Floors and ceilings.....	472.45			457.28	15.17	
Kitchen.....	158.33			92.98	65.35	
Heating.....	308.10			299.85	8.25	
Green house.....	11.84				11.84	
Slaughter house.....	624.63			36.00		588.63
Laboratory.....		1,200.00				1,200.00
Reservoir.....		2,500.00				2,500.00
Total special appropriations....	\$10,488.57	\$20,700.00	\$12,836.82	\$29,830.11	\$144.33	\$14,050.65
Appropriation for support.....	18,430.74	178,142.08	6,623.57	194,696.84		8,496.53
Total appropriations.....	\$28,919.31	\$198,842.08	\$19,460.39	\$224,526.95	\$144.33	\$22,547.48

*Payment of fire loss.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$800.00		\$800.00		
Sewerage.....		780.00		780.00		
Cold storage.....						
Metal roof.....						
Shop fund.....						
Iron bedsteads.....						
Musical instruments.....						
Total special appropriations....		\$1,580.00		\$1,560.00		
Appropriation for support.....	\$989.09	21,000.00	\$1,113.13	22,988.32	\$113.90	
Total appropriations.....	\$989.09	\$22,580.00	\$1,113.13	\$24,548.32	\$113.90	

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1901.	Appropriations for the Year Ending July 31, 1902.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1902.
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$4,500.00		\$2,016.57		\$2,483.43
Smoke stack.....	\$5,000.00			4,979.30	\$20.70	12,209.27
Silo.....	500.00	500.00		476.60	23.40	500.00
Plumbing, main building.....	3,000.00			25.65		2,974.35
Library.....	68.90			51.00	17.90	
Total special appropriations...	\$8,568.90	\$5,000.00		\$7,549.12	\$62.00	\$5,957.78
Appropriation for support.....	15,616.71	168,000.00	\$8,342.09	178,746.68	12,412.12	800.00
Total appropriations.....	\$24,185.61	\$173,000.00	\$8,342.09	\$186,295.80	\$12,474.12	\$6,757.78

ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$6,500.00		\$2,680.55		\$3,819.45
North detached ward.....	\$9,762.32	4,000.00		1,553.05		12,209.27
Rebuilding burnt portion.....		10,000.00		7,601.04		2,398.96
Laundry.....						
Laundry roof.....						
Smoke stack.....						
Floors and ceilings.....						
Kitchen.....						
Heating.....						
Green house.....						
Slaughter house.....	588.63					588.63
Laboratory.....	1,200.00					1,200.00
Reservoir.....	2,500.00			1,910.84		589.16
Total special appropriations...	\$14,050.95	\$20,500.00		\$13,745.48		\$20,805.47
Appropriation for support.....	8,496.53	166,000.00	\$4,470.43	156,525.23	\$21,641.73	800.00
Total appropriations.....	\$22,547.48	\$186,500.00	\$4,470.43	\$170,270.71	\$21,641.73	\$21,605.47

SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$1,000.00		\$623.58		\$376.42
Sewerage.....						
Cold storage.....		1,000.00		457.70		542.30
Metal roof.....		400.00		274.00		126.00
Shop fund.....		300.00		288.46	\$11.54	
Iron bedsteads.....		200.00		187.20	12.80	
Musical instruments.....		350.00		259.00		91.00
Total special appropriations...		\$3,250.00		\$2,089.94	\$24.34	\$1,135.72
Appropriation for support.....		21,500.00	\$1,009.88	21,376.81	1,063.07	100.00
Total appropriations.....		\$24,750.00	\$1,009.88	\$23,466.75	\$1,057.41	\$1,235.72

APPROPRIATIONS
FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.
SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

	Appropriations Undrawn August 1, 1900.	Appropriations for Year Ending July 31, 1901.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1901.
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00		
New roof.....	\$3,220.75			3,220.75		
Water tank.....		3,000.00		3,000.00		
Well						
Retubing boilers.....						
Pipe covering.....						
Armature and switchboard.....						
Rewiring buildings.....						
Total special appropriations...	\$3,220.75	\$5,000.00		\$8,220.75		
Appropriation for support.....	1,837.33	50,500.00	\$2,348.93	54,318.61	\$367.65	
Total appropriations.....	\$5,058.08	\$55,500.00	\$2,348.93	\$62,539.36	\$367.65	

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$1,260.94	\$3,000.00		\$4,260.94		
Cottage		18,000.00		18,000.00		
Hospital wing.....		11,000.00				\$11,000.00
Cottage		20,000.00				20,000.00
Cottages, Nos. 1 and 2.....						
Laundry	214.91			214.91		
Total special appropriations...	\$1,475.85	\$52,000.00		\$22,475.85		\$31,000.00
Appropriation for support.....	10,644.83	109,433.51	\$6,360.70	126,439.04		
Total appropriations.....	\$12,120.68	\$161,433.51	\$6,360.70	\$148,914.89		\$31,000.00

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$1,500.00		\$1,500.00		
Improvements		6,000.00		6,000.00		
Barn, milk room, etc.....						
Remodeling old building.....	199.91			199.70	\$0.21	
New boilers.....						
Waterworks						
Volt meter.....						
Fencing, walks, etc.....						
Iron bedsteads.....						
Purchase of land.....	420.00					\$420.00
State agency.....	446.04	6,000.00		6,446.04		
Total special appropriations...	\$1,065.95	\$13,500.00		\$14,145.74	\$0.21	\$420.00
Appropriation for support.....	1,250.91	41,012.92	\$187.06	42,032.56		418.33
Total appropriations.....	\$2,316.86	\$54,512.92	\$187.06	\$56,178.30	\$0.21	\$838.33

APPROPRIATIONS
FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.
SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1901.	Appropriations for the Year Ending July 31, 1902.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Drawn to Meet Deficiency for Preceding Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1902.
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$2,500.00	\$29.39	\$1,096.45			\$1,432.94
New roof.....							
Water tank.....		500.00					500.00
Well.....							
Retubing boilers.....		1,000.00		\$39.40			160.60
Pipe covering.....		200.00		198.70		\$1.30	
Armature and switchboard.....		450.00		347.50			102.50
Rewiring buildings.....		350.00		215.62			114.38
Total special appropriations.....		\$5,000.00	\$29.39	\$2,717.67		\$1.30	\$2,310.42
Appropriation for support.....		53,000.00	1,075.69	52,717.57		2,158.12	100.00
Total appropriations.....		\$58,000.00	\$2,005.08	\$55,435.24		\$2,159.42	\$2,410.42

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$4,000.00		\$3,437.36			\$562.64
Cottage.....							
South hospital wing.....	\$11,000.00			10,978.10		\$21.90	
Cottage.....							
Cottages, Nos. 1 and 2.....	20,000.00	20,000.00		38,001.39			1,998.61
Laundry.....							
Total special appropriations.....	\$31,000.00	\$24,000.00		\$52,416.85		\$21.90	\$2,561.25
Appropriation for support.....		123,000.00	\$6,522.61	119,251.76	\$1,887.23	8,183.62	200.00
Total appropriations.....	\$31,000.00	\$147,000.00	\$6,522.61	\$171,668.61	\$1,887.23	\$8,205.52	\$2,761.25

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$1,500.00		\$1,331.06			\$168.94
Improvements.....							
Barn, milk room, etc.....		600.00		108.82			491.18
Remodeling old building.....							
New boilers.....		5,500.00					5,500.00
Waterworks.....		1,200.00		829.87			370.13
Volt meter.....		300.00					300.00
Fencing, walks, etc.....		1,400.00		1,192.80			207.20
Iron bedsteads.....		1,000.00					1,000.00
Purchase of land.....	\$420.00						420.00
State agency.....		7,000.00		5,637.03		\$1,362.97	
Total special appropriations.....	\$420.00	\$18,500.00		\$9,099.58		\$1,362.97	\$8,457.45
Appropriation for support.....	418.33	40,000.00	\$84.50	\$36,718.96	\$3,413.74	70.13	300.00
Total appropriations.....	\$838.33	\$58,500.00	\$84.50	\$45,818.54	\$3,413.74	\$1,433.10	\$8,757.45

APPROPRIATIONS
FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.
STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

	Appropriations Undrawn August 1, 1900.	Appropriations for Year Ending July 31, 1901.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1901.
Extraordinary repairs.....	\$1,273.22	\$1,500.00		\$2,773.01	\$0.21	
Girls' building.....		3,000.00		3,000.00		
Manual training.....	157.64	1,500.00		1,654.98	2.71	
Well	323.67			323.67		
Girls' library.....						
Boys' library.....						
State agent.....	222.94	3,050.12		3,272.96		
Agent's assistant.....	67.13	949.88		1,013.40	3.61	
Library	144.67			144.63	.04	
Total special appropriations...	\$2,189.17	\$10,000.00		\$12,182.60	\$6.57	
Appropriation for support.....	5,115.60	59,103.97	\$2,735.65	66,324.37	630.85	
Total appropriations.....	\$7,304.77	\$69,103.97	\$2,735.65	\$78,506.97	\$637.42	

STATE REFORMATORY.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$1,500.00		\$1,500.00		
Repairs, main building.....	\$6,516.07		\$47.50	6,410.53		\$153.04
Administration building.....	2,214.03	10,000.00		12,213.10	\$0.93	
New cell wing.....	1,635.80			1,147.76		488.04
Improvements	1,055.45		5,815.79	6,228.42		642.82
Farm revolving fund.....	2,259.38			2,000.82		258.56
Diversified labor.....	7,646.71			2,272.58		5,374.13
Water plant.....		10,000.00		894.06		9,105.94
Dynamo		800.00				800.00
Purchase of land.....	700.00					700.00
Materials	31.43			31.43		
Blacksmith shop insurance.....						
Total special appropriations...	\$22,058.87	\$22,300.00	\$5,863.29	\$32,698.70	\$0.93	\$17,522.53
Appropriation for support.....	5,074.18	58,256.19	1,074.67	64,405.04		
Total appropriations.....	\$27,133.05	\$80,556.19	\$6,937.96	\$97,103.74	\$0.93	\$17,522.53

STATE PRISON.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$223.89	\$1,500.00		\$1,395.68		\$328.21
Machinery	447.90			447.90		
Total special appropriations...	\$671.79	\$1,500.00		\$1,843.58		\$328.21
Appropriation for support.....	6,271.55	41,294.63	\$66,581.93	\$114,148.11		
Total appropriations.....	\$6,943.34	\$42,794.63	\$66,581.93	\$115,991.69		\$328.21

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1901.	Appropriations for the Year Ending July 31, 1902.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations Drawn to Meet Deficiency for Preceding Year.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1902.
Extraordinary repairs.....		\$1,500.00		\$845.82			\$654.18
Girls' building.....							
Manual training.....		2,000.00		1,473.49			526.51
Well.....							
Girls' library.....		500.00		369.71			130.29
Boys' library.....		250.00		229.34			20.66
State agent.....		3,000.00		2,883.21			116.79
Agent's assistant.....		1,000.00		881.80			118.20
Library.....							
Total special appropriations...		\$8,250.00		\$6,683.37			\$1,566.63
Appropriation for support.....		63,500.00	\$3,222.12	58,816.72		\$7,753.40	150.00
Total appropriations.....		\$71,750.00	\$3,222.12	\$65,502.09		\$7,753.40	\$1,716.63

STATE REFORMATORY.

Extraordinary repairs.....		\$1,800.00		\$1,094.18			\$705.82
Repairs, main building.....	\$153.04			94.80			58.24
Administration building.....		10,000.00		9,566.12			433.88
New cell wing.....	488.04			196.48			291.56
Improvements.....	642.82		\$1,106.00	79.89			1,668.93
Farm revolving fund.....	258.56			258.56			
Diversified labor.....	5,374.13						5,374.13
Water plant.....	9,105.94			5,960.17			3,145.77
Dynamo.....	800.00						800.00
Purchase of land.....	700.00						700.00
Blacksmith shop insurance.....			*998.47	612.63			385.84
Total special appropriations...	\$17,522.53	\$11,800.00	\$2,104.47	\$17,862.83			\$13,564.17
Appropriation for support.....		55,000.00	8,919.04	57,706.28	\$332.95	\$5,519.81	300.00
Total appropriations.....	\$17,522.53	\$66,800.00	\$11,023.51	\$75,629.11	\$332.95	\$5,519.81	\$13,864.17

*Payment of fire loss.

STATE PRISON.

Extraordinary repairs.....	\$328.21	\$2,000.00		\$658.75		\$328.21	\$1,341.25
Machinery.....							
Total special appropriations...	\$328.21	\$2,000.00		\$658.75		\$328.21	\$1,341.25
Appropriation for support.....		40,000.00	\$72,039.52	97,431.13		13,408.39	1,200.00
Total appropriations.....	\$328.21	\$42,000.00	\$72,039.52	\$98,089.88		\$13,736.60	\$2,541.25

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

DULUTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1900.	Appropriations for Year 1900-1901.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.†	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1901.
Building	\$32,419.99	\$37,500.00	*\$40,000.00	\$82,017.63		\$27,902.36
Heating plant.....		7,500.00				7,500.00
Electric light plant.....		1,000.00				1,000.00
Total appropriations.....	\$32,419.99	\$46,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$82,017.63		\$36,402.36

*From insurance company for fire loss.

MANKATO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Repairs		\$1,600.00		\$1,600.00		
Lot and grading.....	\$800.00					\$800.00
Library		500.00		500.00		
Total special appropriations...	\$800.00	\$2,100.00		\$2,100.00		\$800.00
Appropriation for support.....		29,500.00	\$4,879.38	34,379.38		
Total appropriations.....	\$800.00	\$31,600.00	\$4,879.38	\$36,479.38		\$800.00

MOORHEAD NORMAL SCHOOL.

Repairs		\$2,250.00		\$2,250.00		
Improvements	\$51.65			51.60	\$0.05	
Repairs and sewerage.....		1,500.00				\$1,500.00
Library	98.35			98.31	.04	
Total special appropriations...	\$150.00	\$3,750.00		\$2,399.91	\$0.09	\$1,500.00
Appropriation for support.....	1,963.04	*21,228.11	\$1,069.16	24,250.02	1.29	
Total appropriations.....	\$2,113.04	\$24,978.11	\$1,069.16	\$26,658.93	\$1.38	\$1,500.00

*Includes \$904.72 transferred from Repairs appropriation, and \$733.39 balance cancelled and now restored.

ST. CLOUD NORMAL SCHOOL.

School and gymnasium.....	\$97.36			\$97.36		
Repairs	26.65			26.65		
Furniture	65.25			65.25		
Library	18.54	\$1,000.00		1,018.54		
Total special appropriations...	\$207.80	\$1,000.00		\$1,207.80		
Appropriation for support.....	855.67	29,500.00	\$2,841.17	32,996.84		
Total appropriations.....	\$863.47	\$30,500.00	\$2,841.17	\$34,204.64		

WINONA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Continuous session.....	\$19.03				\$19.03	
Repairs	162.81	\$2,500.00		\$2,662.81		
Plumbing and sewer.....		1,000.00				\$1,000.00
Total special appropriations...	\$181.84	\$3,500.00		\$2,662.81	\$19.03	\$1,000.00
Appropriation for support.....	2,524.71	29,500.00	\$5,166.11	\$37,190.82		
Total appropriations.....	\$2,706.55	\$33,000.00	\$5,166.11	\$39,853.63	\$19.03	\$1,000.00

†Including appropriations drawn to meet deficiencies of preceding year, if any.

FOR YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1901 AND JULY 31, 1902.

DULUTH NORMAL SCHOOL.

	Appropriations Undrawn Aug. 1, 1901.	Appropriations for Year 1901-1902.	Reappropriations from Miscellaneous Receipts.	Appropriations Drawn During Year.	Appropriations drawn to meet Deficiencies of Former Years.	Appropriations Covered into Treasury.	Appropriations Undrawn July 31, 1902.
Building	\$27,902.36			\$27,460.74			\$441.62
Heating plant.....	7,500.00			7,500.00			
Electric light plant.....	1,000.00						1,000.00
Laboratory		\$750.00					750.00
Water and sewerage.....		1,000.00					1,000.00
Furniture		2,000.00					2,000.00
Shades and fixtures.....		500.00					500.00
Slate blackboard.....		600.00					600.00
Total special appropriations...	\$36,402.36	\$4,850.00		\$34,960.74			\$6,291.62
Appropriation for support.....		10,000.00		3,248.34			6,751.66
Total appropriations.....	\$36,402.36	\$14,850.00		\$38,209.08			\$13,043.28

MANKATO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Heating plant and library room.....		\$15,000.00		\$6,476.49			\$8,523.51
Repairs		1,000.00		311.50			688.50
Lot and grading.....	\$800.00			200.00			600.00
Furniture		500.00		29.25			470.75
Library and equipment.....		500.00		329.31			170.69
Total special appropriations...	\$800.00	\$17,000.00		\$7,346.55			\$10,453.45
Appropriation for support.....		\$32,500.00	\$3,191.97	\$4,309.08	\$634.06	\$648.84	100.00
Total appropriations.....	\$800.00	\$49,500.00	\$3,191.97	\$41,655.63	\$634.06	\$648.84	\$10,553.45

MOORHEAD NORMAL SCHOOL.

New addition and repairs.....		\$20,000.00		\$9,825.52			\$10,174.48
Repairs and sewerage.....	\$1,500.00			779.87			720.13
Furniture		250.00		163.51			86.49
Total special appropriations...	\$1,500.00	\$20,250.00		\$10,768.90			\$10,981.10
Appropriation for support.....		29,500.00	\$881.36	28,496.25	\$265.50	\$1,520.61	100.00
Total appropriations.....	\$1,500.00	\$49,750.00	\$881.36	\$39,264.15	\$265.50	\$1,520.61	\$11,081.10

ST. CLOUD NORMAL SCHOOL.

Addition to main building.....		\$15,000.00		\$7,709.05			\$7,290.95
Repairs		500.00		176.55			323.45
Furniture		500.00	\$48.00	8.75			539.25
Library		500.00		448.55			51.45
Total special appropriations...		\$16,500.00	\$48.00	\$8,342.90			\$8,205.10
Appropriation for support.....		32,500.00	1,038.26	31,284.08		\$3,054.18	100.00
Total appropriations.....		\$49,000.00	\$1,986.26	\$39,626.98		\$3,054.18	\$8,305.10

WINONA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Heating plant.....		\$10,000.00					\$10,000.00
Repairs		1,500.00		\$973.35			526.65
Plumbing and sewer.....	\$1,000.00			647.67			352.33
Furniture and apparatus.....		1,000.00		886.93			113.07
Library		500.00		383.09			116.91
Total special appropriations...	\$1,000.00	\$13,000.00		\$2,891.04			\$11,108.96
Appropriation for support.....		32,500.00	\$4,906.47	36,348.52	\$300.00	\$657.95	100.00
Total appropriations.....	\$1,000.00	\$45,500.00	\$4,906.47	\$39,239.56	\$300.00	\$657.95	\$11,208.96

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF GROSS EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EX

	Anoka Asylum for Insane.		Hastings Asylum for Insane.		Fergus Falls Hospital.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Salaries and wages.....	\$7,609.86	\$6,612.33	\$8,511.67	\$8,554.41	\$68,044.39	\$64,259.52
Provisions	6,067.59	5,392.03	6,135.05	5,307.61	48,478.27	51,445.68
Household stores.....	590.02	466.49	845.51	1,001.81	10,034.99	8,379.70
Clothing	1,410.04	1,062.84	940.60	747.84	8,351.11	6,715.74
Fuel and light.....	1,984.01	1,988.89	2,450.17	2,969.35	26,760.52	30,117.83
Hospital and medical supplies..	93.02	42.02	201.87	127.25	965.49	1,772.74
Shop, farm and garden.....	643.74	534.87	2,471.01	1,947.61	8,161.65	7,479.86
Ordinary repairs.....		57.26	43.05	88.24		233.85
Library						
Water and ice.....		29.30		26.31	3,406.68	3,271.05
Postage and stationery.....	181.21	250.85	232.29	364.72	1,576.83	1,106.33
Transportation of inmates.....		15.85	45.17	13.49	973.96	900.03
Miscellaneous	828.69	133.12	727.18	186.07	2,401.81	1,330.09
Totals	\$19,406.18	\$16,605.94	\$22,903.55	\$21,314.71	\$179,155.70	\$177,014.42

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF GROSS EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EX
—Con

	School for Feeble Minded.		State Public School.		State Training School.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Salaries and wages.....	\$46,048.49	\$43,482.31	\$15,877.14	\$15,503.80	\$25,084.93	\$21,231.79
Provisions	28,191.62	33,268.06	9,384.63	6,575.83	13,648.71	12,764.44
Household stores.....	7,928.28	6,862.84	2,142.34	1,331.55	3,674.89	2,242.24
Clothing	1,106.23	4,642.20	3,186.43	3,781.43	8,977.25	5,777.06
Fuel and light.....	17,766.40	19,468.99	7,544.30	5,786.12	7,526.94	7,868.13
Hospital and medical supplies..	1,467.03	952.72	377.22	401.26	285.35	644.35
Shop, farm and garden.....	12,762.57	5,379.03	2,490.70	1,922.54	4,067.11	5,596.66
Ordinary repairs.....	68.06	134.60		60.63	428.71	847.43
Library .....				.80	139.36	
Water and ice.....	1,783.80	2,021.82		225.00		
Postage and stationery.....	880.68	696.11	960.85	738.07	610.17	416.81
Transportation of inmates.....	3.00				49.30	17.27
Miscellaneous	1,428.01	2,343.08	880.80	391.93	1,967.56	1,458.52
Totals	\$119,435.96	\$119,251.76	\$42,843.41	\$36,718.96	\$61,500.28	\$53,818.72

PENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1901, AND JULY 31, 1902.

Rochester Hospital		St. Peter Hospital		School for Blind.		School for Deaf.	
1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
\$65,230.40	\$64,876.87	\$64,043.75	\$59,318.13	\$10,741.42	\$10,773.01	\$29,203.93	\$30,047.50
46,303.10	54,874.73	48,060.36	45,393.45	4,874.42	4,298.30	8,469.66	10,233.46
9,160.11	12,686.10	7,152.81	5,645.87	672.39	662.87	1,537.51	1,072.39
7,722.25	6,227.51	8,972.58	8,420.19	30.23	20.00	84.27	178.61
23,513.96	26,316.53	26,115.35	25,412.19	2,726.50	3,056.96	6,997.49	6,968.82
1,794.67	1,470.67	1,512.44	1,590.01	107.56	214.18	234.84	63.99
9,707.89	7,681.32	11,183.81	6,400.57	1,811.87	1,255.98	3,701.74	1,885.75
.....	.....	39.25	828.80	293.41	52.28	592.22	49.55
8.00	18.25	23.25	.....	86.11	.....	93.71	6.00
19.00	15.94	.....	.....	239.20	286.99	735.43	827.12
1,352.43	1,157.80	1,636.54	894.41	279.52	273.10	379.79	290.00
398.68	370.46	712.65	664.99	18.59	17.77	.....	.....
3,900.75	3,251.20	1,338.30	1,947.63	317.65	465.27	642.69	1,094.38
\$169,081.14	\$178,746.68	\$170,796.09	\$156,525.23	\$22,301.96	\$21,376.81	\$52,473.28	\$52,717.57

PENSES FOR THE YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1901, AND JULY 31, 1902.
tinued.

State Reformatory.		State Prison.		Totals.	
1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
\$23,956.01	\$22,103.36	\$43,006.11	\$41,243.59	\$407,965.10	\$388,006.62
7,045.91	7,471.10	28,407.88	27,733.61	255,172.18	264,568.30
2,003.66	1,391.04	3,129.90	2,474.96	48,872.41	44,217.96
2,497.28	1,662.62	7,190.62	4,257.22	45,469.89	43,513.26
8,155.44	9,116.53	5,194.38	7,053.28	136,735.55	146,133.41
299.45	368.43	1,172.02	685.45	8,510.96	9,066.96
3,650.30	7,027.59	3,336.96	3,494.81	64,019.35	50,014.70
92.02	340.27	79.60	559.20	1,446.31	3,069.81
2.50	.....	351.61	92.90	704.84	117.95
.....	18.26	426.16	684.54	6,610.07	7,406.42
916.63	632.94	2,061.18	954.79	11,068.12	7,701.53
160.10	53.94	57.58	129.90	2,386.93	2,183.70
8,152.77	7,580.11	11,115.03	8,066.88	33,703.24	28,248.19
\$56,938.07	\$57,766.28	\$106,131.33	\$97,431.13	\$1,022,664.95	\$994,288.21

**PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF GROSS CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR
THE YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1901, AND JULY 31, 1902.**

(INVENTORIES AND CURRENT MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS NOT INCLUDED.)

	Anoka Asylum for Insane.		Hastings Asylum for Insane.		Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane.		Rochester Hospital for Insane.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Salaries and wages.....	\$64.49	\$54.51	\$69.37	\$64.08	\$51.43	\$47.28	\$59.20	\$58.55
Provisions	51.42	44.45	50.00	39.78	38.64	37.85	42.03	49.35
Household stores.....	5.00	3.85	8.89	7.50	7.59	6.17	8.31	11.45
Clothing	11.95	8.93	7.67	5.60	6.31	4.94	7.01	5.62
Fuel and light.....	16.81	16.40	19.97	22.47	20.23	22.16	21.34	23.75
Hospital and medical supplies..	.79	.35	1.64	.95	.73	1.30	1.63	1.33
Shop, farm and garden.....	5.45	4.41	20.14	14.59	6.17	5.50	8.81	6.93
Ordinary repairs.....		.47	.35	.74		.17		
Library .....								.02
Water and ice.....		.24		.20	2.57	2.41	.02	.01
Postage and stationery.....	1.54	2.07	1.89	2.28	1.19	.82	1.23	1.04
Transportation of inmates.....		.13	.37	.10	.74	.66	.34	.34
Miscellaneous	7.01	1.00	5.93	1.39	1.82	.98	3.54	2.93
Totals	\$164.46	\$136.90	\$184.22	\$159.66	\$135.42	\$130.24	\$153.46	\$181.32

	St. Peter Hospital for Insane.		School for Blind.		School for Deaf.		School for Feeble Minded.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Salaries and wages.....	\$68.58	\$61.07	\$137.53	\$141.38	\$122.19	\$116.91	\$63.30	\$56.54
Provisions	51.46	46.73	63.76	56.41	35.44	39.82	38.76	43.26
Household stores.....	7.66	5.81	8.61	8.70	6.43	4.17	10.90	8.92
Clothing	9.61	8.67	.39	.28	.35	.69	1.53	6.04
Fuel and light.....	27.90	26.16	34.91	40.12	29.28	27.08	24.43	25.32
Hospital and medical supplies..	1.02	1.65	1.38	2.81	.98	.33	2.02	1.24
Shop, farm and garden.....	11.98	6.59	23.20	16.48	15.49	7.34	17.55	6.90
Ordinary repairs.....	.06	.85	3.76	.69	1.64	.20	.10	.18
Library .....	.02		1.10		.39	.02		
Water and ice.....			3.06	3.76	3.08	3.22	2.46	2.63
Postage and stationery.....	1.75	.02	3.58	3.58	1.59	1.09	1.21	.90
Transportation of inmates.....	.76	.68	.21	.23				
Miscellaneous	1.43	2.00	4.07	6.11	2.69	4.26	1.93	3.66
Totals	\$182.80	\$161.13	\$285.56	\$280.53	\$219.55	\$205.13	\$164.19	\$155.07

	State Public School.		State Train- ing School.		State Reformatory.		State Prison.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Salaries and wages.....	\$62.90	\$67.88	\$65.39	\$54.31	\$169.30	\$129.49	\$87.97	\$75.29
Provisions	37.18	28.79	35.58	32.66	49.80	43.77	57.31	50.63
Household stores.....	8.49	5.83	9.58	5.73	14.16	8.15	6.31	4.53
Clothing	12.62	16.55	10.37	14.78	17.65	9.74	14.50	7.77
Fuel and light.....	29.89	25.33	19.62	20.10	57.64	53.40	10.48	12.88
Hospital and medical supplies..	1.49	1.70	.75	1.65	2.12	2.15	2.37	1.35
Shop, farm and garden.....	9.87	8.42	10.68	14.24	25.80	41.17	6.73	6.38
Ordinary repairs.....		.27	1.14	2.17	.65	2.00	.76	1.02
Library .....			.36				.11	.17
Water and ice.....		.99				.11	.86	1.25
Postage and stationery.....	3.81	3.23	1.59	1.05	6.48	3.71	4.16	1.74
Transportation of inmates.....			.13	.05	1.13	.32	.12	.24
Miscellaneous	3.49	1.71	5.13	3.73	57.65	44.40	22.42	14.74
Totals	\$169.74	\$160.76	\$160.32	\$150.47	\$402.38	\$338.41	\$214.10	\$177.86

Table showing Net Current Expenses of State Institutions for two years ending, July 31, 1902, with statement of Net Gain for 1902; also statement of Saving for year 1902 over preceding year based on increase in average number of inmates cared for.

Items.	Anoka Asylum	Hastings Asylum	Fergus Falls Hospital	Rochester Hospital	St Peter Hospital	School for Blind	School for Deaf	School for Feeble Minded	State Public School	State Training School	State Reformatory	State Prison	Totals
Inventory August 1, 1900	\$1,840.08	\$2,584.44	\$17,428.58	\$18,853.22	\$7,350.00	\$467.88	\$955.06	\$5,106.66	\$1,198.27	\$2,588.00	\$4,519.17	\$4,476.12	\$97,055.44
Purchased during year...	19,406.18	22,008.55	179,155.70	169,081.14	170,796.09	22,801.96	52,478.28	119,435.96	42,948.41	61,500.28	56,980.07	106,181.83	1,022,664.95
Total Debit.....	21,246.21	25,187.99	196,579.20	187,934.36	178,646.09	23,769.84	53,128.34	124,542.62	44,096.68	64,088.28	61,455.24	110,607.45	1,089,720.89
Miscellaneous Receipts.	561.37	1,887.91	1,028.88	7,004.87	6,628.57	1,113.18	2,848.83	6,980.70	187.08	2,735.05	6,987.96	66,581.98	108,989.41
Inventory July 31, 1901	1,177.78	1,131.86	9,148.87	15,794.71	7,849.89	597.71	971.64	6,028.25	1,031.87	2,588.85	3,548.63	4,435.58	52,742.64
Total Deductions.....	1,739.15	4,019.27	10,175.20	20,799.58	14,472.96	1,710.84	2,730.57	12,888.95	1,288.98	5,322.50	10,481.56	71,017.51	156,112.05
Net Current Expense	19,507.06	21,168.72	186,404.09	169,634.78	164,173.13	21,059.00	50,407.77	112,158.67	42,767.75	58,708.78	50,978.65	39,589.94	988,008.34
Inventory July 31, 1901	1,177.78	2,131.36	9,148.87	13,794.71	7,849.89	597.71	971.64	6,028.25	1,031.87	2,588.85	3,548.63	4,435.58	52,742.64
Purchased during year...	16,605.94	21,814.71	177,014.42	178,746.68	156,525.23	21,876.81	52,717.57	119,251.76	36,718.96	58,818.72	57,768.28	97,431.13	994,288.21
Total Debit.....	17,783.72	23,446.07	186,163.29	192,541.39	164,373.62	21,974.52	53,089.21	125,275.01	37,800.88	61,405.57	61,899.91	101,866.71	1,047,080.85
Miscellaneous Receipts.	1,791.56	2,873.94	1,147.98	8,342.09	4,470.43	1,009.88	2,005.08	6,522.61	84.50	8,222.12	10,025.04	72,089.52	118,084.75
Inventory July 31, 1902	1,898.13	2,651.49	14,459.56	16,767.85	9,439.09	758.56	1,683.88	8,574.00	2,820.29	4,041.17	3,890.18	8,190.29	69,540.99
Total Deductions.....	8,627.69	5,025.43	15,607.54	25,109.44	13,909.52	1,768.44	8,688.96	15,006.61	2,904.79	7,263.29	13,394.22	75,229.81	182,875.74
Net Current Expense.....	14,156.08	18,420.64	170,555.75	167,431.95	150,465.10	20,266.08	49,484.26	110,178.40	34,886.04	54,142.28	47,915.69	28,688.90	984,455.11
Net Gain.....	\$5,351.03	\$2,748.08	\$15,848.34	\$797.17	\$18,708.08	\$852.92	\$937.62	\$1,980.27	\$7,811.71	\$4,621.50	\$8,057.96	\$12,983.04	\$99,148.28
Average No. of inmates year 1900-01.....	118	122.7	1,323	1,101.8	983.9	78.1	239	727.4	252.4	388.6	141.5	495.7	5,917.1
Average No. of inmates year 1901-02.....	121.8	138.5	1,359.1	1,108	971.4	76.2	257	769	228.4	890.9	170.7	547.8	6,183.8
Net per capita cost, year 1900-01.....	\$165.81	\$172.52	\$140.86	\$151.24	\$175.79	\$289.64	\$210.91	\$154.19	\$169.45	\$183.19	\$360.24	\$79.87	\$157.78
Net per capita cost, year 1901-02.....	116.70	137.98	125.49	151.11	154.89	265.17	192.41	148.27	152.79	198.51	280.70	48.62	140.94
Saving based on increase in average No. of inmates	\$5,896.89	\$1,611.09	\$20,980.14	\$144.04	\$20,302.26	\$*830.17	\$4,754.50	\$8,897.48	\$3,905.14	\$5,798.41	\$13,577.46	\$17,118.75	\$105,615.85

* Saving less than shown in Net Gain owing to decrease in average number of inmates.

STATEMENT SHOWING QUANTITY, COST AND AVERAGE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD PURCHASED FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Anoka Asylum for Insane.		Hastings Asylum for Insane.		Fergus Falls Hospital.		Rochester Hospital.		St. Peter Hospital.		School for Blind.		School for Deaf.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Apples, dried, pounds.....	200	200	263	.....	9,556	7,000	.....	800	1,518	2,500	200	750	350	750
Cost	\$13.76	\$26.00	\$21.64	.....	\$589.21	\$901.25	.....	\$68.00	\$86.12	\$221.25	\$18.50	\$97.75	\$20.00	\$97.75
Average price.....	.069	.086	.082	.....	.062	.086	.....	.085	.056	.088	.06	.057	.057	.057
Beans, bushels.....	14	14	.....	9	318 3/4	322	421 1/2	283	107	136 1/2	8 1/2	51 1/2	31 1/4	51 1/2
Cost	\$28.00	\$35.00	.....	\$18.00	\$728.54	\$662.56	\$588.10	\$584.09	\$198.12	\$271.43	\$19.50	\$105.83	\$64.83	\$105.83
Average price.....	2.00	2.50	.....	2.00	2.29	2.06	1.39	2.03	1.85	1.99	2.29	2.05	2.04	2.05
Butter, pounds.....	3,826	3,244 1/2	4,597	2,141 1/2	38,003	43,177	35,907	45,633	45,654	34,359	3,547	7,829 1/2	7,134	7,829 1/2
Cost	\$667.64	\$603.48	\$855.66	\$413.10	\$5,650.03	\$7,175.69	\$6,501.60	\$9,814.78	\$8,263.45	\$7,498.07	\$743.86	\$1,787.18	\$1,439.96	\$1,787.18
Average price.....	.175	.186	.193	.193	.149	.166	.181	.215	.181	.202	.21	.228	.202	.228
Cheese, pounds.....	244	164	294 1/2	66	5,807	5,055	5,237	4,643	927	906	214	632	227	632
Cost	\$30.30	\$17.89	\$3.52	\$7.26	\$538.92	\$512.26	\$541.33	\$515.58	\$88.08	\$87.31	\$24.15	\$66.48	\$22.63	\$66.48
Average price.....	.124	.109	.134	.11	.093	.101	.103	.111	.096	.106	.113	.105	.113	.105
Coffee, pounds.....	1,900	1,650	2,675	2,575	13,049	13,500	13,851	13,600	15,510	14,450	833	1,700	1,540	1,700
Cost	\$248.15	\$226.50	\$325.00	\$356.63	\$1,568.42	\$1,875.00	\$1,623.42	\$1,874.00	\$1,864.56	\$1,983.00	\$118.09	\$229.00	\$263.38	\$229.00
Average price.....	.131	.137	.122	.137	.12	.139	.117	.137	.12	.137	.142	.135	.171	.135
Crackers, pounds.....	756	397	1,029 1/2	390	3,672	5,800	6,326	3,774	3,796	2,572	473	489	446	489
Cost	\$47.38	\$26.73	\$62.45	\$26.47	\$191.68	\$322.66	\$312.77	\$292.10	\$210.16	\$134.08	\$22.81	\$109.83	\$24.43	\$109.83
Average price.....	.063	.062	.091	.063	.052	.055	.049	.053	.055	.052	.048	.053	.05	.053
Eggs, dozens.....	1,597	507 1/2	1,349	990	13,435	11,343	6,654	5,339	15,671	6,415	1,517	2,046 1/2	2,046 1/2	2,046 1/2
Cost	\$219.19	\$80.42	\$144.77	\$132.56	\$1,458.24	\$1,420.15	\$740.88	\$725.40	\$1,519.23	\$773.17	\$201.54	\$411.92	\$257.64	\$411.92
Average price.....	.137	.158	.107	.134	.109	.125	.111	.136	.097	.121	.133	.151	.126	.151
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	.....	.....	1,253	341 1/2	100	500	.....	8,648	8,580	12,078	803	1,340 1/2	840	1,340 1/2
Cost .....	.....	.....	\$53.32	\$17.07	\$6.50	\$40.00	.....	\$335.34	\$305.40	\$503.10	\$66.68	\$102.66	\$70.88	\$102.66
Average price.....	.....	.....	.068	.05	.055	.08	.....	.039	.036	.042	.083	.076	.084	.076
Codfish, pounds.....	1,390	1,100	1,402	1,180	7,692	8,280	80	.....	12,200	6,000	290	40	.....	40
Cost	\$68.26	\$64.00	\$65.93	\$67.11	\$335.29	\$446.75	\$6.44	.....	\$708.86	\$390.00	\$8.67	\$2.10	.....	\$2.10
Average price.....	.053	.058	.047	.057	.044	.054	.08	.....	.058	.065	.043	.053	.....	.053
Flour, barrels.....	200 1/2	188 1/2	178	182	1,900 1/2	2,125	1,518 1/2	1,465	1,242	1,365	24 1/2	21 1/2	80	21 1/2
Cost	\$712.25	\$565.50	\$633.39	\$623.70	\$4,830.77	\$5,854.25	\$4,323.41	\$4,293.51	\$3,192.73	\$3,842.50	\$80.00	\$212.50	\$262.40	\$212.50
Average price.....	3.55	3.00	3.56	3.43	2.54	2.75	2.85	2.93	2.57	2.82	3.26	3.29	3.28	3.29
Average price, barrels.....	12	22 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5	5	32 1/2	22 1/2	60	50	1 1/2	4	4	4
Flour, Graham, barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cost	\$39.55	\$67.50	\$21.10	\$20.10	\$14.50	\$30.25	\$98.63	\$67.13	\$200.68	\$144.00	\$6.37	\$12.40	\$16.23	\$12.40
Average price.....	3.30	3.00	3.52	3.09	2.90	3.02	3.06	2.98	3.84	2.88	3.64	3.10	3.50	3.10
Meal, corn, pounds.....	1,040	1,000	800	400	11,530	16,000	5,500	7,290	10,486	18,500	348	900	900	900
Cost	\$12.15	\$12.30	\$8.40	\$5.20	\$123.80	\$224.00	\$49.00	\$87.90	\$141.96	\$224.00	\$5.84	\$9.30	\$14.00	\$9.30
Average price.....	.012	.012	.01	.013	.011	.014	.009	.012	.014	.012	.017	.015	.016	.015
Hominy, pounds.....	200	200	.....	.....	6,060	8,000	.....	.....	12,600	18,000	100	100	300	100
Cost	\$3.63	\$3.75	.....	.....	\$83.73	\$170.50	.....	.....	\$180.44	\$368.00	\$1.60	\$1.75	.....	\$1.75
Average price.....	.018	.019	.....	.....	.016	.021	.....	.....	.015	.02	.015	.017	.....	.017

STATEMENT SHOWING QUANTITY, COST AND AVERAGE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD PURCHASED FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	School for Feeble Minded.		State Public School.		State Training School.		State Reformatory.		State Prison.		Totals.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Apples, dried, pounds.....	2,411 1/4	3,500	794	950	592	650	1,123	1,500	1,350	2,000	18,357	20,150
Cost.....	\$149.26	\$315.75	\$49.14	\$75.75	\$41.90	\$37.75	\$33.62	\$30.38	\$75.75	\$162.50	\$1,145.40	\$1,750.88
Average price.....	.062	.09	.061	.08	.071	.058	.074	.06	.058	.081	.063	.087
Beans, bushels.....	71	126			1,154 1/2	1,42	264 1/2	81 1/2	77 1/2	158 1/2	1,191	1,234
Cost.....	\$156.33	\$272.00			\$267.37	\$267.37	\$32.14	\$142.10	\$141.88	\$319.75	\$2,224.55	\$2,700.65
Average price.....	2.20	2.13			2.32	2.32	1.88	1.74	1.83	2.02	1.87	2.18
Butter, pounds.....	29,067 1/4	27,043 1/2	11,943	8,686 1/2	18,930	10,743	9,238 1/2	11,072	11,672	7,277 1/2	216,580	203,802
Cost.....	\$5,539.25	\$5,926.90	\$2,256.64	\$1,943.44	\$3,281.52	\$3,216.50	\$1,070.60	\$1,111.98	\$1,894.25	\$1,262.35	\$38,173.36	\$41,080.49
Average price.....	.19	.216	.191	.224	.172	.192	.17	.17	.162	.173	.177	.201
Cheese, pounds.....	1,010	2,425	233	269	663 1/2	317 1/2	245	114 1/2	2,357	1,240	17,163	16,080
Cost.....	\$115.63	\$261.10	\$28.11	\$27.27	\$76.53	\$35.64	\$23.81	\$12.60	\$258.77	\$123.90	\$1,768.90	\$1,691.36
Average price.....	.114	.107	.121	.101	.115	.105	.117	.11	.11	.10	.083	.105
Coffee, pounds.....	3,236 1/2	3,600	1,573	750	3,299	2,900	1,810	2,150	4,560	5,000	63,753	62,136
Cost.....	\$414.03	\$318.07	\$262.23	\$103.00	\$479.64	\$408.00	\$318.15	\$287.00	\$625.19	\$683.00	\$8,114.27	\$8,650.48
Average price.....	.128	.144	.167	.137	.149	.141	.176	.138	2.816	1.37	.127	.136
Crackers, pounds.....	5,840	5,865	501	416	896	625	275	302	2,816	1,188	26,666	24,031
Cost.....	\$275.19	\$303.36	\$30.46	\$22.24	\$32.96	\$32.96	\$17.91	\$18.07	\$181.44	\$62.85	\$1,422.12	\$1,276.61
Average price.....	.047	.052	.061	.053	.065	.065	.063	.063	.064	.053	.063	.063
Eggs, dozens.....	6,764	12,200	3,031	1,296 1/2	5,706	2,143	1,621	873	5,006	1,785	64,297	45,204
Cost.....	\$746.63	\$2,016.88	\$353.16	\$159.12	\$661.88	\$301.77	\$189.41	\$106.58	\$406.91	\$250.20	\$7,090.50	\$6,325.94
Average price.....	.11	.165	.116	.123	.116	.141	.125	.121	.121	.14	.111	.139
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	4,088 1/2	2,638	1,195	658	547	565	1,800	1,640 1/2	1,457	6,737	20,663	35,418
Cost.....	\$340.19	\$170.88	\$105.82	\$56.18	\$32.57	\$33.52	\$96.60	\$83.68	\$114.61	\$216.06	\$1,224.57	\$1,578.80
Average price.....	.083	.065	.089	.085	.06	.039	.054	.051	.078	.082	.059	.044
Codfish, pounds.....	2,680	4,890		340		624	425	1,320	1,680	1,670	27,566	25,714
Cost.....	\$124.08	\$261.60		\$19.01		\$76.00	\$28.57	\$74.80	\$106.34	\$84.05	\$1,452.44	\$1,462.52
Average price.....	.046	.054		.056		.058	.087	.057	.063	.051	.053	.056
Flour, barrels.....	9,904 1/2	1,097 1/2	130	285	653	653	212 1/2	359	847	843	7,804 1/2	8,904
Cost.....	\$2,906.89	\$3,508.25	\$406.75	\$868.70	\$2,300.44	\$2,148.30	\$657.50	\$1,079.45	\$2,651.81	\$2,512.34	\$23,957.35	\$26,120.41
Average price.....	3.22	3.19	3.13	3.15	3.48	3.20	3.09	3.01	3.13	2.98	2.91	2.96
Flour, Graham, barrels.....	15 1/2	32	6	13 1/2	15	19 1/2	5	10	6 1/2	26	170	217 1/2
Cost.....	\$37.56	\$70.39	\$22.20	\$13.70	\$19.80	\$62.19	\$16.60	\$29.62	\$24.06	\$76.86	\$567.20	\$654.21
Average price.....	3.65	3.04	3.70	3.32	3.19	3.30	3.30	2.66	3.56	2.96	3.33	3.01
Mead, corn, pounds.....	2,400	4,164	1,425	1,000	2,000	2,744	800	1,200	2,764	3,650	38,198	56,758
Cost.....	\$40.64	\$59.08	\$21.38	\$12.20	\$27.76	\$43.50	\$9.70	\$17.60	\$25.80	\$49.50	\$459.42	\$750.38
Average price.....	.016	.014	.015	.012	.027	.016	.012	.015	.011	.014	.012	.013
Hominy, pounds.....	900	1,500	400	400	300			1,000	1,090	3,390	20,380	33,160
Cost.....	\$8.25	\$30.25	\$5.02	\$7.15	\$8.15			\$21.70	\$13.50	\$59.30	\$306.97	\$675.86
Average price.....	.014	.02	.013	.018	.027			.022	.017	.017	.017	.02
Lard, pounds.....	7,051	8,772	3,313	2,031	4,917	4,610		2,897 1/2	4,806	4,203	32,903	40,252

Cost	\$579.73	\$839.54	\$231.41	\$196.73	\$423.27	\$446.40	\$293.03	\$303.45	\$412.61	\$2,549.91	\$3,908.20
Average price	.076	.066	.07	.066	.064	.067	.101	.062	.097	.077	.097
Meats, pounds*	102,061	120,737	33,558	26,509	45,22	36,056	75,379	192,078	173,935	1,409,317	1,413,942
Cost	\$7,062.11	\$8,698.37	\$2,333.98	\$1,789.52	\$2,913.47	\$3,307.80	\$3,854.06	\$5,214.31	\$12,440.62	\$95,335.73	\$99,074.87
Average price	.069	.072	.07	.068	.064	.068	.069	.063	.071	.068	.071
Milk, gallons*	51,839	51,038	13,992	20,720	21,294	15,154	7,331	8,491	6,340	276,890	301,857
Cost	\$5,183.90	\$5,103.69	\$1,670.15	\$2,498.40	\$2,128.41	\$1,515.38	\$516.73	\$555.25	\$701.55	\$31,257.93	\$33,433.39
Average price	.10	.10	.12	.12	.10	.10	.07	.077	.12	.113	.111
Molasses, gallons	164½	479	33	50	50	564	57½	272	310	2,391½	3,092
Cost	\$39.63	\$143.38	10.00	10.00	10.00	\$172.85	\$12.06	\$42.99	\$90.98	\$492.84	\$738.70
Average price	.241	.299	.300	.300	.300	.300	.21	.158	.197	.207	.239
Peaches, dried, pounds	1,788	690	1,710	800	40	1,312	983	1,138	2,148	28,083	30,754
Cost	\$117.57	\$52.20	\$125.46	\$63.08	\$28.0	\$95.60	\$70.24	\$73.48	\$172.99	\$1,896.77	\$2,480.20
Average price	.066	.09	.073	.079	.07	.073	.071	.085	.08	.088	.070
Peas, dried, pounds	1,290	1,290	.073	.079	.07	500	1,111	2,300	1,331	26,155	30,159
Cost	\$38.93	\$38.93				\$50	\$23.82	\$55.72	\$23.28	\$578.14	\$836.00
Average price	.031	.031				\$18.12	.022	.024	.021	.022	.027
Potatoes, bushels*	3,162	3,694	928	987	1,335½	1,542½	1,673	2,410	2,727	38,154	37,195½
Cost	\$1,152.27	\$3,219.73	\$267.18	\$408.44	\$253.38	\$1,169.30	\$662.82	\$1,184.18	\$1,038.23	\$11,970.31	\$23,242.83
Average price	.366	.866	.288	.594	.380	.768	.356	.50	.38	.314	.624
Poultry, pounds*	10,347	6,820	2,378	1,377½	2,87½	2,593	847½	726	3,446	68,533	50,841
Cost	\$850.85	\$617.32	\$225.92	\$122.25	\$290.6	\$263.73	\$52.13	\$63.31	\$209.64	\$5,168.03	\$4,026.19
Average price	.082	.09	.065	.088	.101	.102	.067	.087	.066	.076	.070
Prunes, pounds	3,380	6,820	1,187	1,038	3,647	3,787	1,390	1,480	2,335	49,521	52,253
Cost	\$153.18	\$365.46	\$52.71	\$50.81	\$156.39	\$183.27	\$60.82	\$82.11	\$93.70	\$2,276.85	\$2,763.40
Average price	.045	.053	.044	.049	.047	.048	.044	.055	.04	.046	.052
Rice, pounds	5,945	8,200	2,044	1,200	896	1,845	323	800	1,543	37,158	46,916
Cost	\$295.40	\$351.50	\$92.16	\$59.25	\$35.9	\$81.30	\$18.16	\$36.75	\$68.10	\$1,499.94	\$2,206.05
Average price	.043	.043	.045	.049	.04	.044	.066	.046	.045	.041	.047
Roller oats, barrels	27½	28	11	10	8	8	2½	4½	11	459	525½
Cost	\$90.20	\$122.89	\$35.09	\$15.56	\$10.35	\$39.74	\$0.16	\$21.91	\$13.65	\$1,523.81	\$2,443.58
Average price	3.28	4.42	3.19	4.56	3.45	4.97	3.66	4.87	4.50	3.32	4.65
Roller wheat, pounds	2,736	4,410	400	400		50				12,237	18,610
Cost	\$74.94	\$119.64	\$11.00	\$11.00		\$1.50				\$337.36	\$520.14
Average price	.028	.027	.027	.027		.03				.028	.028
Sago, pounds	445	1,200					10	25		4,270	4,198
Cost	\$17.79	\$42.50					\$0.45	\$0.83		\$150.08	\$147.87
Average price	.04	.035					.045	.037	.035	.037	.035
Sugar, pounds	43,026	48,341	18,217	13,907	19,752	21,549	6,045	10,528	14,640	408,480	394,508
Cost	\$2,491.68	\$2,401.67	\$1,047.57	\$702.64	\$1,121.18	\$1,080.98	\$354.14	\$538.25	\$807.14	\$23,571.07	\$19,088.66
Average price	.058	.06	.058	.061	.057	.049	.089	.051	.049	.057	.051
Syrup, gallons	442	623					1,314	1,745	2,190	11,091	11,413
Cost	\$89.66	\$156.01					\$261.20	\$400.49	\$392.79	\$2,142.18	\$2,643.00
Average price	.203	.253					.199	.229	.207	.193	.231
Tapioca, pounds	1,969	2,500	100	100	300	300	10	246	80	8,350	10,318
Cost	\$78.45	\$86.20					\$10.08	\$0.45	\$2.80	\$342.76	\$352.37
Average price	.042	.035					.036	.032	.032	.041	.034
Tea, pounds	1,112	1,208	163	50	42	436	.045	.032	.032	13,280½	17,070
Cost	\$318.32	\$341.44	\$55.42	\$15.00	\$11.34	\$137.60	\$143.09	\$277.00	\$402.10	\$3,522.28	\$4,938.12
Average price	.286	.283	.34	.30	.27	.287	.291	.286	.278	.290	.285

*Includes produce raised on Institution farm.

SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD, SHOWING THE COST OF FOOD CONSUMED AND
JULY 31, 1902. (Inventories)

BREADSTUFFS.	Anoka Asylum for Insane.	Hastings Asylum for Insane.	Fergus Falls Hospital for Insane.	Rochester Hospital for Insane.
Breadstuffs—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	\$903.13	\$829.82	\$7,144.26	\$5,694.75
Average cost for each person fed.....	6.29	5.71	4.64	4.38
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	742.45	813.31	7,904.88	5,048.23
Average cost for each person fed.....	5.14	5.28	5.11	3.93
Butter—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	667.64	835.66	6,244.15	8,346.80
Average cost for each person fed.....	4.65	5.89	4.06	6.42
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	603.48	413.10	6,344.27	9,830.94
Average cost for each person fed.....	4.18	2.68	4.10	7.65
Milk, Etc.—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	479.62	633.92	6,286.02	5,893.28
Average cost for each person fed.....	3.34	4.37	4.08	4.53
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	836.22	921.25	5,553.00	6,103.51
Average cost for each person fed.....	5.79	5.08	3.59	4.75
Cheese—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	30.30	3.52	605.52	597.47
Average cost for each person fed.....	.21	.03	.39	.46
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	17.89	7.26	512.28	516.58
Average cost for each person fed.....	.12	.03	.33	.40
Eggs—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	219.19	144.77	1,511.64	756.81
Average cost for each person fed.....	1.53	1.00	.98	.58
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	80.42	132.50	1,426.75	703.74
Average cost for each person fed.....	.56	.86	.93	.55
Fruits—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	469.33	556.18	3,121.40	4,059.70
Average cost for each person fed.....	3.27	3.83	2.03	3.12
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	444.29	493.81	2,910.26	2,669.49
Average cost for each person fed.....	3.08	3.21	1.88	2.06
Vegetables—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	695.43	580.00	5,398.29	6,518.44
Average cost for each person fed.....	4.85	4.00	3.51	5.01
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	1,015.22	1,719.20	7,252.40	10,290.91
Average cost for each person fed.....	7.04	11.16	4.69	8.02
Meats—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	2,241.28	2,208.29	19,748.53	23,136.78
Average cost for each person fed.....	15.62	15.21	12.84	17.80
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	2,122.39	2,434.20	18,665.06	22,943.99
Average cost for each person fed.....	14.71	15.81	12.08	17.86
Fish—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	132.74	189.27	631.96	139.76
Average cost for each person fed.....	.92	1.30	.41	.11
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	128.20	117.54	758.14	428.54
Average cost for each person fed.....	.89	.78	.49	.33
Poultry—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	38.67	42.40	1,101.84	1,064.60
Average cost for each person fed.....	.27	.20	.72	.84
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	28.51	38.03	765.56	748.73
Average cost for each person fed.....	.20	.25	.50	.38
Sundry Supplies—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	1,366.98	1,291.27	10,074.65	9,972.85
Average cost for each person fed.....	9.53	8.89	6.55	7.67
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	1,205.83	1,262.39	9,729.47	9,909.26
Average cost for each person fed.....	8.36	8.20	6.29	7.72
Totals—				
Cost for the year 1900-1901.....	7,244.31	7,335.79	61,868.26	66,201.24
Average cost for each person fed.....	50.48	50.52	40.21	50.92
Cost for the year 1901-1902.....	7,224.90	8,352.59	61,842.05	69,201.92
Average cost for each person fed.....	50.07	54.24	39.99	53.87
Average number fed year 1900-1901.....	143.5	145.2	1,538.6	1,300
Average number fed year 1901-1902.....	144.3	154	1,546.5	1,284.5

THE AVERAGE COST FOR EACH PERSON FED, FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING
(and Farm produce included).

St. Peter Hospital for Insane.	School for Blind.	School for Deaf.	School for Feeble Minded.	State Public School.	State Training School.	State Reform- atory.	State Prison.
\$4,577.03	\$680.68	\$873.57	\$3,857.72	\$1,476.55	\$2,569.90	\$836.88	\$3,136.41
4.09	5.04	3.12	4.44	4.94	5.94	4.78	5.70
5,335.74	521.88	997.12	4,399.41	1,080.68	2,695.92	1,259.70	3,324.80
4.80	4.64	3.38	4.83	3.01	6.18	6.21	5.57
8,263.45	743.86	1,439.96	6,005.99	2,256.47	3,261.52	1,029.39	1,950.95
7.37	6.49	5.15	8.92	7.56	7.53	5.88	3.54
8,124.47	703.91	1,787.18	5,872.05	1,979.71	3,391.23	780.36	1,258.33
7.24	6.25	6.06	6.45	7.17	7.75	3.85	2.11
6,234.03	519.00	924.20	5,252.70	1,679.15	2,128.40	516.73	861.38
5.57	4.53	3.30	6.05	5.62	4.92	2.96	1.57
7,765.10	667.98	1,059.33	5,123.29	2,486.40	1,515.38	1,012.70	767.55
6.92	5.93	3.59	5.63	8.99	3.46	4.99	1.28
98.08	24.15	22.65	105.97	28.11	76.53	36.40	238.77
.09	.21	.08	.12	.09	.18	.21	.43
87.31	24.07	66.48	253.87	27.27	26.15	12.60	143.90
.08	.21	.23	.28	.10	.06	.06	.24
1,519.23	201.54	257.64	931.49	350.91	661.88	191.91	613.57
1.36	1.76	.92	1.07	1.18	1.53	1.10	1.11
775.17	189.90	218.92	2,024.96	161.37	314.37	105.58	255.40
.69	1.24	.74	2.23	.58	.72	.52	.43
3,191.16	312.79	654.60	2,406.56	770.60	1,474.11	624.30	1,184.22
2.85	2.73	2.34	2.77	2.58	3.40	3.57	2.15
2,649.62	262.66	875.66	2,958.46	711.57	1,082.02	663.84	1,369.00
2.96	2.33	2.97	3.25	2.57	2.47	3.27	2.29
4,487.48	451.92	608.39	2,694.36	694.17	1,800.30	1,123.76	2,293.60
4.00	3.94	2.16	3.10	2.33	4.16	6.42	4.17
5,494.69	719.91	1,605.99	6,323.93	795.18	2,346.97	2,144.64	3,194.64
4.89	6.39	5.45	6.95	2.88	5.36	10.58	5.35
19,390.11	1,009.73	2,171.78	7,372.42	2,575.85	3,336.96	4,211.84	12,559.24
17.31	8.81	7.78	8.49	8.62	7.71	24.08	22.80
18,851.88	1,064.95	2,508.09	9,746.15	1,999.27	3,770.70	5,594.62	12,789.68
16.81	9.37	8.49	10.71	7.23	8.61	27.60	21.40
1,190.75	129.70	108.90	612.87	119.61	126.15	211.65	373.51
1.06	1.13	.87	.71	.40	.29	1.21	.68
1,071.90	106.25	154.72	578.24	92.34	84.48	237.28	363.75
.95	.94	.52	.64	.34	.19	1.17	.61
540.05	169.25	459.56	835.97	225.92	292.22	82.13	331.32
.48	1.48	1.64	.96	.75	.68	.47	.60
228.02	131.57	362.51	632.20	122.25	263.73	63.31	209.64
.20	1.17	1.23	.60	.44	.60	.31	.35
9,571.63	745.94	1,888.34	4,650.52	1,852.23	1,972.55	1,528.44	3,086.18
8.54	6.51	4.96	5.85	6.20	4.56	8.74	5.60
8,428.46	535.25	1,317.58	4,613.14	1,087.52	2,378.34	1,907.31	2,900.13
7.51	4.76	4.47	5.07	3.94	5.43	9.40	4.86
59,063.00	4,988.56	8,899.59	34,726.07	12,029.57	17,700.52	10,393.33	26,629.15
52.72	43.53	31.80	39.98	40.27	40.88	59.42	48.85
58,869.38	4,868.43	10,948.58	42,525.70	10,543.56	17,869.29	15,771.44	26,676.83
52.45	43.23	37.13	46.73	38.15	40.81	67.94	44.49
1,120.3	114.6	279.8	868.5	298.7	433	174.9	550.8
1,122.4	112.8	294.9	910.1	276.4	437.9	202.7	597.4

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

STATE ASYLUM, ANOKA.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Beans, navy, bu.....	14	\$35.00	Milk, gals.....	6,680	836.22
Beans, string, bu.....	7	3.50	Onions, bu.....	45	43.20
Beets, bu.....	8	4.00	Parsnips, bu.....	25	12.50
Cabbage, doz.....	208	104.00	Peas, green, bu.....	4	2.00
Carrots, bu.....	13	6.00	Potatoes, bu.....	802	460.75
Cantaloupes, bu.....	58	14.50	Plums, bu.....	9	5.40
Cucumbers, bu.....	97	48.50	Radishes, doz, bun...	400	80.00
Chicken, lbs.....	16	1.80	Strawberries, qts.....	825	82.50
Corn, sweet, doz.....	398	19.90	Tomatoes, bu.....	58	48.75
Eggs, doz.....	202	29.54	Turnips, bu.....	8	2.00
Grapes, wild, bu.....	3	3.00	Water melons.....	280	14.00
Lettuce, doz, bunches	250	50.00			
			Total		\$1,906.96

STATE ASYLUM, HASTINGS.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Beans, string, bu.....	7½	\$3.05	Oats, bu.....	5,300	1,735.75
Beans, navy, bu.....	9	18.00	Potatoes, new, bu....	2½	1.58
Beets, bu.....	53¼	18.47	Potatoes, bu.....	1,921	1,191.70
Cabbage, heads.....	851	38.30	Peas, green, bu.....	51¼	24.78
Carrots, bu.....	112½	43.23	Pork, fresh, lbs.....	8,198	562.22
Cauliflower, heads....	4	.20	Parsnips, bu.....	83¼	24.56
Celery, doz, bunches.	8	2.00	Parsley, bu.....	4	2.00
Corn, sweet, gr'n, doz.	177	17.22	Peppers, red, bu.....	½	.40
Corn, field, bu.....	2,000	1,180.00	Radishes, bunches...	856	10.85
Corn stalks, loads....	30	30.00	Rhubarb, lbs.....	605	6.75
Cucumbers, doz.....	137	5.78	Rutabagas, bu.....	1¼	.83
Cucumbers, bu.....	85	21.25	Squash.....	710	41.33
Ground cherries, bu..	32	12.80	Salsify, bu.....	8¼	3.30
Kohlrabi, bu.....	11	2.35	Spinach, bu.....	6	1.20
Lettuce, doz, bunches.	4	1.20	Straw, tons.....	25	112.50
Lettuce, bu.....	22½	6.43	Strawberries, qts.....	533	39.52
Marjoram, bu.....	3	1.50	Tomatoes, bu.....	77½	24.85
Milk, gals.....	8,345	921.25	Turnips, bu.....	23½	7.54
Musk melons.....	228	5.32	Water melons.....	109	5.92
Onions, bu.....	102	76.52			
Onions, doz, bunches.	64½	6.90	Total		\$6,208.65

STATE HOSPITAL, FERGUS FALLS.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus, bunches..	4,313	\$129.39	Onions, bu.....	256½	189.64
Beets, bu.....	212	65.65	Onions, bunches.....	2,095	41.90
Beef, lbs.....	11,717	732.99	Oats, bu.....	3,110	930.00
Beans, string, bu.....	61	30.50	Potatoes, bu.....	7,081½	3,651.25
Barley, bu.....	340	153.00	Pumpkins.....	386	15.64
Cabbage, heads.....	4,789	97.98	Parsnips, bu.....	173	87.00
Cauliflower, heads....	628	25.82	Peas, bu.....	96	48.00
Carrots, bu.....	165¼	49.73	Pork, lbs.....	49,554	3,125.74
Corn, sweet, bu.....	450	112.50	Pigs.....	187	374.00
Corn, field, bu.....	500	250.00	Radishes, bunches...	3,739	74.78
Calves.....	16	48.00	Rhubarb, lbs.....	16,397	123.97
Cucumbers, bu.....	100	40.00	Spinach, bu.....	734	183.50
Ensilage, tons.....	450	450.00	Sauer kraut, gals....	660	132.00
Hay, millet, tons.....	100	600.00	Squash, Hubbard.....	663	33.15
Hay, timothy, tons...	30	180.00	Squash, summer, bu.	31	7.75
Hay, wild, tons.....	270	1,350.00	Tomatoes, bu.....	47	14.10
Lettuce, bu.....	210	55.00	Turnips, bu.....	542¼	135.62
Millet seed, bu.....	208	104.00	Veal, lbs.....	2,361	186.44
Milk, gals.....	55,530	5,553.00	Wheat, bu.....	798	478.50
Mangel wurzel, bu...	3,000	300.00			
			Total		\$20,161.04

STATE HOSPITAL, ROCHESTER.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Apples, bu.....	49	\$37.04	Liver and heart, lbs.	3,116	186.96
Asparagus, bunches..	2,990	59.80	Mangel wurzel, bu...	1,489	372.25
Beans, navy, bu.....	60%	144.65	Melons	2,695	181.25
Beans, string, bu....	57%	57.75	Milk, gals.....	45,055	5,644.33
Beef, lbs.....	64,906	3,778.70	Mutton, lbs.....	12,054	649.81
Beets, bu.....	289%	95.04	Oats, bu.....	3,874	1,162.20
Bones, lbs.....	10,636	488.26	Onions, old, bu.....	34%	31.50
Bull, lbs.....	2,050	86.62	Onions, new, bunches	8,221	173.42
Cabbage, heads.....	17,503	706.42	Ox hide, lbs.....	75	4.88
Calves, veal, lbs.....	10,276	571.98	Parsley, lbs.....	164	4.00
Carrots, bu.....	56%	106.14	Peas, bu.....	150%	159.00
Cauliflower, heads...	47	4.54	Pieplant, lbs.....	12,250	122.50
Corn, green, bu.....	266	97.84	Pork, lbs.....	51,433	3,012.65
Corn, bu.....	1,359	543.60	Potatoes, bu.....	2,292%	1,574.94
Corn fodder, loads...	121	271.00	Radishes, bunches...	6,411	192.53
Cows, lbs.....	4,250	144.50	Rutabagas, bu.....	652	195.60
Chickens, lbs.....	2,445	145.70	Straw, tons.....	50	150.00
Cucumbers, bu.....	290%	155.88	Strawberries, qts...	3,105	263.92
Currants, qts.....	88	7.04	Squash	1,620	81.10
Eggs, doz.....	100	12.97	Squabs, doz.....	12	9.37
Gooseberries, qts....	71	5.68	Sheep, lbs.....	210	6.30
Geese, lbs.....	100	6.50	Seed, clover, bu.....	22%	134.00
Grease, lbs.....	3,200	32.56	Silage, tons.....	188	376.00
Horseradish, bu.....	17	17.00	Spinach, bu.....	40%	10.12
Hay, tame, tons.....	363%	1,984.25	Tallow, lbs.....	9,834	277.92
Hay, millet, lbs.....	52,707	158.41	Tomatoes, bu.....	318%	270.61
Hogs, lbs.....	11,940	634.67	Tongue, lbs.....	694	29.64
Ice, tons.....	1,308	981.00	Turkey, lbs.....	3,040	239.36
Lard, lbs.....	3,618	280.44	Wood, cords.....	35	105.00
Lambs, lbs.....	1,540	58.70			
Lettuce, bu.....	581%	116.30	Total		\$27,401.24

STATE HOSPITAL, ST. PETER.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus, bu.....	39%	\$58.88	Lard, lbs.....	815	64.57
Apples, crab, bu.....	54	18.90	Lettuce, bu.....	201	50.25
Beans, lima, bu.....	29%	29.25	Liver, lbs.....	568	19.88
Beans, string, bu....	63	31.50	Mangel wurzel, tons..	48	288.00
Beans, navy, bu.....	13	26.00	Melons, musk.....	339	16.95
Beef, lbs.....	15,385	1,230.80	Melons, water.....	229	22.90
Beets, bu.....	213%	66.02	Milk, gals.....	52,899	6,487.34
Cabbage, heads.....	11,881	247.04	Mule	1	10.00
Carrots, bu.....	432%	153.56	Mutton, lbs.....	1,790	165.58
Cauliflower, heads...	80	2.76	Oats, bu.....	3,327	998.10
Calves, lbs.....	6,545	267.75	Onions, bu.....	255	152.75
Celery, doz. bunches.	168%	60.66	Oyster plant, doz....	21	7.30
Chickens, lbs.....	133	8.14	Parsnips, bu.....	549	203.40
Chickens, spring....	12	3.40	Parsley, bunches....	242	4.84
Corn, bu.....	1,821	728.40	Peppers, bu.....	3%	2.25
Corn, sweet, bu.....	380	114.00	Peas, bu.....	60	60.00
Corn, pop, bu.....	15	7.50	Pigs	489	1,948.34
Cows, lbs.....	6,300	186.30	Potatoes, new, bu....	141%	76.88
Corn fodder, tons....	453	929.00	Potatoes, bu.....	4,264%	1,747.43
Cucumbers, bu.....	308%	179.00	Pork, lbs.....	1,460	146.00
Currants, qts.....	81	4.86	Pumpkins	921	46.05
Eggs, doz.....	453	56.48	Radishes, bu.....	86%	56.75
Egg plant.....	105	10.50	Rutabagas, bu.....	1,030	116.80
Fawns	2	10.00	Rhubarb, bu.....	317%	127.00
Gooseberries, qts....	84	4.20	Straw, tons.....	60	60.00
Ground cherries, bu..	27	13.50	Squash	2,867	143.35
Hay, timothy, tons...	160%	803.75	Spinach, bu.....	311%	98.45
Hay, wild, tons.....	16%	74.25	Tomatoes, bu.....	165%	83.58
Hay, clover, tons....	46	198.00	Tongue, lbs.....	86	6.88
Hides, ox, lbs.....	186	15.35	Turnips, bu.....	179%	40.55
Hides, horse.....	1	2.25	Turkeys, lbs.....	732	59.57
Horseradish, bu.....	7%	3.32	Veal, lbs.....	1,715	145.77
Hogs, lbs.....	31,460	2,569.31	Wood, cords.....	40	123.00
Ice, tons.....	900	675.00			
Kohlrabi, bu.....	59%	17.85	Total		\$22,376.79

SCHOOL FOR BLIND.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Beans, string, bu.....	2¼	\$2.25	Peppers, doz.....	2¼	.30
Beets, bu.....	30¾	14.25	Potatoes, bu.....	34½	30.13
Cabbage, heads.....	382	19.70	Pork, fresh, lbs.....	1,710	134.98
Carrots, bu.....	22¼	8.90	Pumpkins.....	75	3.75
Cauliflower, doz. hds.	4	4.00	Radishes, doz. bnchs.	50	4.65
Celery, doz. bunches.	29¾	7.83	Rhubarb, doz. bnchs.	38	2.52
Corn, sweet, doz.....	68	5.28	Rhubarb, lbs.....	95	1.90
Cucumbers, bu.....	19¼	29.25	Rutabagas, bu.....	21	7.35
Egg plant.....	4	.32	Sage, lbs.....	35	4.20
Hay, tons.....	20	120.00	Salsify, bu.....	1	.75
Lettuce, doz. heads...	8¼	2.15	Spinach, bu.....	4½	2.10
Milk, gals.....	2,068¾	200.08	Squash, summer, doz.	5	3.08
Onions, new, doz. bun.	14	2.65	Squash, winter.....	99	4.95
Onions, bu.....	12½	7.10	Tomatoes, bu.....	24	23.75
Parsnips, bu.....	5	2.50	Turnips, bu.....	1¼	.50
Peas, bu.....	1¾	1.75			
			Total		\$652.90

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus, doz.....	128	\$50.40	Onions, young, doz...	411½	35.38
Beans, lima, gals.....	5	1.50	Onions, dry, bu.....	18	17.40
Beans, string, bu.....	5	2.20	Parsley, doz.....	20½	3.08
Beets, doz.....	29¼	12.40	Parsnips, bu.....	3½	2.16
Beets, bu.....	28¼	11.93	Peas, qts.....	156¼	7.83
Beef, lbs.....	448	35.68	Peppers, doz.....	8	1.08
Cabbage, heads.....	662	43.60	Pork, fresh, lbs.....	4,243	341.58
Carrots, bu.....	2¼	1.05	Potatoes, bu.....	116½	93.00
Celery, doz.....	69¾	17.35	Pumpkins.....	14	.70
Corn, sweet, doz.....	62¾	4.45	Radishes, doz.....	111	11.10
Corn, dry, bu.....	5½	2.48	Rhubarb, gals.....	195	30.75
Cucumbers, gals.....	23½	4.70	Rhubarb, doz.....	92½	4.63
Cucumbers, doz.....	21	2.10	Salsify, pks.....	5	1.65
Eggs, doz.....	265½	38.74	Squash.....	135	9.50
Egg plant.....	5	.25	Tomatoes, bu.....	72¾	50.35
Horseradish, doz.....	4½	.65	Turnips, bu.....	13¼	5.45
Lettuce, doz. bunches	128	37.30	Veal, lbs.....	251	22.59
Melons.....	51	3.00			
Milk, gals.....	1,308	116.77	Total		\$1,024.87

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Asparagus, doz.....	2,658	\$128.53	Oats, bu.....	210½	63.10
Apples, bu.....	5	2.50	Onions, fresh, doz...	1,862	31.03
Beans, lima, bu.....	17	13.25	Onions, dry, bu.....	232½	190.87
Beans, navy, lbs.....	1,560	58.50	Parsley, bu.....	2	.40
Beans, string, bu.....	80¾	30.38	Parsnips, bu.....	224	117.18
Beef, lbs.....	1,814	110.32	Peas, bu.....	107½	119.28
Beets, bu.....	375¼	161.80	Peppers, bu.....	6¼	6.25
Cabbage, heads.....	3,652	212.29	Pork, lbs.....	10,102	892.23
Carrots, bu.....	185¾	88.25	Potatoes, bu.....	1,899½	1,446.68
Cauliflower, heads...	7	.70	Poultry, lbs.....	81	2.94
Cucumbers, bu.....	64¾	75.63	Pumpkins.....	326	14.64
Celery bunches.....	1,391	42.23	Radishes, bu.....	104½	95.22
Corn, field, bu.....	94¾	37.71	Rutabagas, bu.....	8	1.35
Corn, pop, bu.....	19	9.50	Rhubarb, bu.....	138½	70.46
Corn, sweet, bu.....	211½	86.87	Sage, lbs.....	32	6.40
Egg plant.....	83	6.34	Salsify, bu.....	91½	56.77
Hay, tons.....	5	30.00	Squash.....	1,232	63.14
Kraut, gals.....	167	56.00	Spinach, bu.....	158¼	37.65
Kohlrabi, bu.....	36	18.00	Tomatoes, bu.....	259½	249.31
Lettuce, bu.....	96¼	39.98	Turnips, bu.....	62¼	26.67
Melons, musk.....	2,660	87.00	Veal, lbs.....	967	72.83
Melons, water.....	611	36.85	Wood, cords.....	1½	6.00
Milk, gals.....	51,036¾	5,103.69			
Mangel wurzel, bu...	3	1.50	Total		\$10,017.22

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, OWATONNA.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Apples, bu.....	227	\$170.24	Milk, gals.....	20,720	2,486.40
Asparagus, doz.....	353	10.59	Onions, fresh, doz....	511½	10.23
Beans, lima, bu.....	14½	7.25	Onions, dry, bu.....	8½	2.62
Beans, string, bu.....	23½	11.75	Parsnips, bu.....	29½	7.38
Beans, navy, bu.....	22	27.50	Peas, bu.....	31	11.18
Beef, lbs.....	5,342	305.54	Potatoes, bu.....	412	165.00
Beets, bu.....	57	14.51	Pork, lbs.....	1,206	67.53
Carrots, bu.....	8	2.01	Pumpkins.....	95	4.75
Cauliflower, heads...	18	.64	Plums, bu.....	11½	11.25
Corn, sweet, bu.....	68	20.40	Raspberries, qts....	63	6.30
Cabbage, heads.....	1,049	20.98	Radishes, bunches...	1,650	33.21
Celery, doz.....	114½	41.22	Radishes, winter, bu.	38½	19.12
Cherries, ground, bu.	6½	2.40	Rhubarb, lbs.....	1,265	12.65
Cucumbers, bu.....	11½	5.87	Straw, tons.....	30	75.00
Eggs, doz.....	326½	35.07	Strawberries, qts....	402	40.20
Ensilage, tons.....	145	290.00	Salsify, bu.....	27½	6.88
Horseradish, bu.....	1	.50	Spinach, bu.....	7	1.75
Kohlrabi, bu.....	15	4.50	Squash, doz.....	42½	9.98
Lettuce, bu.....	215½	43.15	Tomatoes, bu.....	17½	5.32
Mangel wurzel, bu....	986	147.90	Turnips, bu.....	30½	4.57
Melons, musk.....	232	11.60	Veal, lbs.....	3,155	227.07
Melons, water.....	252	25.20			
		Total			\$4,407.21

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Apples, bu.....	11½	\$9.40	Parsley, bunches.....	37	1.11
Asparagus, bu.....	7	13.50	Parsnips, bu.....	69	33.75
Beans, lima, bu.....	16	12.50	Peas, bu.....	81	97.40
Beans, navy, bu.....	13	14.50	Peppers, doz.....	12	.60
Beets, bu.....	127½	47.50	Pork, fresh, lbs.....	5,874½	352.47
Cabbage, bu.....	1,825	83.60	Potatoes, bu.....	1,283½	940.00
Carrots, bu.....	111½	41.63	Plums, bu.....	¾	.38
Celery, doz.....	44	8.30	Pumpkins.....	34	1.02
Cauliflower, heads...	245	18.58	Radishes, bunches...	819	39.30
Corn, green, bu.....	219	54.75	Raspberries, qts....	50	7.50
Cucumbers, bu.....	46½	15.15	Rhubarb, bunches...	119	3.50
Currants, qts.....	507	50.70	Salsify, bu.....	6½	3.25
Egg plants.....	33	1.65	Strawberries, qts....	2,268	181.44
Grapes, lbs.....	556	22.36	Spinach, bu.....	35½	17.30
Gooseberries, bu.....	3½	9.45	Squash.....	1,322	73.76
Kohlrabi, bu.....	7½	7.25	Sorghum syrup, gals.	349	122.15
Lettuce, bu.....	39	23.00	Tomatoes, bu.....	142½	82.00
Melons, musk, bu.....	131½	41.20	Turnips, bu.....	41½	19.20
Melons, water.....	1,382	59.48	Vegetable oysters, bu.	4½	2.05
Milk, gals.....	15,253½	1,515.38	Veal, lbs.....	1,710	119.70
Onions, dry, bu.....	110	100.13			
Onions, young, bnchs.	1,140	55.20	Total		\$4,302.09

STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Apples, crab, bu....	42½	\$3.03	Onions, dry, bu.....	182½	126.76
Apples, canned, gals.	42	14.04	Onions, young, doz....	3,580	26.39
Asparagus, doz.....	458	9.16	Parsnips, bu.....	124½	49.05
Beef, lbs.....	22,881	1,412.36	Parsley, bunches....	2	.05
Beets, bu.....	74	28.15	Peppers, pecks.....	¾	.10
Beans, navy, bu.....	31½	38.10	Peas, green, bu.....	15	6.95
Beans, string, bu.....	15	6.48	Pickles, bbls.....	6	15.00
Bacon, lbs.....	1,007	107.65	Pork, fresh, lbs.....	11,785	780.15
Butter, lbs.....	4,100	607.01	Pork, salt, lbs.....	1,241	111.69
Cabbage, heads.....	3,021	84.09	Potatoes, bu.....	1,516½	714.53
Carrots, bu.....	102½	40.00	Pumpkins.....	9	.45
Cauliflower, heads...	97	4.50	Radishes, doz.....	1,413	20.81
Celery, bunches.....	97	7.55	Raspberries, qts....	160	20.63
Cream, gals.....	595½	357.45	Rhubarb, bu.....	73½	18.62
Corn, canned, gals...	30	5.00	Strawberries, qts....	191	17.82
Corn, sweet, bu.....	107½	53.63	Squash.....	398	30.01
Cucumbers, bu.....	22	11.41	Spinach, bu.....	36½	9.92
Currants, qts.....	375	28.48	Shoulders, lbs.....	869	69.00
Gooseberries, qts....	320	19.20	Tomatoes, bu.....	35½	16.08
Ham, lbs.....	1,639	175.21	Tomatoes, canned,		
Jelly, qts.....	25	8.25	gals.....	244	39.06
Kraut, sauer, gals...	155	15.50	Tongue, smoked, lbs.	8	.80
Lard, lbs.....	4,004	37.70	Turkey, lbs.....	30	3.00
Lettuce, bu.....	43½	14.41	Turnips, bu.....	320	128.00
Milk, gals.....	8,491	655.25	Veal, lbs.....	700	59.97
Melons, musk.....	312	24.96			
Melons, water.....	162	14.65	Total		\$6,138.46

STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.

	Quantity.	Amount.		Quantity.	Amount.
Cheese, head, lbs.....	599	\$44.92	Pork, salt, lbs.....	664	48.15
Kraut, sauer, gals...	158	8.69			
Lard, lbs.....	316	30.82	Total		\$132.58

The following Bills of Fare furnished by the superintendents, show the meals actually served at each of the institutions for the time stated:

ANOKA STATE ASYLUM.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 13, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, January 7th.

Hash, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, sugar coffee, white and graham bread.

Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, steam pudding, white sauce, beans, white and graham bread.

Coffee cake, sauce, butter, milk, sugar, tea, white and graham bread.

Wednesday, January 8th.

Oat meal and milk, gravy, potatoes, butter, milk, sugar, coffee, white and graham bread.

Corn beef, boiled cabbage, gravy, potatoes, pudding, brown sauce, pickles, white and graham bread.

Ginger bread, sauce, butter, fried potatoes, milk, sugar, tea, white and graham bread.

Thursday, January 9th.

Hamburg steak, potatoes, butter, gravy, milk, sugar, coffee, white and graham bread.

Mutton stew, carrots, gravy, potatoes, Tapioca pudding, sauce, white and graham bread.

Johnny cake, sauce, tea, syrup, milk, sugar, white and graham bread.

Friday, January 10th.

Stewed meat, potatoes, gravy, milk, syrup, sugar, coffee, white and graham bread.

Boiled rice, doughnuts, codfish, pickles, potatoes, white and graham bread.

Rolls, syrup, butter, milk, fried potatoes, white and graham bread.

Saturday, January 11th.

Beef steak, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, sugar, coffee, white and graham bread.

Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, cornmeal pudding, milk, squash, white and graham bread.

Cookies, sauce, butter, milk, sugar, tea, white and graham bread.

Sunday, January 12th.

Oatmeal, milk, gravy, potatoes, butter, sugar, coffee, white and graham bread.

Corn beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, beans, pickles, tea, milk, sugar, pie, white and graham bread.

Crackers, sausage, tea, sauce, butter, milk, fried potatoes, white and graham bread.

Monday, January 13th.

Oatmeal and milk, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, sugar, coffee, white and graham bread.

Rice soup, boiled meat, gravy, potatoes, bread, pudding, brown sauce, pickles, white and graham bread.

Drop cakes, sauce, tea, butter, milk, sugar, white and graham bread.

HASTINGS STATE ASYLUM.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, April 29th.

Hash, potatoes, gravy, barley, butter, milk, white and graham bread, sugar, coffee.

Boiled beef, soup, potatoes, bread pudding, sauce, carrots, pickles, white and graham bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Coffee cake, sauce, fried potatoes, syrup, white and graham bread, milk, sugar, tea.

Wednesday, April 30th.

Mutton chops, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, white and graham bread, sugar, coffee.

Beef stew, potatoes, pickled onions, sago pudding, brown sauce, white and graham bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Cookies, sauce, syrup, fried potatoes, white and graham bread, milk, sugar, tea.

Thursday, May 1st.

Beef steak, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, white and rye bread, sugar, coffee.

Pork roast, potatoes, gravy, pickled beets, boiled peas, tapioca pudding, white and rye bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Baking powder biscuit, fried potatoes, syrup, white and rye bread, sauce, milk, sugar, tea.

Friday, May 2nd.

Eggs, potatoes, gravy, white and rye bread, butter, oatmeal, sugar, milk, coffee.

Fresh fish, potatoes, gravy, fried parsnips, rice pudding, lettuce, white and rye bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Buckwheat cakes, syrup, creamed potatoes, white and rye bread, sauce, milk, sugar, tea.

Saturday, May 3rd.

Bacon and liver, gravy, potatoes, cracked wheat, white and graham bread, milk, sugar, coffee, butter.

Boiled corn beef, potatoes, gravy, steamed pudding, catsup, boiled onions, white and graham bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Milk toast, sauce, fried potatoes, white and graham bread, milk sugar, tea.

Sunday, May 4th.

Pork chops, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, white and graham bread, sugar, coffee.

Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, apple pie, stewed corn, pickles, white and graham bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Crackers, head cheese, sauce, white and graham bread, fried potatoes, syrup, milk, sugar, tea.

Monday, May 5th.

Beef steak, potatoes, gravy, butter, milk, white and graham bread, sugar, coffee.

Corned beef, potatoes, gravy, stewed parsnips, farina pudding, white and graham bread, syrup, milk, sugar, coffee.

Corn bread, syrup, fried potatoes, sauce, white and graham bread, milk, sugar, tea.

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1902

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, November 25th.

Oatmeal mush, pot
roast of beef, potatoes.

Bean soup, mutton
stew, potatoes, boiled
cabbage, rice pudding.

Cracked wheat mush,
ginger cake, syrup.

Wednesday, November 26th.

Oatmeal mush, beef-
steak, butter, toast.

Rice soup, corn beef
hash, pickles, boiled
onions, hominy mush,
plum pudding.

Cracked wheat mush,
apple sauce, corn bread.

Thursday, November 27th.

Cracked wheat mush,
fried pork sausage, pota-
toes.

Beef tomato soup, roast
turkey and dressing,
cranberry sauce, mashed
potatoes, creamed cab-
bage, rice, mince pie, ap-
ples.

Hominy mush, prunes,
sauce.

Friday, November 28th.

Cracked wheat mush,
boiled beef, potatoes,
(wheat muffins hospital
ward.)

Potato soup, codfish
with cream gravy, pota-
toes, stewed parsnips,
boiled rice, bread pud-
ding.

Vegetable soup, cheese,
crackers, corn bread.

Saturday, November 29th.

Oatmeal mush, liver
with onions, potatoes.

Barley soup, Irish stew
potatoes, boiled onions,
plum pudding (baked ap-
ples for hospital ward.)

Split pea soup, crackers,
prune sauce.

Sunday, November 30th.

Oatmeal mush, baked
beans, potatoes, milk
toast.

Beef soup, corn beef
hash, pickles, cabbage
(sweet corn for hospital
ward), apple pie.

Hominy mush, peach
sauce (baked apples for
hospital ward.)

Monday, December 1st.

Oatmeal mush, boiled
beef, potatoes.

Bean soup, Irish stew
potatoes, cabbage salad,
graham mush, plum pud-
ding.

Vegetable soup, baking
powder biscuit, cheese.

Note.—White and rye bread served with each meal Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs-
day and Friday. White and graham bread served with each meal Saturday, Sunday
and Monday. Baking powder and raised biscuits for supper each Monday and
Thursday. Coffee and milk served with each breakfast; tea with each supper.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, June 3rd.

Oatmeal, buttered toast, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, beefsteak, baked potatoes.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, roast veal, and dressing, rice pudding.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, tea, rhubarb sauce, graham muffins.

Wednesday, June 4th.

Cracked wheat, buttered toast, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, fried potatoes.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, butter, roast beef, potatoes browned in gravy, corn meal pudding.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, tea, apricot sauce cocoanut cake.

Thursday, June 5th.

Beef tea, graham mush, buttered toast, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, meat stew, fried potatoes.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, butter, scalloped meat, mashed potatoes asparagus on toast.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, tea, butter, rhubarb sauce, rice cooked in milk.

Friday, June 6th.

Cracked wheat, buttered toast, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, broiled steak, creamed potatoes.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, butter, roast mutton mint sauce, bread pudding, onions.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, butter, chocolate cake, ice tea, prune sauce.

Saturday, June 7th.

Oatmeal, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, liver and bacon, potatoes.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, butter, squabs in milk gravy, mashed potatoes, rice pudding.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, tea, butter, rhubarb sauce, chicken broth, cold sliced meat.

Sunday, June 8th.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, cracked wheat, mutton chops, fried potatoes, french toast.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, butter, roast veal and dressing, potatoes, ice cream.

Buttered toast, egg nog, milk, tea, butter, beef tea.

Monday, June 9th.

Beef steak, fried potatoes, buttered toast, egg nog, milk, coffee, butter, oatmeal.

Buttered toast, milk, coffee, butter, roast beef, brown gravy, potatoes, bread, pudding.

Beef tea, buttered toast, egg nog, milk, tea, butter, peach sauce, graham mush, chocolate cake, cold sliced meat.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, March 11th.

Beefsteak, potatoes, gravy, oat meal and milk, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Beef roast, potatoes, gravy, creamed parsnips, tapioca pudding, cream, sauce, white and graham bread.

Raised biscuits, syrup, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Wednesday, March 12th.

Hamburg steak, potatoes, gravy, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Boiled beef, baked potatoes, vermicelli soup, suet pudding, sauce, beet pickles, white and graham bread.

Sugar cookies, sauce, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Thursday, March 13th.

Beef steak, potatoes, gravy, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Beef roast, potatoes, gravy, creamed carrots, grits, pudding, brown sauce, white and graham bread.

Ginger bread, sauce, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Friday, March 14th.

Boiled eggs, potatoes, gravy, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Fresh pickles, potatoes, rice, milk, soup, beet pickles, white and graham bread.

Drop cookies, sauce, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Saturday, March 15th.

Hamburg steak, potatoes, gravy, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Pork roast, potatoes, gravy, dried peas, sago pudding, brown sauce, white and graham bread.

Boston bread, sauce, white and graham bread, butter, milk sugar, tea.

Sunday, March 16th.

Pork and beans, potatoes, gravy, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Boiled corned beef, mashed potatoes, gravy, fried sweet corn, pickles, pound cake, milk, sugar, tea.

Bologna, crackers, sauce, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

Monday, March 17th.

Beef steak, potatoes, gravy, oatmeal and milk, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, coffee.

Mutton stew, potatoes, lima beans, tapioca pudding, sauce, white and graham bread.

Coffee cake, sauce, white and graham bread, butter, milk, sugar, tea.

FARIBAUT SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, February 4th.

Oat meal and sweetened milk, corned beef, hash, bread, butter, milk, sweetened coffee.

Roast beef, potatoes, gravy, cream carrots, cucumber pickles, bread, butter, milk, apple butter.

Creamed potatoes, sliced onions, hot biscuit, bread, butter, dried apple sauce, milk, tea.

Wednesday, February 5th.

Graham mush, fried potatoes, toast, bread, butter, sweetened coffee, milk.

Rice soup and crackers, boiled beef, potatoes, mashed turnips, bread, butter, Tapioca cream, milk.

Boiled rice, cheese, crackers, bread and butter, prune sauce, ginger-snaps, milk.

Thursday, February 6th.

Oat meal with sweetened milk, fried buns, warmed over potatoes, bread, butter, sweetened coffee, milk.

Roast chicken and dressing, boiled hominy, potatoes, gravy, bread, butter, suet pudding, hot sauce, milk.

Cold meat, chow-chow, bread, butter, cocoanut cake, sauce, tea, milk.

Friday, February 7th.

Graham mush, codfish balls, bread, butter, toast, milk, sweetened coffee.

Fresh fish, mashed potatoes, onion dressing, sauer kraut, cucumber pickles, bread, butter, cottage pudding, sweet sauce, milk.

Baked beans, corn, bread, butter, picallil, dried peach sauce, tea, milk.

Saturday, February 8th.

Meat, stew, buckwheat cakes, hot syrup, bread, butter, sweetened coffee, milk.

Sausage, potatoes, gravy, creamed potatoes, picallil, bread, butter, milk, bread pudding.

Creamed potatoes, graham gems, bread, butter, prune sauce, gingersnaps, tea, milk.

Sunday, February 9th.

Oat meal, sweetened milk, fried potatoes, toast, bread, butter, sweetened coffee, milk.

Roast beef, brown potatoes, gravy, canned corn, pickles, bread, butter, milk, gelatine, pudding with cream.

Boiled rice, fried mush, bread, butter, canned peach sauce, jelly cake, tea, milk.

Monday, February 10th.

Oat meal, sweetened milk, fried potatoes, toast, bread, butter, milk, sweetened coffee.

Corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, bread, butter, lemon pie, milk.

Macaroni, cheese, bread, butter, pan cakes, hot syrup, tea, milk.

FARIBAULT SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1902.

BREAKFAST

LUNCH.

DINNER.

Tuesday, October 14th.

Oatmeal, sugar, milk,
potatoes, syrup, coffee.
toast, bread, butter.
Lunch, 10:20, apples.

Fried potatoes, bread,
butter, syrup, bread,
raspberry sauce.

Roast beef, potatoes,
syrup, milk, gravy, bread,
rolls, corn starch pudding,
ding.

Wednesday, October 15th

Oatmeal, sugar, milk
toast, bread, butter, pota-
toes, syrup, coffee. Lunch,
10:20, cookies.

Baked beans, tomato
pickles, creamed potatoes,
bread, butter, toast, syr-
up, ginger bread, sauce.

Beef gravy, cabbage,
mashed potatoes, bread,
syrup, milk, prunes.

Thursday, October 16th.

Oatmeal, sugar, milk,
toast, potatoes, bread,
butter, syrup, coffee.
Lunch, 10:20, crackers
and cheese.

Fried potatoes, vege-
table soup, white and
brown bread, butter, syr-
up, grapes.

Baked beans, potatoes,
roast beef, gravy, white
and brown bread, milk,
apple tapioca.

Friday, October 17th.

Oatmeal, sugar, milk,
toast, bread, butter, syr-
up, potatoes, coffee.
Lunch, 10:20, cookies.

Fried potatoes, butter,
syrup, baked beans, rolls,
pickle crabs.

Milk, gravy, mashed po-
tatoes, beet pickles, milk,
rhubarb, batter cakes.

Saturday, October 18th.

Oatmeal, sugar, milk,
corn beef hash, toast,
bread, butter, syrup, cof-
fee.

Potatoes, bread, but-
ter, white and brown
bread, syrup, marmalade.

Baked beans, potatoes,
beefsteak, gravy, bread,
butter, syrup, corn bread.

Sunday, October 19th.

Oatmeal, toast, bread,
butter, sugar, milk, po-
tatoes, syrup.

DINNER.

Baked beans, mashed
potatoes, cold sliced corn
beef, tomatoes, pickles,
white bread, butter, syr-
up, pumpkin pie.

SUPPER.

Fried potatoes, baked
beans, bread, butter, syr-
up, milk, white cake,
peach sauce.

Monday, October 20th.

Oatmeal, toast, bread,
butter, syrup, potatoes,
milk, sugar, coffee.
Lunch, 10:20, crackers,
and cheese.

LUNCH.

Rolls, butter, fried po-
tatoes, syrup, bread,
baked sweet potatoes.

DINNER.

Roast beef, potatoes,
gravy, chopped cabbage,
bread, syrup, bread, pud-
ding, orange sauce.

FARIBAUT SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

BILL OF FARE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 30, 1901.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, December 24th.

Wheat, milk, hash.

Noodle soup, crackers,
beef roast, gravy, pota-
toes, carrots, pie.

Coffee, bread, syrup.

Wednesday, December 25th.Corn meal mush, milk,
Irish stew, crackers.Roast turkey, dressing
mashed potatoes, griblet
gravy, sweet potatoes,
corn, celery, pickles, jelly,
cranberry sauce, candy,
oranges, mince pie, coffee.Ginger bread, grape
sauce, rice.**Thursday, December 26th.**Oat meal, milk, veal
stew.Rice soup, crackers,
beef roast, potatoes, par-
snips, gravy, bread pud-
ding.Coffee, bread, apricot
sauce.**Friday, December 27th.**Wheat, crackers, beef
stew.Pea soup, crackers,
fresh fish, potatoes, cab-
bage, pie.

Griddle cakes, syrup.

Saturday, December 28th.

Rice, milk, hash.

Barley soup, crackers,
mutton roast, gravy, po-
tatoes, salsify, rice pud-
ding.Corn bread, apricots and
prunes.**Sunday, December 29th.**

Farina, baked beans.

Eggs, pickles, potatoes,
squash, gelatine.Fruit bread, dried apple
sauce.**Monday, December 30th.**Oat meal, crackers
mutton stew.Vegetable soup, crack-
ers, ham, potatoes, cold
slaw, steamed pudding
with hot sauce.

Graham gems, prunes.

Cereal coffee for breakfast and dinner daily. Tea for supper. Bread and butter three times daily, except gravy is used in the place of butter for dinner Tuesday and Thursday.

OWATONNA STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 25, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, August 19th.Bread, butter, oatmeal,
sugar, milk.Green corn, new pota-
toes, bread, butter, let-
tuce.Corn bread, syrup,
bread, butter, radishes,
milk.**Wednesday, August 20th.**Bread, butter, rice, sug-
ar, milk.Vegetable soup, beef,
bread, lettuce, apple tapi-
oca pudding.Bread, butter, stewed
prunes, milk.**Thursday, August 21st.**Bread, butter, coffee
cake, coffee, milk, sugar.Green corn, new pota-
toes, bread, butter, sliced
cucumbers.Bread, butter, green ap-
ple sauce, milk.**Friday, August 22nd.**Bread, butter, oatmeal,
sugar, milk.Veal potpie, new pota-
toes, bread, beet pickles.Corn bread, syrup,
bread, butter, sliced
onions, milk.**Saturday, August 23rd.**Bread, butter, rice, sug-
ar, milk.Bollid dinner, beef, po-
tatoes, cabbage, onions,
carrots, bread, lettuce.Bread, butter, green ap-
ple sauce, milk.**Sunday, August 24th.**Bread, butter, coffee
cake, coffee, milk, sugar.Cold sliced beef, green
corn, new potatoes, bread,
butter, chopped cabbage.Bread, butter, stewed
prunes, cookies, milk.**Monday, August 25th.**Bread, butter, oatmeal,
sugar, milk.Roast beef, brown gra-
vy, new potatoes, bread,
creamed onions.Bread, butter, sliced cu-
cumbers, milk.

RED WING STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, September 9th.

Oatmeal, bread, butter,
cookies, coffee, milk, sug-
ar.

Corn beef, boiled pota-
toes, creamed cabbage,
pickled beets, bread.

Fried mush, potatoes,
g r a v y, bread, butter,
cookies, tea, milk, sugar.

Wednesday, September 10th.

Bread, butter, breakfast
food, cookies, coffee, milk,
sugar.

Boiled eggs, mashed po-
tatoes, cabbage salad,
bread, pie.

Sweet corn, boiled po-
tatoes, bread, butter,
cookies, tea, milk, sugar.

Thursday, September 11th.

Bread, butter, cookies,
coffee, milk, sugar.

Roast beef, mashed po-
tatoes, sliced onions,
bread, pudding.

Baked beans, bread,
butter, cookies, tea, sauce,
milk, sugar.

Friday, September 12th.

Breakfast food, bread,
butter, doughnuts, coffee,
milk, sugar.

Boiled beef, boiled pota-
toes, creamed cabbage,
pickled beets, bread.

Boiled potatoes, cream
gravy, biscuit, butter,
cookies, tea, milk, sugar.

Saturday, September 13th.

Breakfast food, bread,
coffee, butter, cookies,
milk, sugar.

Bean soup, cabbage sal-
ad, mashed potatoes,
cream carrots, bread.

Boiled potatoes, stewed
tomatoes, bread, butter,
cookies, tea, milk, sugar.

Sunday, September 14th.

Baked beans, bread, but-
ter, cookies, coffee, milk,
sugar.

LUNCH.
Coffee, cake, pie.

Creamed gravy, boiled
potatoes, sweet corn,
bread, butter, cookies,
sauce, tea, milk, sugar.

Monday, September 15th.

Breakfast food, bread,
butter, cookies, coffee,
milk, sugar.

Vegetable soup, boiled
beef, creamed carrots,
mashed potatoes, bread.

Baked potatoes, cream,
g r a v y, bread, butter,
cookies, syrup, tea, milk.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, April 1st.

Hash (beef), potatoes, onions, white bread, coffee, milk.

Irish stew (potatoes, onions, cabbage, carrots), white bread, coffee, milk, pickles.

Apricot sauce, graham bread, syrup, tea, sugar, milk.

Wednesday, April 2nd.

Pork and beans, brown gravy, white bread, coffee, milk.

Roast beef, brown gravy, steamed potatoes, mashed turnips, white bread, coffee, milk.

Peach sauce, white bread, tea, sugar, milk, syrup.

Thursday, April 3rd.

Spanish stew, potatoes, white bread, coffee, milk.

Beef stew, steamed potatoes, graham bread, coffee, milk.

Prune sauce, white bread, syrup, tea, sugar, milk.

Friday, April 4th.

Codfish in cream gravy, steamed potatoes, white bread, coffee, milk.

Fresh fish, gravy, steamed potatoes, white bread, coffee, milk.

Apple sauce, white bread, syrup, tea, sugar, milk.

Saturday, April 5th.

Fried ham, brown gravy, potatoes, white bread, coffee, milk.

Pork gravy, cabbage, potatoes, white bread, coffee, milk.

Peach sauce, white bread, syrup, tea, sugar, milk.

Sunday, April 6th.

White bread, butter, coffee, sugar, milk.

Roast beef and dressing, mashed potatoes, white bread, syrup, coffee, sugar, milk.

Cold lunch taken in cells.

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

BILL OF FARE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 7, 1902.

BREAKFAST.

DINNER.

SUPPER.

Tuesday, July 1st.

Fresh beef hash, **syr-**
up, bread, coffee.

Corned beef, gravy,
potatoes, **beet greens**,
bread.

Stewed beans, corn,
bread, tea.

Wednesday, July 2nd.

Fried bacon, gravy,
hominy, bread, coffee.

Mutton stew, potatoes
and onions, bread.

Pie plant sauce, white
and graham bread, cof-
fee.

Thursday, July 3rd.

Vienna sausage, gravy,
potatoes, bread, coffee.

Boiled fresh beef, gra-
vy, potatoes, **stewed**
peas, bread.

Prune sauce, bread,
coffee.

Friday, July 4th.

Fried salt pork, gravy,
baked beans, coffee,
bread.

Roast veal and dress-
ing, gravy, mashed po-
tatoes, **green peas**,
bread, radishes, **cake**,
pie, lettuce, lemonade,
coffee.

Hot coffee.

Saturday, July 5th.

Corn beef hash, **syrup**,
bread, coffee.

Boiled ham, gravy, po-
tatoes, **beet greens**,
bread.

Cream codfish, white
and graham bread, cof-
fee.

Sunday, July 6th.

Baked beans, **syrup**,
graham, biscuits, **BUT-**
TER, coffee.

Roast beef, gravy, po-
tatoes, **rice**, **ginger cake**,
pickles, green onions.

Hot coffee.

Monday, July 7th.

Bologna sausage, **po-**
tatoes, green onions,
bread, coffee.

Pea soup, boiled fresh
beef, potatoes, bread.

Peach sauce, bread,
tea.

Note.—Salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard always on the table. Items in boldface are served to first and second grade only. Items in capitals are served to the first grade only. In other words, third grade prisoners do not get any of the provisions in boldface or caps.

CLASSIFIED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AT STATE INSTITUTIONS, JULY 31, 1902.

CLASSIFICATIONS.	Duluth Normal School.	Mankato Normal School.	Moorhead Normal School.	St. Cloud Normal School.	Winona Normal School.	Anoka State Asylum.	Hastings State Asylum.	Fergus Falls State Hospital.	Rochester State Hospital.
Live stock (horses and mules).....						\$800.00	\$1,175.00	\$1,455.00	\$2,805.00
Live stock (cattle).....						1,040.00	715.00	4,270.00	4,695.00
Live stock (hogs).....						70.00	880.50	2,287.00	2,235.00
Live stock (poultry).....						81.30			118.30
Live stock (all other).....								275.00	782.50
Farm produce (produced on farm).....						815.00	1,854.00	920.00	1,993.75
Farm produce (purchased).....								122.00	147.70
Carrriages and vehicles.....	\$24.85					251.00	585.28	1,149.50	2,049.78
Agricultural machinery.....	7.50					900.75	910.15	1,639.17	2,912.76
Machinery (other than agricultural).....						117.00	9.00	10,099.90	9,889.80
Mechanical fixtures.....							65.62	5,973.45	1,402.64
Real estate.....	81,000.00	\$198,500.00	\$93,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00	62,440.00	53,848.88	878,029.18	568,276.00
Beds and bedding (inmates' depts.).....						2,045.25	1,956.45	15,048.40	19,997.23
Other furniture (inmates' depts.).....						280.00	280.28	6,897.95	12,767.87
Beds and bedding (other depts.).....						154.50	141.88	2,128.00	2,090.69
Other furniture (other depts.).....						895.25	251.88	5,251.97	7,108.20
State's property (supt's dept.).....						282.90	588.84	2,870.52	
Ready-made clothing (new).....		4,715.95				499.20	80.24	2,046.95	
Ready-made clothing (worn).....						772.80	950.57	6,285.08	
Dry goods.....						28.21	56.13	1,058.18	
Provisions and groceries.....						122.90	62.14	5,210.85	
Drugs and medicines.....						40.53	36.23	1,070.92	
Drugs and medicines (apparatus).....						15.10	50.91	2,229.84	
Fuel.....	154.00					429.50	498.71	2,724.98	4,701.30
Library.....		705.00						1,870.75	
Heating and lighting plants.....		8,600.00	9,982.00	24.50		1,900.00	2,675.55	22,843.91	86,560.80
Lights.....	14,125.59	14,000.00	1,253.75	7,977.81	5,814.00	1,784.20	18.00	1,137.74	137.75
Plumbing department.....		180.00	1,083.00	2,398.75	4,997.75	1,64.46	85.01	1,432.42	58.75
Manufacturing departments.....									1,829.84
Raw material.....			119.65	2.55	808.35	164.46	13.06		3,944.46
Kitchen department.....						55.70	8.04		7,570.11
Construction work.....						590.75	980.28	8,224.59	
Building material.....						11.50	76.50		
Scientific apparatus.....							521.17	2,555.84	1,091.25
Educational apparatus.....								108.95	201.60
Greenhouses.....									285.00
Dairy.....								699.60	62.40
Gymnasium and amusements.....						20.00	7.15	16.40	929.55
Laundry, miscellaneous, etc.....							108.97	1,881.12	2,026.22
Totals.....	\$95,429.12	\$170,481.96	\$84,661.65	\$167,798.18	\$235,298.94	\$75,570.46	\$97,899.04	\$900,106.85	\$718,871.30

CLASSIFIED VALUATION OF PROPERTY AT STATE INSTITUTIONS, JULY 31, 1902.—Continued.

Classifications.	St. Peter State Hospital.	School for the Blind.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Feeble Minded.	State Public School.	State Training School.	State Reformatory.	State Prison.	Totals.
Live stock (horses and mules).....	\$2,325.00	\$215.00	\$150.00	\$1,265.00	\$575.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,440.00	\$400.00	\$18,485.00
Live stock (cattle).....	4,812.00	102.00	155.00	2,895.00	1,585.00	1,180.00	4,720.00	.....	28,100.00
Live stock (hogs).....	4,788.00	.....	124.00	890.00	205.20	491.00	1,978.00	.....	28,498.70
Live stock (Poultry).....	118.75	.....	7.75	68.00	24.46	25.00	105.07	.....	13,488.48
Live stock (all other).....	105.00	.....	100.00	.....	365.00	.....	.....	.....	1,807.50
Farm produce (produced on farm).....	2,138.00	120.00	40.00	2,382.40	780.00	790.00	873.10	.....	11,804.26
Farm produce (purchased).....	108.08	28.75	82.25	.....	.....	25.00	83.50	64.80	11,804.26
Carriages and vehicles.....	885.00	242.18	226.50	1,896.46	596.05	1,165.00	711.47	298.00	9,454.15
Agricultural machinery.....	1,905.46	100.73	151.38	5,294.50	461.11	8,627.45	721.00	62.20	10,863.17
Machinery (other than agricultural).....	6,176.50	.....	5,810.05	5,294.50	1,799.70	8,627.45	8,170.40	11,058.78	56,781.08
Mechanical fixtures.....	.....	60.13	2,873.31	77.90	21.00	2,885.48	2,880.21	1,710.28	17,580.05
Real estate.....	525,913.00	65,900.00	271,625.00	482,155.18	228,910.35	824,414.28	306,797.00	788,919.00	5,123,242.90
Beds and bedding (inmates' depts.).....	19,164.90	1,295.95	8,184.00	15,641.80	1,636.84	1,718.90	541.18	2,680.11	87,672.08
Other furniture (inmates' depts.).....	15,872.55	921.92	1,581.58	2,841.80	1,718.90	1,718.90	875.60	1,518.87	44,568.83
Beds and bedding (other depts.).....	2,163.45	301.10	1,884.95	2,857.40	857.07	8,009.89	1,528.84	2,122.63	24,568.82
Other furniture (other depts.).....	1,908.14	577.92	659.85	9,037.40	2,837.07	8,009.89	488.80	2,122.63	9,827.74
State's property (supt's dept.).....	4,577.71	544.21	1,721.89	5,788.76	655.18	8,919.51	1,488.91	5,290.48	89,002.63
Ready-made clothing (new).....	8,581.49	.....	.....	.....	1,552.98	73.68	609.01	4,227.40	4,086.99
Dry goods.....	281.89	83.65	14.65	.....	73.68	473.18	1,888.20	1,888.20	20,948.42
Provisions and groceries.....	7,556.01	106.20	988.78	2,725.92	205.89	72.12	1,235.62	1,888.20	8,947.66
Drugs and medicines.....	1,559.90	19.75	.....	635.96	62.96	65.85	315.56	254.72	8,947.66
Drugs and medicines (apparatus).....	1,612.42	6.40	.....	908.67	51.44	27.24	464.61	616.66	18,286.28
Fuel.....	1,117.00	248.50	1,088.75	898.00	898.00	826.00	555.57	134.00	48,147.48
Library.....	2,844.50	1,595.67	1,595.67	722.45	2,844.50	2,841.75	1,025.00	2,256.50	20,873.40
Heating and lighting plants.....	1,877.00	1,809.40	1,809.40	14,351.57	722.45	7,081.75	16,584.49	20,873.40	9,448.81
Lights.....	54.55	8,085.50	5,085.50	94.95	94.95	1,568.47	810.48	407.77	11,828.06
Plumbing department.....	5,546.65	5.20	1,901.23	847.72	847.72	25.00	1,032.80	1,840.00	50,512.98
Manufacturing departments.....	.....	442.50	738.63	907.15	.....	25.00	899.48	46,777.18	21,174.94
Raw material.....	8,278.74	772.21	898.90	5,165.46	762.15	1,064.40	988.79	26,148.81	26,148.81
Kitchen department.....	724.20	84.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,286.00	870.19	1,785.24
Construction work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484.72	870.19	28,146.92
Building material.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.89	.....	18,586.56	78.54	8,464.73
Scientific apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.28	182.70	88,817.92
Educational apparatus.....	2,425.90	5,099.57	1,421.50	8,584.06	1,013.49	2,115.92	624.48	520.71	7,819.92
Greenhouses.....	447.31	.....	.....	1,012.52	1,012.52	1,16.35	545.56	1,810.10	9,691.20
Dairy.....	1,782.88	84.60	614.86	151.54	10.00	16.35	100.25	.....	7,819.92
Gymnasium and amusements.....	2,087.08	28.35	195.71	1,982.94	59.50	126.80	102.45	.....	9,691.20
Laundry, miscellaneous, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	1,982.94	716.02	648.29	670.58	4,156.07	16,108.48
Totals.....	\$709,556.94	\$79,002.24	\$831,611.54	\$568,819.19	\$251,016.98	\$871,826.28	\$878,948.80	\$854,629.85	\$6,126,862.82

VALUE OF PROPERTY AT STATE INSTITUTIONS JULY 31, 1902.

	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.
Duluth Normal School.....	6	\$6,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$14,429.12	\$95,429.12
Mankato Normal School.....	4	25,000.00	111,500.00	93,981.89	170,481.89
Moorhead Normal School.....	6	8,000.00	60,000.00	21,681.65	84,681.65
St. Cloud Normal School.....	4	10,000.00	140,000.00	17,798.18	167,798.18
Winona Normal School.....	4.6	50,000.00	150,000.00	85,298.94	285,298.94
Anoka State Asylum.....	648	19,440.00	43,000.00	13,180.46	75,620.46
Hastings State Asylum.....	643	15,000.00	88,343.88	14,635.21	67,979.04
Fergus Falls State Hospital.....	687	29,110.00	943,919.18	117,076.67	990,106.85
Rochester State Hospital.....	683	27,875.00	540,400.00	150,596.20	718,871.20
St. Peter State Hospital.....	682	34,120.00	479,950.00	186,486.94	700,556.94
School for the Blind.....	60	5,900.00	60,000.00	13,702.24	79,602.24
School for the Deaf.....	52	21,625.00	250,000.00	89,998.54	311,611.54
School for the Feeble Minded.....	835 1/2	20,620.00	461,535.18	80,664.01	568,819.19
State Public School.....	231	16,170.00	210,740.85	24,106.58	251,016.98
State Training School.....	40 1/2	17,877.25	307,657.11	46,911.87	371,446.23
State Reformatory.....	1,010	20,700.00	286,097.00	67,146.90	373,943.90
State Prison.....	11 1-16	22,800.00	711,619.00	120,710.35	854,629.35
Totals.....	5,418 1/2	\$944,237.25	\$4,709,141.65	\$1,018,213.62	\$6,136,592.52

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1901 AND 1902.

	Fergus Falls Hospital.				Rochester Hospital.				St. Peter Hospital.				Anoka Asylum.				Hastings Asylum.						
	1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.		1901.		1902.				
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.		
Present, August 1.....	770	586	1,356	777	548	1,325	641	481	1,122	619	485	1,104	487	449	936	496	484	970	114	114	115	125	125
Admitted first time.....	186	123	309	198	116	314	211	88	299	183	86	219	126	97	223	129	94	223	115	111	111	125	125
Former inmates re-admitted.....	34	20	54	32	29	61	21	19	40	20	34	54	26	26	52	32	24	56	1	1	1	1	1
Probationers returned.....	12	8	20	11	12	23	18	24	42	18	38	41	20	20	40	18	25	43	1	1	1	1	1
Escapes returned.....	14	1	15	12	8	20	8	14	22	8	14	22	14	30	1	31	15	1	2	2	2	2	
Received by transfer.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	1	2	10	10	34	84	26	26	17	17
Totals.....	1,016	688	1,704	1,031	708	1,739	810	613	1,423	802	633	1,435	689	583	1,272	680	628	1,308	125	125	152	162	148
Discharged.....	61	3	64	71	3	74	17	3	20	8	2	10	6	1	7	4	1	5	4	6	1	1	1
Dismissed on trial or probation.....	119	93	212	97	90	187	74	85	159	95	85	180	69	70	139	80	101	181	3	3	2	7	7
Deposited.....	7	1	8	7	24	31	6	1	7	3	1	4	3	1	4	5	5	5	2	2	2	7	7
Escaped.....	30	1	31	31	20	51	16	1	17	17	17	34	17	37	52	39	24	63	3	3	3	8	8
Died.....	77	42	119	40	42	82	30	39	69	48	27	75	47	35	82	46	31	77	3	3	6	8	8
Transferred.....	1	1	2	28	17	19	28	17	17	17	17	17	11	11	22	34	34	34	1	1	1	1	1
Present, July 31.....	777	548	1,325	843	564	1,407	619	485	1,104	614	518	1,132	486	484	970	487	494	981	115	115	135	135	137
Totals.....	1,016	688	1,704	1,031	708	1,739	810	613	1,423	802	633	1,435	689	583	1,282	680	628	1,308	125	125	152	152	148
Discharged, (recovered).....	56	35	91	32	21	53	60	40	100	88	18	56	36	24	60	40	25	65	2	4	4	1	1
Discharged, (improved).....	70	50	120	79	54	133	38	25	63	42	37	79	44	25	69	31	49	80	2	3	3	4	4
Discharged, (unimproved).....	27	10	37	17	9	26	4	7	11	10	2	12	6	1	7	4	1	5	1	1	1	1	
Yearly Average Number of inmates.....	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359	3,282	1,923	1,359
No. on parole July 31.....	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16	35	19	16

Movement of Population of Schools for Blind, Deaf and Feeble Minded, Fairbault and State Public School, Owatonna for Two Years, Ending July 31, 1901 and July 31, 1902.

	SCHOOL FOR BLIND.						SCHOOL FOR DEAF.						SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MENDED.						STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.					
	1901			1902			1901			1902			1901			1902			1901			1902		
	F.		Total	F.		Total	F.		Total	F.		Total	F.		Total	F.		Total	F.		Total	F.		Total
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Present August 1.....	7	14	21	10	30	40	14	98	112	18	19	37	309	302	611	853	816	669	164	67	231	190	94	274
Admitted first time.....	45	23	68	47	80	127	125	98	223	131	100	231	108	87	195	107	71	178	90	66	156	83	63	146
Re-admitted.....																								
Escapes Returned.....																								
Received by transfer.....																								
Totals.....	52	38	90	57	110	167	147	107	254	149	119	268	470	401	871	567	420	987	335	199	534	333	220	573
Discharged (or left).....	4	4	8	9	4	13	7	1	8	16	13	29			8	1	4	5	2	2	4	5	2	7
Dismiss'd on probation.....																								
Dismiss'd temporarily.....	48	29	77	43	27	70	140	106	246	133	106	239	94	67	161	158	98	251	171	108	274	136	132	318
Died.....													16	11	27	5	10	16						
Escaped.....																								
Transferred.....																								
Present July 31.....													353	316	669	332	304	636	180	94	274	163	86	249
Totals.....	52	38	90	57	110	167	147	107	254	149	119	268	470	401	871	567	420	987	335	199	534	333	220	573
Number temporarily absent or on probation July 31.....									241			239			168			201			1,110			1,149
Average number during year.....									239			237			727.4			769			252.4			228.4

Movement of Population of State Training School, State Reformatory and State Prison for Two Years Ending,
July 31, 1901 and July 31, 1902.

	STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.						STATE REFORMATORY.						STATE PRISON.					
	1901			1902			1901			1902			1901			1902		
	M.		F.		Total		M.		F.		Total		M.		F.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.
Present August 1st.....	812	71	838	801	79	880	187	1	188	188	1	189	480	6	486	520	7	527
Admitted first time.....	185	81	106	119	23	148	100	1	101	185	...	185	250	5	255	287	4	291
Paroles returned.....	86	9	45	60	11	71	35	...	85	28	...	28	9	...	9	10	...	10
Escapes returned.....	...	...	...	8	...	8	4	...	4	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
Received by transfer.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	16	...	16	5	...	5
Totals.....	488	112	595	488	119	602	279	2	281	806	1	807	756	11	767	772	11	783
Discharged.....	2	1	3	1	3	4	82	...	82	16	...	16	143	8	146	143	4	147
Released on parole.....	165	80	106	206	49	255	86	1	87	89	1	90	82	1	83	86	...	86
Escaped.....	11	...	11	14	...	14	4	...	4	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died.....	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Transferred.....	8	1	4	...	...	...	18	...	18	6	...	6	2	...	2	3	...	3
Pardoned.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	5	9	...	9
Present July 31st.....	801	79	880	800	66	866	188	1	189	192	...	192	520	7	527	547	6	553
Totals.....	488	112	595	488	119	602	279	2	281	806	1	807	756	11	767	772	11	783
Average number of inmates for year.....	...	...	888.6	...	...	890.9	...	...	141.5	...	...	170.7	...	...	498.7	...	...	547.8
Number on probation July 31.....	...	...	890	...	...	479	...	...	96	...	...	115	...	...	49	...	...	48

NUMBER OF INMATES OF MINNESOTA STATE INSTITUTIONS AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.

FISCAL YEAR END- ING IN—	Instit- utions for Insane.	School for the Blind. c	School for the Deaf. c	School for the Feeble- Mind'd c	Dep- end- ent Child- ren.	State Train- ing School.	State Ref'm- atory.	State Prison.	Totals.
1890								15	15
1891								22	22
1892								23	23
1893	a 17		10					22	40
1894	a 24		18					19	61
1895	a 83		23					20	76
1896	30	4	25					35	94
1897	84	4	25					45	186
1898	116	2	51		Sold'rs	86		47	252
1899	161	11	50		Orph's	48		62	332
1870	206	14	58		Home.	82		71	426
1871	244	14	54		84	111		87	544
1872	247	14	58		58	106		90	573
1873	303	16	82		85	120		108	709
1874	381	21	98		85	108		134	827
1875	434	18	85		74	110		146	867
1876	530	18	86		59	106		106	905
1877	579	15	96		84	104		285	1,062
1878	660	18	98		(Clos'd)	109		218	1,102
1879	b 725	27	105	16		113		249	1,235
1880	979	24	108	21		119		254	1,206
1881	760	27	116	31		120		247	1,301
1882	844	34	125	41		123		279	1,446
1883	960	35	127	37	State	126		301	1,606
1884	1,180	33	130	45	Public	129		356	1,823
1885	1,290	39	134	80	School.	155		395	2,068
1886	1,465	36	156	88		191		397	2,322
1887	1,605	44	158	123	60	221		412	2,622
1888	1,791	48	167	178	89	238		437	2,948
1889	1,828	52	176	236	108	281		440	3,121
1890	1,951	61	187	301	97	275	118	314	3,239
1891	2,123	56	198	321	124	292	132	317	3,568
1892	2,238	54	208	319	129	287	139	329	3,693
1893	2,422	54	205	332	150	317	153	418	4,051
1894	2,585	55	217	400	178	333	125	502	4,336
1895	2,781	55	234	452	178	374	117	473	4,694
1896	2,918	67	198	472	170	361	132	499	4,787
1897	3,088	60	213	532	234	344	155	510	5,186
1898	3,294	69	218	624	257	324	163	501	5,420
1899	3,335	74	229	632	239	325	158	509	5,561
1900	3,539	80	237	721	231	333	138	486	5,365
1901	3,639	88	246	763	274	330	139	527	6,051
1902	3,792	74	254	817	243	326	193	553	6,256

a Boarded in Iowa and Missouri hospitals for insane. b Down to 1879 includes absentees not discharged. After 1879, absentees omitted. c Number at close of school term.

STATEMENT OF BINDING TWINE INDUSTRY MINNESOTA STATE
PRISON, AUGUST 1, 1901, TO JULY 31, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Inventory August 1, 1901.

State of Minnesota, appropriations and receipts, . . .	\$140,033.74
Twine notes,	347,387.55
Twine accounts,	4,481.30
Machinery,	49,619.34
Manila hemp,	4,530.00
Twine on hand,	5,103.16
Material on hand,	2,214.79

Inventory July 31, 1902.

State of Minnesota, appropriations and receipts, . . .	\$200,887.70	
Twine notes,	357,024.85	
Twine accounts,	2,848.77	
Machinery, 5 per cent deducted on long fibre ma- chinery,	46,569.91	
Twine on hand,	7,722.94	
Material on hand,	2,380.98	
Gain in one year,	\$64,065.27	
Total,	\$617,435.15	\$617,435.15

SALES FOR YEAR 1902.

	Cash				
1901—	Shipments.	Gate Sales.	Notes.	Accounts.	Total.
August,	\$1,024.98	\$51.26	\$4,612.45	\$1,339.88	\$7,028.57
September,	138.51	53.37	74.00	157.63	423.51
October,	12.00	29.68		21.28	62.96
November,		1.40			1.40
1902—					
February,	199.88	30.23		2.94	233.05
March,	24,314.34	108.24		74.45	24,497.03
April,	75,903.37	1,098.00	9,554.04	72.33	86,627.74
May,	16,674.15	991.86	50,949.40	207.95	68,823.36
June,	27,705.25	2,529.59	202,726.39	1,071.13	234,032.36
July,	19,216.74	5,008.15	98,772.83	2,164.14	125,161.86
Total,	\$165,189.22	\$9,901.78	\$366,689.11	\$5,111.73	\$546,891.84

RECEIPTS, 1902.

Twine notes.....	\$355,097.59
Accounts	6,343.81
Cash shipments.....	165,189.22
Gate sales.....	9,901.78
Interest	333.05
Insurance premiums returned.....	518.87
Freight refunds—	
Refund on shipment, May, 1901 (Voucher No. 6).....	149.13
Refund on Vouchers Nos. 120-157 and 176.....	3,060.21
Refund on Voucher No. 91.....	100.00
Refund on Voucher No. 113.....	233.46
Shortage, 2 bales sisal hemp, C., M. & St. P. Railway Co.....	37.62
Shortage, 1 bale sisal hemp, Molina & Co.....	28.81
Insurance on sisal hemp lost in transportation.....	56.25
Shortage, 4 bales sisal hemp, Luis Carranza.....	117.47
Return of prepaid freight.....	9.89
Sale of twine lost in shipment.....	3.25
Sale of oil barrels.....	20.10
Exchange .....	.25
Rebate on sacks, Mente & Co.....	5.75
150 pounds hemp tow, at 6c.....	9.00
Total	\$541,215.51

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM AUGUST 1, 1901, TO AUGUST 1, 1902.

Material purchased—	
Fibre, 5,064,075 pounds.....	\$411,803.23
Twine oil, 113,158 gallons.....	7,834.35
Batching oil, 4,543.3 gallons.....	772.36
Machine oil, 924.8 gallons.....	159.26
Sacks, 103,000.....	6,388.00
Tags, 500,000.....	62.50
Color material, 5,958 pounds.....	111.00
	<hr/>
	\$427,130.70
General expenses—	
Freight and transportation.....	\$17,555.08
Labor (citizen).....	6,074.52
Convict labor.....	20,383.80
Tools and machinery.....	685.27
Fuel	4,559.49
Postage and telegraphing.....	1,349.76
Books, stationery and printing.....	615.37
Insurance	1,797.23
Miscellaneous	210.33
	<hr/>
	\$53,230.85
Total	\$480,361.55

TWINE MATERIAL.

	Received.		Used Manufacturing.	
	Manila. Pounds.	Sisal. Pounds.	Manila. Pounds.	Sisal. Pounds.
1901—				
On hand August 1.....	68,367	.....	.....	.....
August	60,724	179,986	53,718	120,591
September .....	.....	526,578	47,871	162,195
October .....	.....	.....	27,502	191,896
November .....	.....	.....	.....	178,046
December .....	.....	176,641	.....	135,065
1902—				
January .....	.....	855,077	.....	458,050
February .....	.....	546,283	.....	599,344
March .....	.....	1,090,096	.....	870,884
April	132,119	.....	.....	551,119
May	134,012	909,950	135,659	392,444
June	80,451	37,039	119,216	417,461
July .....	.....	335,119	91,707	579,674
Total	475,673	4,656,769	475,673	4,656,769

MANUFACTURING.

Material Used and Labor Employed. Product.

	Hemp, Lbs.		Oil, Gals.		Convict Labor, Days.	Twine, Lbs.
1901—						
August	174,309	4,070	3,012	177,000		
September	210,066	3,764	2,079	214,700		
October	219,398	4,300	2,143	226,100		
November	178,046	3,661	1,926	183,400		
December	135,065	2,646	1,543	139,150		
1902—						
January	458,050	9,082	3,368	477,300		
February	599,344	15,517	3,943	660,550		
March	870,884	22,351	4,786	914,600		
April	551,119	8,576	3,504	586,250		
May	528,103	12,223	3,723	552,050		
June	536,677	13,149	3,977	587,100		
July	671,381	22,030	4,623	748,985		
Total	5,132,442	121,369	38,627	5,467,185		

RATIO.

	Hemp Used Pound.	For Pounds Twine Pro- duced.	Oil Used Gal.	For Pounds Twine.	Convict Labor Em- ployed Day.	For Pounds Twine.
1901—						
August	1	1.015	1	43.4	1	58.8
September	1	1.022	1	57.0	1	103.2
October	1	1.031	1	52.6	1	105.5
November	1	1.03	1	50.1	1	95.2
December	1	1.03	1	52.6	1	90.2
1902—						
January	1	1.042	1	52.5	1	141.7
February	1	1.102	1	42.5	1	167.5
March	1	1.05	1	41.3	1	191.1
April	1	1.062	1	68.3	1	167.3
May	1	1.045	1	45.1	1	148.1
June	1	1.094	1	44.6	1	147.6
July	1	1.115	1	34.0	1	162.0
Total	12	12.638	12	584.0	12	1,578.2
Average	1	1.053	1	48.7	1	131.5

TWINE.

	Manila.	Mixed.	Standard.	Sisal.
1901.				
On hand August 1.....	49,725	5,550	290	200
Manufactured, August.....	18,750		158,250	
Returned, August.....		2,565		
Manufactured, September.....			214,700	
Manufactured, October.....			226,100	
Returned, October.....	1,320			
Manufactured, November.....			183,400	
Returned, November.....		6,500	150	
Manufactured, December.....			139,150	
Returned, December.....		4,700		
1902.				
Manufactured, January.....			477,300	
Manufactured, February.....			660,550	
Manufactured, March.....				914,600
Manufactured, April.....			473,000	113,250
Manufactured, May.....		282,000	95,050	175,000
Returned, May.....		105		
Manufactured, June.....		273,850	112,650	200,600
Returned, June.....	285			
Manufactured, July.....		207,125	409,010	132,850
Returned, July.....	220			
Totals	70,300	782,395	3,149,600	1,536,500

SALES.

	Manila.	Mixed.	Standard.	Sisal.
1901.				
August	62,665	7,435	8,955	200
September	3,790	680	165	
October	550		150	
November	15			
December				
1902.				
January				
February			2,395	
March			159,175	32,060
April			573,555	314,910
May		54,590	352,790	287,290
June	1,300	383,265	1,332,540	604,495
July	220	331,430	646,995	236,990
August, 1901 (condemned).....	1,760			
February, 1902 (samples donated).....			100	
May, 1902 (shipped in exchange).....			105	
July, 1902 (used in sewing bags)...			10	
July, 1902 (samples in office not in inventory)				30
On hand, August 1, 1902.....		4,995	72,665	525
Totals	70,300	782,395	3,149,600	1,536,500

STATEMENT OF TWINE ACCOUNTS.

1901.		
August 1—To balance.....	\$4,481.30	
August—Sales	1,339.88	
September—Sales	157.63	
October—Sales	21.28	
1902.		
February—Sales	2.94	
March—Sales	74.45	
April—Sales	72.33	
May—Sales	207.95	
June—Sales	1,071.13	
July—Sales	2,164.14	
1901.		
August—Collections		\$2,107.25
Nelson-Bouquet Hardware Co., 2,450 pounds mixed twine returned.....		208.25
September—Collections		54.17
October—Collections		1,749.51
Panning & Glander, error in shipment.....		1.08
November—Collections		1,215.05
John Rost, allowance by Board of Control to correct error in price.....		151.00
J. M. Green, Lynd, samples donated.....		75
E. H. Reasman & Son, samples donated....		1.54
December—Collections		5.33
1902.		
January—Collections		220.49
G. H. Sandum, samples donated.....		1.50
February—Collections		13.94
Winthrop Farmers' Elevator Co., shortage in shipment.....		9.00
Fred Ehlers, samples donated.....		2.50
J. J. Hagen, samples donated.....		.78
James Hanna, samples donated.....		1.55
N. M. Roy, twine returned in September, 1899		22.50
March—Collections		119.71
April—Collections		49.73
May—Collections		48.75
June—Collections		146.47
July—Collections		613.41
By balance.....		2,848.77
Total	\$9,593.03	\$9,593.03
August 1, 1902. To balance.....		
\$2,848.77		
Prior to 1902.....		116.15
1902		2,732.62

BOARD OF CONTROL, EMPLOYES, SALARIES.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salaries.
S. W. Leavett.....	Chairman of board.....	\$291.67
Wm. E. Lee.....	Member of board.....	291.67
O. B. Gould.....	Member of board.....	291.67
H. W. Wright.....	Secretary.....	150.00
Geo. H. Hayes.....	Accountant.....	125.00
G. G. Cowie.....	Statistical clerk.....	100.00
M. C. Cutter.....	Bookkeeper.....	75.00
O. J. Boynton.....	Bookkeeper.....	75.00
F. A. Cadwell.....	Stenographer.....	75.00
Elizabeth Patterson.....	Stenographer.....	60.00
Carolyn Kaiser.....	Stenographer.....	60.00
T. E. A. Shirley.....	Messenger.....	13.00
C. H. Johnston.....	State architect.....	269.23
W. A. Gates.....	Deporting agent.....	125.00

NAMES AND SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND REGULAR
EMPLOYES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

ANOKA STATE ASYLUM.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salaries.
John Coleman.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$100.00
J. M. Tierney.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	55.00
J. H. Frank.....	Physician, without board.....	25.00
Geo. S. McArdle.....	Engineer, with board.....	90.50
Anton Lerfeld.....	Assistant engineer, with board.....	33.00
M. T. Kretschmer.....	Cook, with board.....	44.00
Nellie Heaney.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	18.50
H. G. Wobser.....	Baker, with board.....	38.50
John Wilson.....	Laundryman, with board.....	33.00
Frank Burke.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Eil Chambers.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Perry Pearson.....	Attendant, with board.....	30.00
Dana Anderson.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Geo. Barber.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Joseph Chouinard.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
G. W. Masterson.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Fred Merrill.....	Attendant, with board.....	25.00

HASTINGS STATE ASYLUM.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salaries.
Wm. J. Yanz.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$100.00
S. W. Tucker.....	Bookkeeper, 1 meal.....	57.00
A. M. Adsit.....	Physician, without board.....	25.00
Anna Klinkhammer.....	Superintendent's cook, with board.....	18.50
A. C. Dorr.....	Nurse, 1 meal.....	48.00
A. F. Johnson.....	Attendant, with board.....	33.00
James Dunn.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
N. A. Skelman.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Peter Nelson.....	Attendant, 1 meal.....	40.50
V. Shepherd.....	Night watchman, with board.....	35.00
Herman Bracht.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
W. H. Burt.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
J. M. Benson.....	Cook, with board.....	44.00
H. P. Nelson.....	Baker, 1 meal.....	48.00
W. S. Tuttle.....	Engineer, 2 meals.....	65.50
Wm. G. Cooper.....	Assistant Engineer, 1 meal.....	48.00
Ida W. O'Leary.....	Seamstress, with board.....	18.50
Matt Neiderkorn.....	Laundryman, 1 meal.....	40.50
Joe Gerlach.....	Gardener, with board.....	33.00
John Hoffenmiller.....	Farmer, with board.....	27.50
I. T. Denny.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salaries.
G. O. Welch.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$225.00
H. M. Pollock.....	First assistant physician, with board.....	125.00
N. F. Doleman.....	Second assistant physician, with board.....	68.67
Bertha Frost.....	Third assistant physician, with board.....	75.00
T. M. Thayer.....	Fourth assistant physician, with board.....	50.00
G. V. Williams.....	Druggist, with board.....	30.00
O. C. Chase.....	Steward, without board.....	92.50
Chris Barnholdt.....	Storekeeper, without board.....	48.50
R. A. Baker.....	Bookkeeper, without board.....	65.00
Emma Hamlin.....	Stenographer and Statistical clerk with board.....	49.50
A. C. Gink.....	Superintendent's clerk, with board.....	43.00
A. F. Sherman.....	Supervisor, with board.....	44.00
Annetta McFadden.....	Supervisor, with board.....	33.50
Emil Ahlin.....	Assistant supervisor, with board.....	33.50
Mae Pardee.....	Assistant supervisor, with board.....	33.00
G. W. Sherman.....	General head night watch, with board.....	34.00
Herman Brandt.....	Outside night watch and cook, 2 meals.....	35.00
John Hoglund.....	General head nurse, 3 meals.....	41.50
Mira B. Gray.....	General head nurse, with board.....	33.00
Martin Scramstad.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	28.00
Soren Field.....	Graduate nurse, 1 meal.....	41.10
J. S. Anderson.....	Graduate nurse, 2 meals.....	42.70
Edward Gray.....	Graduate nurse, 3 meals.....	35.00
Otto Glorvigen.....	Graduate nurse, 3 meals.....	32.50
E. B. Sprague.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	33.00
C. E. Anderson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	33.00
H. F. Brandt.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	30.80
A. F. Beardsley.....	Graduate nurse, 3 meals.....	35.00
H. A. Carlson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	33.00
R. J. Stromme.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	30.00
W. J. Baker.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.00
O. H. Erickson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	30.90
Claud V. Ellis.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.00
P. P. Oseng.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Mikkel Neilsen.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	33.00
Albert Boyer.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Lawrence Crogan.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
John J. Miller.....	Graduate nurse, 1 meal.....	35.00
Alfred Wickstrom.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Isaac Wicklund.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Jonas Johnson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.40
Stanley Thomas.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Henry Godfrey.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Rupert Kreinbring.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
George Halverson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
H. L. Cook.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Adolph Conrad.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Oscar Nelson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Andrew Brakke.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Anton Amundson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Martin Benson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Peter Grothelm.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
G. G. Weetman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.00
Wm. Luckow.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
David Jamieson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.00
Wm. Morley.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Edward Headman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
A. F. Johnson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
H. N. McKee.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	31.80
L. J. Kerlan.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
Julius Peterson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
Peter Stradcutter.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Joseph Gaul.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
L. A. Holmes.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	21.00
E. J. Danielson.....	Non-graduate nurse, 1 meal.....	32.80
Ira Sherman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.00
G. H. Altner.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	13.00
Henry Stechert.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
John A. Johnson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	22.00
John Gaul.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
Ralph Hamlin.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.10
Emil Olson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	22.00
Chas. Sletto.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
Gust Johnson No.1.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.10
Rufus Hunter.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	22.00
Alex J. Wills.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Karl Noren.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salaries.
Hugo Noren.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
J. T. Whitty.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
G. O. Gilbertson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Amos Herndon.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Arthur Bye.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.00
John Howe.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
C. C. Brown.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
J. W. Livingston.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Fred Ronstad.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Henry Evenson.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	18.00
C. Van Pelt.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.00
Conrad L. Hanson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Zina Sheets.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Carl O. Finstad.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Arthur Austin.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Thomas Davis.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.00
Wilbur Austin.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	18.00
C. J. Lundeen.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	18.00
Claud J. Wilson.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	18.00
Gina Ekerhaugen.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Nathalia Friberg.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	28.80
Sarah Johnson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	28.80
Mina Vogel.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	28.80
Amanda Nelson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Mathilda Danielson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Minnie Beardsley.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Bertha Miller.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
A. Jennie Lindeen.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Grace Sweet.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Minnie Strehlow.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Alice Videen.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.40
Bessie Miller.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	24.00
Clara Arndt.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Bertha Brusewitz.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Mary Crogan.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Florence Heald.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Emily Larson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Ida Nelson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	22.00
Anna Neuman.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Emma Matthies.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Clara Rierson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Ada E. Shum.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Raudina Ekerhaugen.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Margaret Mucke.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Olive Bothum.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	14.00
Bertha Nesham.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Alice Ferry.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Carrie Delch.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Florence Delch.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Helen Briggs.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Tena Jaacks.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Marie Funderude.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Lena Larson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.90
Gertrude Wahldeich.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Alice Galbraith.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.60
Gunda Erickson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.60
Anna K. Dahl.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Hilda Brandlund.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.50
Mabel Delch.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Cena Leikness.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Vida Foster.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.60
Gertrude Freeman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.60
Mary Holmstrom.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Pauline Ness.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Josephine Thorstenson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	18.70
Josephine Paulson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Nellie Ferry.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.00
Lena Lund.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.50
Anna Harrington.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.50
Augusta Benzel.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Ella Barneko.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Nora Vogel.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.50
Ereka Peterson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Mabel Bothum.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.50
Pearl Heald.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Emily C. Feeney.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Emma Brandlund.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Clara E. Peterson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Christine Osmundson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40
Mary Larson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.00
Cecelia Maloney.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.40

Name.	Position.	Monthly Salaries.
Joseph Ammann.....	Blacksmith, with board.....	38.50
Olaf Romstad.....	Foreman shoe shop, with board.....	33.00
J. A. Clifford.....	Head carpenter, 1 meal.....	62.50
M. Erickson.....	Carpenter, 1 meal.....	60.00
G. H. Rothine.....	Mason, with board.....	30.00
Peter Peterson.....	Head painter, 1 meal.....	51.50
Hans Nelson.....	Assistant painter, 1 meal.....	43.25
John Anderson.....	Tailor, 3 meals.....	40.50
C. F. Titus.....	Head seamstress, 3 meals.....	22.00
Carrie Rust.....	Seamstress, with board.....	19.80
Mary Rust.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.60
Ida M. Halden.....	Seamstress, with board.....	14.00
Anna Olson.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.60
Mathilda Anderson.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.60
Mattie Hoxie.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.00
Clara Haarstick.....	Seamstress, with board.....	16.50
Anna Strauch.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.60
Wm. McFadden.....	Head farmer, with house.....	96.00
Henry Brotten.....	Farmer, 2 meals.....	38.00
Wm. Hartman.....	Florist, with board.....	44.00
F. J. Titus.....	Teamster, 1 meal.....	32.50
Bert Hoxie.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.30
Carl Holden.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
John Hardenberg.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
Bert Bray.....	Teamster, 2 meals.....	32.50
Charles Olson.....	Farm hand, with board.....	27.50
Peter Lokker.....	Farm hand, 2 meals.....	32.50
John Spoden.....	Farm hand, with board.....	25.30
J. R. Leach.....	Chief Engineer, with board.....	100.00
A. H. Peterson.....	Assistant engineer, 2 meals.....	54.50
G. N. Ackerman.....	Assistant engineer, with board.....	43.00
Wm. Baumgarten.....	Fireman, without board.....	43.00
George Zent.....	Fireman, without board.....	43.00
C. B. Aasness.....	Fireman, with board.....	27.50
Fred J. Gast.....	Fireman, 1 meal.....	34.70
David Galbraith.....	Plumber, with board.....	38.60
C. B. Little.....	Chief cook, with board.....	55.00
O. J. Svenby.....	First assistant cook, with board.....	38.50
Claus Larson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	27.50
Robert Balfour.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Wm. Stefn.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	20.90
Edward Johnson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Gottlieb Lang.....	Assistant cook, 2 meals.....	27.00
Martha Thyse.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Edward Ward.....	Butcher, 1 meal.....	43.50
Jay Clement.....	Assistant butcher, with board.....	33.00
Gust Thelander.....	Baker, 1 meal.....	54.50
C. P. Johnson.....	Assistant baker, with board.....	27.50
Richard Helnert.....	Head waiter, with board.....	27.50
Ida Howe.....	Waitress and chamber maid, with board.....	15.00
Carrie Nelson.....	Waitress and chamber maid, with board.....	15.40
W. F. Hogan.....	Head laundryman, 1 meal.....	51.50
John Lillethun.....	Assistant laundryman, with board.....	27.50
Leonard Howe.....	Assistant laundryman, with board.....	22.00
Pauline Rudzenski.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	19.80
Josephine Engblad.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	19.80
Tena Bjorness.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	16.50
Jennie Iverson.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	16.50
Lena Running.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	16.50
Laura Running.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	15.40
Mary Aasness.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	13.20
Katie Lillethun.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	13.20
Josephine Erickson.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	13.20
Alice Rudzenski.....	Laundry assistant, with board.....	13.00
Wm. Wentworth.....	Usher, with board.....	27.50
Antoinette Choate.....	Teacher, industrial work, with board.....	35.00

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Arthur F. Kilbourne.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$225.00
F. P. Bath.....	Steward, with board.....	82.50
Geo. H. Brookner.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	55.00
J. E. Marum.....	Storekeeper, 3 meals.....	48.50
Effie Jane Buell.....	Stenographer, with board.....	38.50
R. M. Phelps.....	First assistant physician, with board.....	125.00
O. C. Heyerdale.....	Second assistant physician, with board.....	83.33
C. L. Chapple.....	Third assistant physician, with board.....	75.00
Laura Linton.....	Third assistant physician, with board.....	66.66
P. Mulholland.....	Clinical and superintendent's clerk with board.....	38.50

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
C. H. Laack.....	Druggist, with board.....	55.00
P. N. Peterson.....	Usher, with board.....	27.50
C. G. Anderson.....	Supervisor, with board.....	52.00
Ida Sonnenberg.....	Supervisor, with board.....	38.50
Walter Knutson.....	General head nurse, with board.....	44.00
Mary Gleason.....	General head nurse, with board.....	44.00
Mary Bluhm.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	24.20
Alice Morris.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Christine Gilbertson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Ethel Bernard.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.20
Printhia Finney.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Tillie Shortelle.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Agnes Morey.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.80
Martha Hansen.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Lilian Hicks.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Rose Behan.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.80
Adah Powell.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.20
Anna Madden.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.20
Frances Cewe.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.80
Jean Pattinson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	20.80
Anna Sheehan.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
May Carroll.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Marcella Proud.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Bertha Sonnenberg.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	27.50
Cloa Erwin.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
Anna Concannon.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.20
Christine Petranek.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	21.90
Anna Hannahan.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	21.90
Edith Poapst.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	25.20
G. H. Keifer.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	33.00
John Miner.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
H. E. Poapst.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	30.70
W. E. Bernard.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	30.70
Wm. Pattinson.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
C. Mericle.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
T. N. Page.....	Graduate nurse, 3 meals.....	35.50
L. H. Vokes.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	33.00
J. H. Williams.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Dell Hicks.....	Graduate nurse, with board.....	26.30
Ira Blood.....	Graduate nurse, without board.....	43.00
Susie Swayze.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	14.20
Mae Graves.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Winifred Merwin.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Eva Wheeler.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Marion Dickman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Lucille Devine.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Thilda Lee.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.50
Grace Kaplan.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	14.20
Anna Harper.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	13.20
Winifred Huttenhow.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	14.20
Nellie Callaghan.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	13.20
Bertha Petty.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Lotta Davies.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Hannah Callaghan.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	14.20
Floy Judd.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.40
Emma Holley.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	15.30
Jane Broadie.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.50
Leah Erwin.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Grace Clapp.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	14.20
Bertha Miller.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Emma Callaghan.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
May Erwin.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	17.50
Alma Schmitz.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Helen Clapp.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Helen Carroll.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Winifred Rutledge.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	16.40
Annetta Nelson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Myra Jorgenson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	13.20
Gertrude Fort.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Mary Woolley.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	13.20
Rena Wiard.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Josephine Currier.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Ethel Finney.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Hattie Dingman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	13.20
Leo Date.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
George Carmichael.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
P. J. Marum.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
H. A. Hanson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
S. H. Anderson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
G. L. Wiard.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
W. H. McCrossin.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
John Bingham.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
T. O. Sisson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
C. C. Cornwell.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.10
F. W. Moore.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
H. C. Gleason.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	21.90
Elmer Benton.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
John Bateman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Geo. Howard.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
G. A. Zamsow.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Weldon Case.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Harry Zierath.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.10
R. O. Robbins.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
C. Balcom.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
R. H. Burke.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
Wm. Smith.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
O. E. Holtz.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
Albert Anderson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
Wm. Hart.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
A. H. Stoppleman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
J. G. McNitt.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Ezra Balcom.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	19.80
Ed. A. Faust.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	20.80
J. G. Sparks.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
H. C. Michaels.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	24.10
Milton Sharp.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
Clifton Haven.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	23.00
S. Beecher.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
P. C. Nelson.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
C. McHugh.....	Non-graduate nurse, 2 meals.....	30.30
F. Hoffman.....	Non-graduate nurse, with board.....	25.30
F. E. Schaffer.....	Non-graduate nurse, without board.....	33.30
A. G. Rich.....	Watchman, 1 meal.....	40.50
C. C. Wilt.....	Barber, 1 meal.....	46.00
Guy Lindquist.....	Mattressmaker, with board.....	33.00
Gust Theim.....	Shoemaker, with board.....	33.00
Jennie Wright.....	Seamstress, without board.....	32.00
Christine Madsen.....	Assistant seamstress, with board.....	17.60
Wm. Thornton.....	Taller, 1 meal.....	46.00
P. J. Coneys.....	Soapmaker, 1 meal.....	68.50
A. B. Beach.....	Assistant soapmaker.....	44.53
K. H. Rommell.....	Head cook and house steward, 3 meals.....	68.50
J. Hetzel.....	First assistant cook, with board.....	88.50
P. J. Peterson.....	Special cook, with board.....	32.50
W. P. Paulson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	27.50
M. Jorgenson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Vinnie Gramse.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	14.30
Mary Ohsen.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Emma Hetzel.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	19.80
Ellen Johnson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	19.80
Sara Hendrickson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	17.60
Minnie Nelson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	17.50
John Conville.....	Waiter, with board.....	27.50
Dennis Byrnes.....	Waiter and graduate nurse, with board.....	30.80
Ella Dewitz.....	Waitress, with board.....	16.50
Mary Dalberg.....	Head waitress, with board.....	16.50
Minnie Degman.....	Waitress, with board.....	16.50
Fred Lindberg.....	Baker, without board.....	59.50
Wm. Kalser.....	Assistant baker, without board.....	43.00
John Rommel.....	Butcher, 1 meal.....	73.50
Chas. Carroll.....	Assistant butcher, without board.....	48.50
Wm. West.....	Engineer and electrician, with board.....	91.06
H. J. Mengedoth.....	Assistant engineer, with board.....	49.50
H. A. Freeman.....	Steamfitter, 1 meal.....	51.50
Geo. B. Hoffman.....	Assistant night engineer, with board.....	38.50
John Rassmussen.....	Assistant night engineer, with board.....	38.50
Ed. Burk.....	Fireman, with board.....	27.50
Ed. Hoffman.....	Fireman, with board.....	28.50
J. N. Peck.....	Fireman, with board.....	28.50
S. Monson.....	Fireman, without board.....	39.00
Geo. Linsen.....	Sewerage attendant, with board.....	27.50
Wm. Weeks.....	Carpenter, without board.....	65.00
Gust. Berg.....	Carpenter, 3 meals.....	57.50
Hans Christenson.....	Mason, 3 meals.....	57.50
J. Van.....	Painter, without board.....	65.00
Ole Ellefson.....	Blacksmith, without board.....	48.50
John Hong.....	Laborer, without board.....	37.50
Louis Brusck.....	Laborer, 1 meal.....	35.50
F. A. James.....	Farmer, with board.....	68.00
D. A. Anderson.....	Gardener, with board.....	44.00
Frank Shartow.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Wm. Vroman.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Aug. E. Warthel.....	Attendant, with board.....	23.90
Aug. Heine.....	Attendant, without board.....	37.50
James McNally.....	Teamster, without board.....	32.50
F. Houck.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
Chas Dickinson.....	Teamster, without board.....	37.50
James Jessup.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
Aug. Westman.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
Frank Thornton.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
W. Z. Sayles.....	Herdsmen, without board.....	37.50
John Cohn.....	Teamster, with board.....	19.80
Arthur Fellows.....	Teamster, with board.....	19.80
Aug. Anderson.....	Ambulance driver, with board.....	27.50
Oscar Anderson.....	Expressman, 1 meal.....	35.00
R. L. Bird.....	Laundry manager, 1 meal.....	51.50
Otto Karan.....	Assistant laundryman, with board.....	19.80
Chas. Gardner.....	Assistant laundryman, with board.....	11.00
Victor Knutson.....	Assistant laundryman, with board.....	16.50
Lizzie Gramse.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	16.50
Lena Sonnenberg.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	16.50
Lillian Hitchcock.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	16.50
Stella Hitchcock.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	16.50
Mary Gerloch.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	16.50
Hattie Hitchcock.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	14.20

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
H. A. Tomlinson.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$225.00
C. Ernest Kimmel.....	Superintendent's clerk, with board.....	38.50
W. M. Crane.....	Steward, without board.....	92.50
P. H. Amundson.....	Storekeeper, with board.....	38.50
Edw. E. Nelson.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	27.00
W. H. Darling.....	First assistant physician, with board.....	125.00
D. A. Nicholson.....	Second assistant physician, with board.....	91.66
C. F. Tuomy.....	Second assistant physician, with board.....	83.33
Mary P. Hopkins.....	Third Assistant physician, with board.....	58.33
H. D. Vallin.....	Curator of laboratory, with board.....	38.50
F. W. Kruger.....	Pharmacist and clinical clerk, with board.....	55.00
Nils Benson.....	Assistant supervisor, 1 meal.....	46.00
John A. Anderson.....	Head nurse, with 1 meal.....	51.50
John E. Franklin.....	Head nurse, without board.....	46.50
E. A. Rasche.....	Head nurse, with board.....	38.50
Walter Dunncliff.....	Nurse, with board.....	33.00
Frank V. Swenson.....	Nurse, with board.....	35.00
Frank Ridler.....	Nurse, with board.....	35.00
William Brown.....	Nurse, with board.....	32.80
Gustaf V. Johnson.....	Nurse, without board.....	45.00
W. T. Hammel.....	Nurse, without board.....	40.00
Otto O. Becker.....	Nurse, with board.....	32.80
H. G. Dow.....	Nurse, with board.....	28.50
John I. Bickell.....	Nurse, with board.....	28.50
Dean K. Wishart.....	Nurse, with board.....	28.50
F. G. Hamm.....	Nurse, with board.....	28.50
Louis Gilbride.....	Nurse, with board.....	35.00
Anna Lindstrom.....	Head Nurse, with board.....	38.50
Emma Lindquist.....	Head nurse, with board.....	27.50
Elizabeth Marshall.....	Nurse, with board.....	26.20
Anna Newberg.....	Nurse, with board.....	24.20
Mabel Parsons.....	Nurse, with board.....	23.10
Mattie Sawyer.....	Nurse, with board.....	22.00
Agnes Klanke.....	Nurse, with board.....	23.10
Alice Sherk.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.90
Marion Cardinal.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.90
Teresa Labrash.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.90
Blenda Swenson.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.90
Rose Perry.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.80
Flora Gilmore.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.80
Gertrude Gallagher.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.90
Emma Hultberg.....	Nurse, with board.....	21.90
C. M. Neilson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	27.50
Carl Lideen.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	27.50
J. E. Lundberg.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	27.50
Dave Evans.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	26.20
James H. Schnelder.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	24.00
Louis Garnsey.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	24.00
Aug. M. Rose.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	24.00
A. A. Bateman.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	21.80
Chas. E. Swenson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.80
Otto J. Mueller.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.80

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
O. E. Moe.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.80
John Kortz.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.80
Edmond T. Johnson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.80
John Miller.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.80
Lizzie Hughes.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Amanda Erickson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Francis Hoppe.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Amanda Peterson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Janette Gibbs.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Anna Halverson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Julfa Lofstat.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Christine Schaleben.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Lillie Anderson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Anna Rudell.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
May McKown.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Anna Sauers.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Gall Hewitt.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Anna Pettersen.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Hannah Petersen.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Kathryn Cushing.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Bessie L. Hill.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Katie McGovern.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Mary McGovern.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Emma Rutherford.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	20.90
Mollie O'Grady.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	19.60
Sadie E. McHale.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	19.60
Louise Englerth.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	19.60
Gena Gilbertson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	19.60
Lillie L. Rhorer.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	19.60
Eleanor Gereaux.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	17.40
Beatrice M. Dolan.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	17.40
Bridgie Sheehy.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	16.40
Amanda Newberg.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	16.40
Martha Moriarty.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	16.40
Sara Davis.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	16.40
Ida A. Halverson.....	Pupil nurse, with board.....	16.40
Alfred Madigan.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
Geo. E. Sutton.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
Duncan Morrison.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
Louis Billico.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
John J. Englerth.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
Ralph T. Potter.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
John Bingham.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
Otto Briese.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	19.80
Helen M. Witt.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	15.40
Louise Klinkhammer.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	15.40
Anna E. Brownlee.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	15.40
Katherine McHugh.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	15.40
Mildred S. Christie.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	15.40
Julius McMahon.....	Probationer nurse, with board.....	15.40
Elizabeth West.....	Supervisor, with board.....	38.50
Mary Dempsey.....	Assistant supervisor, with board.....	30.80
John A. Palmquist.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
John A. Hultgren.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Joseph Bauer.....	Usher, with board.....	20.00
John M. Tyler.....	Watchman, without board.....	45.00
P. H. Ward.....	Mattressmaker, with board.....	33.00
Chas. J. Swenson.....	Shoemaker, without board.....	45.00
Gabriel Holmberg.....	Tailor, with board.....	38.50
H. A. J. Althlin.....	Barber, 1 meal.....	46.00
Bertha Larson.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.00
Mary Martin.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.00
Winifred Molloy.....	Seamstress, 1 meal.....	25.10
Henry B. Miller.....	Head cook and house steward, 3 meals.....	68.50
O. F. Johnson.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	38.50
Nick Brady.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	38.50
Eugene Fromer.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Ernest O. Cavett.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	19.00
Clarence A. Mead.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Carl Brown.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	16.50
Emma Baumann.....	Diet cook.....	20.80
Minnie Lindquist.....	Kitchen helper.....	16.50
Hulda Johnson.....	Kitchen helper, with board.....	18.50
Lydia Vath.....	Superintendent's cook, with board.....	19.80
Veronica Wagner.....	Officer's cook, with board.....	22.00
Sophia Lindquist.....	House maid and waiter, with board.....	18.50
Emily Peterson.....	House maid and waiter, with board.....	18.50
Rose Foldecl.....	House maid and waiter, with board.....	18.50
J. H. Rheiner.....	Baker, without board.....	59.50
John T. Davies.....	Assistant baker, without board.....	37.50

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
John Larson.....	Head waiter, 3 meals.....	30.00
C. C. Swagler.....	Head waiter, 3 meals.....	30.00
Joe Bernstein.....	Head waiter, with board.....	16.50
Mary Crowley.....	Waitress and attendant, with board.....	16.50
Mary Alwine.....	Waitress and attendant, with board.....	16.50
Lena Underdahl.....	Waitress and attendant, with board.....	16.50
Chas. Wingstrand.....	Butcher, without board.....	76.00
Hector Egil.....	Assistant butcher, without board.....	48.50
C. B. Rogers.....	Chief engineer, without board.....	101.68
E. C. Johnson.....	Assistant engineer, without board.....	54.00
Chas. Hamstedt.....	Assistant night engineer, without board.....	54.00
Axel Hamstedt.....	Assistant engineer, without board.....	48.00
W. C. Gray.....	Pumpman, without board.....	54.00
E. A. Grant.....	Plumber and steamfitter, without board.....	54.00
William Anderson.....	Fireman, without board.....	48.00
Joseph Anderson.....	Fireman, with board.....	38.00
Henry Buchanan.....	Fireman, without board.....	43.00
Harry Youngren.....	Fireman, without board.....	37.50
Louis Mork.....	Carpenter, 1 meal.....	60.85
A. O. Halversett.....	Carpenter, 1 meal.....	57.00
Henry Hayes.....	Painter, 3 meals.....	46.50
W. J. Johnson.....	Painter, 1 meal.....	46.00
John E. Lilja.....	Blacksmith, with board.....	38.50
John Gardiner.....	Laundry manager, without board.....	54.00
Hannah Hultberg.....	Assistant manager, with board.....	18.80
Chas. Anderson.....	Assistant laundryman, with board.....	17.00
Minnie Mork.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	17.60
Theodore Nelson.....	Laundry help, with board.....	16.50
Chas. Meyer.....	Laundry help, with board.....	13.00
Bessie McMahon.....	Laundry help, with board.....	8.00
Hulda Lundberg.....	Laundry help, with board.....	16.50
Maggie Crowley.....	Laundry help, with board.....	15.00
Mary McMahon.....	Laundry help, with board.....	13.20
Victoria Danielson.....	Laundry help, with board.....	11.00
Mildred Nelson.....	Laundry help, with board.....	15.00
John H. Hurst.....	Farmer, without board.....	76.00
John Dempsey.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
James Brady.....	Teamster, with board.....	33.00
John Lenherr.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
Con Casura.....	Teamster and mail carrier, with board.....	33.00
Patrick Manley.....	Laborer, without board.....	87.50
Harry Foster.....	Laborer, with board.....	27.50
Rudolph Bittner.....	Laborer, with board.....	27.50
Chas. Warning.....	Laborer, with board.....	27.50
William Nicol.....	Florist, without board.....	54.00
Charlie Swenson.....	Laborer, with board.....	30.80

FARIBAULT SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
James J. Dow.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$150.00
Mrs. T. de Harven.....	Matron, with board.....	37.50
J. R. Parshall.....	Steward, without board.....	20.00
Bernice A. Parshall.....	Bookkeeper, without board.....	50.00
Lillie Smith.....	Supervisor and nurse, with board.....	20.00
Winnie Lawler.....	Supervisor, with board.....	16.00
Hubert La Rose.....	Supervisor, with board.....	20.00
F. M. Rose.....	Physician, without board.....	16.67
A. F. Pringle.....	Oculist, without board.....	5.55
B. P. Chapple.....	High school teacher, with board.....	83.33
Fannie Ladd.....	First intermediate teacher, with board.....	50.00
C. J. Cornwell.....	First primary teacher, with board.....	44.44
Ernestine Safford.....	Music teacher, with board.....	50.00
J. B. Johnson.....	Music teacher, with board.....	27.77
Fannie O'Brien.....	Music tutor, with board.....	5.00
H. I. Carpenter.....	Organist, with board.....	40.00
W. H. Holden.....	Violin and orchestra, without board.....	40.00
Ella Hoffner.....	Teacher kindergarten and sloyd, with board.....	50.00
Augusta Schewe.....	Sewing teacher, with board.....	25.00
Edward Marum.....	Teacher broom and mattress work, with board.....	27.77
James Johnson.....	Fireman, with board.....	80.00
Adam Weyer.....	Choreman, with board.....	25.00
Agnes Lippert.....	First cook, with board.....	20.00
Julia Torkilson.....	Second cook, with board.....	14.00
Mary Egan.....	Head laundress, with board.....	16.00
Emma Dyrdahl.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	14.00
Nellie Headline.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	12.00

Name	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Mary Oleson.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Ida Dyrdaahl.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Jennie McLain.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Emma Westlund.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Edna Headline.....	Waitress, with board.....	12.00
Margaret Walsh.....	Waitress, with board.....	12.00
Agnes Johnson.....	Waitress, with board.....	12.00
R. A. Mott.....	Secretary of trustees, per year, without board	100.00

Note.—The above is taken from May payroll, being close of school year.

FARIBAUT SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
J. N. Tate.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$104.86
H. B. Hill.....	Clerk, without board.....	75.00
C. M. Christianson.....	Office Assistant, without board.....	50.00
Ella Boone.....	Matron, with board.....	41.66
Hannah Dilland.....	Matron Barron hall, with board.....	33.33
John R. Parshall.....	Steward, without board.....	40.00
D. E. Johnson.....	Boys' supervisor, with board.....	27.00
J. B. Baumgardner.....	Boys' supervisor, with board.....	27.00
Mary Murray.....	Girls' supervisor, with board.....	25.00
Mamie Kenney.....	Girls' supervisor, with board.....	25.00
Dr. W. H. Robilliard.....	Physician, without board.....	33.36
Dr. A. F. Pringle.....	Specialist, without board.....	5.80
Nellie Sheehy.....	Nurse, with board.....	25.00
N. P. Rood.....	Night watchman, without board.....	40.00
Kate Keegan.....	Housekeeper, with board.....	20.00
J. L. Smith.....	Teacher and editor, without board.....	155.00
L. C. Tuck.....	Teacher and librarian, without board.....	106.86
A. W. Dobyns.....	Teacher, without board.....	88.96
Thomas Sheridan.....	Teacher, without board.....	91.72
C. E. White.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.12
John Schwirtz.....	Teacher, without board.....	86.12
Alice N. Smith.....	Teacher, without board.....	88.96
Alice J. Mott.....	Teacher, without board.....	88.96
Nannie A. Pollard.....	Teacher, without board.....	88.96
F. R. Wheeler.....	Teacher, without board.....	83.36
Mary E. Scheetz.....	Teacher, without board.....	75.00
Amy E. Snider.....	Teacher, without board.....	77.84
Mary Kilpatrick.....	Teacher, without board.....	75.00
Josephine Quinn.....	Teacher, without board.....	72.00
Mesa A. Barnes.....	Teacher, without board.....	69.00
Mazie S. Keefer.....	Teacher, without board.....	57.00
Edith Vandegrift.....	Teacher, without board.....	53.00
Lola Walker.....	Teacher, without board.....	52.00
L. A. Roth.....	Teacher of printing, without board.....	50.00
Moses Desmarais.....	Teacher cabinetmaking, without board.....	55.00
Chas. Suess.....	Teacher shoemaking, without board.....	55.00
P. N. Peterson.....	Teacher sloyd, without board.....	50.00
Georgia A. Sutton.....	Teacher dressmaking, without board.....	56.60
Rose S. Andrews.....	Teacher art, without board.....	63.96
Sophie Peterson.....	Teacher sewing, without board.....	40.00
Sigrid Schwirtz.....	Teacher cooking, without board.....	30.00
A. B. Irvine.....	Engineer, without board.....	80.00
Hubert Pirk.....	Fireman, without board.....	45.00
Willis Whitson.....	Fireman, with board.....	25.00
George D. Smith.....	Farmer, with board.....	40.00
George Eberly.....	Laborer, without board, per day.....	1.50
Maggie Schwake.....	Head laundress, with board.....	25.00
Anna Anderson.....	Laundress, with board.....	12.00
Tena Markinson.....	Laundress, with board.....	12.00
Lena Becken.....	Laundress, with board.....	12.00
Anna Byrne.....	Baker, with board.....	20.00
Bertha Meyer.....	Officers' cook, with board.....	20.00
Anna Kennedy.....	Pupils' cook, with board.....	20.90
Julia Ellithon.....	Kitchen assistant, with board.....	12.00
Emma Suess.....	General work, with board.....	12.00
Christine Odegaard.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Thilda Skinness.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Lena Hassler.....	Chambermaid, with board.....	12.00
Mary Olson.....	Scrubber, with board.....	12.00
Gunhild Kvernodden.....	Care superintendent's rooms, with board.....	12.00
Hannah Knutson.....	Waitress pupils' dining room, with board.....	14.00
Helen Otterson.....	Waitress officers' dining room, with board.....	12.00
Emma Ellithon.....	Waitress employes' dining room, with board.....	12.00
Paul Otto.....	Choreman, with board.....	18.00
R. A. Mott.....	Secretary of trustees, without board, per year.....	200.00

Note.—The above is taken from May payroll, being close of school year.

FARIBAUT SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
A. C. Rogers.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$225.00
Bertha Jensen.....	Secretary and stenographer, with board.....	44.00
A. F. Pringle.....	Oculist and aurist, without board.....	6.25
W. P. Baldwin.....	Physician, with board.....	75.00
Daniel Kriedt.....	Physician, with board.....	50.00
F. H. Grane.....	Steward, with board.....	55.00
Katherine Jellineck.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	44.00
Jean Monty.....	Stenographer, with board.....	33.00
Eva Ober.....	Usher, with board.....	17.00
Margaret McLean.....	Principal, with board.....	55.00
Elizabeth La Selle.....	Teacher music and gymnastics, with board....	44.00
Emily Tracy.....	Teacher, with board.....	38.50
Maud Stewart.....	Teacher, with board.....	38.50
Zulma Requier.....	Teacher, with board.....	33.00
Bertha Park.....	Teacher, with board.....	27.50
Agnes Dillingham.....	Teacher kindergarten, with board.....	38.50
Mollie Gray.....	Assistant kindergarten teacher, with board....	27.50
Georgia Sundstrom.....	Teacher sloyd, with board.....	38.50
Allice E. Smith.....	Teacher, with board.....	27.50
H. G. Moser.....	Teacher boys' industrial, without board.....	58.55
Wesley E. Steppan.....	Teacher of band, with board.....	44.00
Anna La Grave.....	Teacher of sewing, with board.....	27.50
Nellie C. Wittaus.....	Teacher of printing, with board.....	27.50
Margaret Cranbrook.....	Teacher, with board.....	27.50
Margaret Wood.....	Matron center building, with board.....	55.00
Eugenia Wyle.....	Matron Skinner hall, with board.....	44.00
Belle Jackson.....	Matron Sunnyside, with board.....	38.50
Margaret Hatch.....	Supervisor, with board.....	33.00
Louis Grendall.....	Night attendant, 1 meal.....	37.00
Marie Hanson.....	Night attendant, with board.....	25.30
Mary Leonard.....	Night attendant, 2 meals.....	27.00
Chas. Rand.....	Charge attendant, with board.....	40.50
Wm. Dickey.....	Charge attendant, with board.....	40.50
R. T. Hammond.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.20
George Henry.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.50
Edward Henry.....	Attendant, with board.....	29.50
Fritz Glander.....	Attendant, with board.....	29.70
J. Groth.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.30
I. Howard Dickey.....	Attendant, with board.....	29.50
Joe Steppan.....	Attendant, with board.....	30.00
James H. Nolan.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.80
W. J. Bartholomel.....	Attendant, with board.....	29.50
Nick A. Veit.....	Attendant, with board.....	20.00
Geo. Clarkson.....	Attendant, with board.....	22.00
Lizzie Hagan.....	Attendant, with board.....	28.00
Celia Hamm.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Gertie Jacobson.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Mary Gillespie.....	Attendant, with board.....	22.00
Margareth Volz.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Emma Wadsworth.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Katherine Brandenburg.....	Attendant, with board.....	22.00
Isabelle Henneberry.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Francis Stockman.....	Attendant, with board.....	27.50
Martha Kohl.....	Attendant, with board.....	24.00
Lillian Johnson.....	Attendant, with board.....	21.80
Floyd Ebert.....	Attendant, with board.....	15.00
Allice Mack.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.50
Hortense Rand.....	Attendant, with board.....	16.50
Amanda Neumeister.....	Attendant, with board.....	17.40
Viola Nelson.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.50
Isabel Shields.....	Attendant, with board.....	18.50
Anna Henry.....	Attendant, with board.....	15.40
Ethel G. Perkins.....	Attendant, with board.....	19.60
Martha Gilday.....	Attendant, with board.....	13.20
Mary Nelson.....	Attendant, with board.....	13.20
Julia M. White.....	Attendant, with board.....	15.40
Manie Henry.....	Attendant, with board.....	8.80
A. A. Swanbeck.....	Charge attendant, with board.....	40.50
T. R. Williams.....	Charge attendant, with board.....	38.50
M. Worthington.....	Hospital matron, with board.....	44.00
Addie J. Gilday.....	Nurse, with board.....	18.50
Hattie M. Robinson.....	Nurse, with board.....	16.50
Genevieve Tetrault.....	Nurse, with board.....	16.50
Anna Kurkoski.....	Nurse, with board.....	16.50
Lulu Hammond.....	Nurse, with board.....	18.20
E. B. Dickinson.....	Engineer, 2 meals.....	99.00
A. R. Tracy.....	Electrician, with board.....	49.50

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Bert Mullin.....	Assistant engineer, with board.....	44.00
Boyd Stafford.....	Fireman, with board.....	22.00
Arnold Schmitz.....	Fireman, with board.....	30.25
Eugene Dube.....	Carpenter, without board.....	50.50
James Charles.....	Mason and supervisor, without board.....	65.00
Andrew Bakken.....	Painter, without board.....	54.00
Jos. M. Thom.....	Farmer, with board for family.....	66.00
W. O. Merrill.....	Gardener, 2 meals.....	42.50
Geo. F. Wadsworth.....	Dairyman, with board.....	38.00
John Keenan.....	Meat cutter, without board.....	16.50
Margaret Comford.....	Tailoress, 1 meal.....	46.00
Mary Thompson.....	Seamstress, with board.....	22.00
E. A. Zimmerman.....	Seamstress, with board.....	17.00
Celia J. Pratt.....	Head cook, with board.....	38.50
Nellie Prescott.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	27.50
Mary Mahoney.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	15.00
Ida Larkey.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Mary Cody.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	22.00
Lena Jacque.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	13.20
Marie Heinemann.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	16.50
Mary McCoy.....	Assistant cook, with board.....	18.00
Mamie Horvath.....	Second cook, with board.....	13.20
Ida Jernander.....	Second cook, with board.....	15.40
Addie Holden.....	Second cook, with board.....	16.50
Christine Neiner.....	Baker, with board.....	22.00
Maggie Davey.....	Baker, with board.....	22.00
Nellie Manley.....	Supply, with board.....	10.00
A. M. Sheldon.....	Head laundress, with board.....	33.00
Lizzie Schultz.....	Assistant laundress, with board.....	18.00
Hannah Doherty.....	Ironer, with board.....	16.50
Minnie Stafford.....	Ironer, with board.....	13.20
Carrie Nelson.....	Ironer, with board.....	16.50
Clara Nelson.....	Ironer, with board.....	16.50
Susie Karp.....	Ironer, with board.....	13.20
Ella Mae Welkel.....	Supervisor Sunnyside, with board.....	27.50
Mary B. Stewart.....	Supervisor Skinner hall, with board.....	27.50
Elizabeth Ford.....	Supervisor of clothing, with board.....	17.00
Estele Sheehan.....	Supervisor of clothing, with board.....	16.50
Francis Brandenburg.....	Supervisor of clothing, with board.....	16.50
Enna Becker.....	Supervisor of clothing, with board.....	16.50
Anna Carroll.....	Clothes mender, with board.....	16.50
Anna Ford.....	Clothes mender, with board.....	16.50
Nellie Welsh.....	Clothes mender, with board.....	16.50
Johanna Morford.....	Clothes mender, with board.....	16.50
Mary Morissey.....	Waitress and chambermaid, with board.....	16.50
Nellie Morissey.....	Waitress and chambermaid, with board.....	16.50
Anna McNulty.....	Waitress and chambermaid, with board.....	13.20
Theresia Elschen.....	Waitress and chambermaid, with board.....	13.20
Nellie Gillespie.....	Waitress and hall work, with board.....	16.50
Lily M. Grier.....	Dining room girl, with board.....	13.20
Pauline Larson.....	Dining room girl, with board.....	14.50
Eleanor Nelson.....	Dining room girl, with board.....	10.00
Gena Olson.....	Dining room girl, with board.....	13.20
Agnes Davey.....	Dining room girl, with board.....	13.20
Anna Sheridan.....	Dormitory work, with board.....	13.20
May Slattery.....	Dormitory work, with board.....	13.20
Nellie O'Brien.....	Dormitory work, with board.....	10.00
Emma Haupt.....	Dormitory work, with board.....	12.00
Celia Christ.....	Dormitory work, with board.....	10.50
Mary Neubert.....	Hall girl, with board.....	16.50
Ella Conley.....	Hall girl, with board.....	11.00
Josie McLaughlin.....	Hall girl, with board.....	16.50
Bertie Hayes.....	Hall girl, with board.....	13.20
Anna Larson.....	Hall girl, with board.....	13.20
Ida Gale.....	Hall girl, with board.....	13.20
Mary Karp.....	Hall girl, with board.....	12.00

OWATONNA STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
G. A. Merrill.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$200.00
S. J. McCulloch.....	Matron, with board.....	40.00
Minnie G. Stubbings.....	Clerk, with board.....	20.00
Jessie K. Johnson.....	Stenographer, with board.....	20.00
W. H. Budke.....	Steward, without board.....	75.00
Anna M. Hughes.....	Teacher and musical director, with board.....	60.00
Laura A. Jones.....	Teacher, with board.....	35.00
Blanche E. Garlock.....	Teacher, with board.....	30.00

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Sara L. Patrick.....	Teacher sloyd, with board.....	40.00
J. H. Adair.....	Physician, without board.....	37.50
Etta Ruscoe.....	Nurse and hospital matron, with board.....	30.00
Ani Olson.....	Nurse assistant, with board.....	20.00
Carrie Poor.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	30.00
Etta Higinbotham.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	30.00
Ellen Robinson.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	30.00
Mrs. M. D. Woods.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	30.00
Mamie Sauter.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	30.00
Susie Less.....	Cottage matron, with board.....	25.00
Robert Johannesohn.....	Night watchman, with board.....	20.00
Minnie Barnes.....	Seamstress, with board.....	18.00
Hannah Hanson.....	Seamstress, with board.....	15.00
Emma Beardsley.....	Seamstress, with board.....	12.00
Petra Hanson.....	Laundress, with board.....	12.00
Bessie Yanser.....	Laundress, with board.....	12.00
Mary Bichner.....	Laundress, with board.....	12.00
Sophia Johnson.....	Laundress, with board.....	18.00
Lula Thomberg.....	Cook, with board.....	25.00
Julia O'Connor.....	Cook, with board.....	20.00
Lena Lustig.....	Waitress, with board.....	15.00
Clara Kreutzer.....	Waitress, with board.....	12.00
Fred W. Tuerk.....	Baker, without board.....	45.00
Nellie Fitzsimmons.....	Cottage matron assistant, with board.....	12.00
Nellie J. Kinyon.....	Cottage matron assistant, with board.....	12.00
Winnie Rice.....	Cottage matron assistant, with board.....	12.00
Clara Martinson.....	Cottage matron assistant, with board.....	12.00
Josephine Sauter.....	House maid, with board.....	12.00
Ida Von Ruden.....	House maid, with board.....	12.00
C. J. Balch.....	Engineer, with board.....	70.00
Charles Perkins.....	Fireman, with board.....	20.00
William Sauber.....	Fireman, with board.....	20.00
C. B. Poor.....	Farmer, with board.....	40.00
Andrew Herzog.....	Farm hand, with board.....	25.00
Le Roy Cady.....	Florist and gardener, with board.....	30.00
Albert Carlson.....	Teamster, with board.....	15.00
Frank Lewis.....	State agent, with board.....	100.00
H. J. Jager.....	State agent, without board.....	91.67

Note.—The above is taken from May payroll, being close of school year.

RED WING STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
J. W. Brown.....	Superintendent, with board for family.....	\$150.00
B. A. Davis.....	Assistant superintendent, with board.....	82.50
Dr. B. Jaehrig.....	Physician, without board.....	41.67
Amille E. Willard.....	Steward and bookkeeper, with board.....	08.00
F. C. Schulz.....	Stenographer, with board.....	33.00
W. E. Scott.....	Manager A family, with board.....	00.50
R. N. Roby.....	Manager B family, with board.....	50.00
George T. Rice.....	Manager cottage No. 1, with board.....	00.50
George E. Mann.....	Manager cottage No. 2, with board.....	55.00
E. R. Thomas.....	Manager cottage No. 3, with board.....	50.00
Mrs. R. N. Roby.....	Housekeeper A family, with board.....	27.50
Jennie Platt.....	Housekeeper B family, with board.....	27.50
Mrs. Mary Polsal.....	Housekeeper cottage No. 1, with board.....	33.00
Alice Cassidy.....	Housekeeper cottage No. 2, with board.....	27.50
Cecile Achenbach.....	Housekeeper cottage No. 3, with board.....	27.50
Jennie Van Denburg.....	Housekeeper administration bld'g., with board.....	27.50
Edith Kassling.....	Manager A family (girls), with board.....	44.00
M. L. Thompson.....	Manager B family (girls), with board.....	38.50
Allena Colvert.....	Teacher, with board.....	38.50
Mrs. E. R. Thomas.....	Teacher, with board.....	33.00
Ida B. Schofield.....	Teacher, with board.....	33.00
Alberta Ackerman.....	Teacher, with board.....	33.00
A. S. Killeen.....	Teacher, with board.....	33.00
Christine Bock.....	Teacher, with board.....	38.50
Clara J. Gunz.....	Teacher, with board.....	33.00
Lizzie Barsch.....	Teacher of sewing, with board.....	27.50
Millie Kappel.....	Laundress, with board.....	22.00
Gurid Laate.....	Cook, with board.....	27.50
C. E. Sykes.....	Printer, with board.....	44.00
G. A. Campbell.....	Foreman cabinet shop, without board.....	82.50
Jens Halverson.....	Shoemaker, with board.....	38.50
Mrs. M. Lucas.....	Tailoress, with board.....	44.00
Geo. H. Brown.....	Cook and baker, with board.....	55.00
Mrs. L. D. Wolfe.....	Cook for officers, with board.....	33.00
K. S. Ross.....	Overseer boy's dining room, with board.....	27.50

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Olive Riswold.....	Overseer officers' dining room, with board....	22.00
W. G. Grayum.....	Engineer, with board.....	75.00
William Oliphant.....	Assistant engineer, with board.....	44.00
G. A. Brackett.....	Farmer, with board.....	44.00
F. M. Rogers.....	Assistant farmer, with board.....	27.50
R. D. Brackett.....	Teamster, with board.....	27.50
J. E. Sten.....	Florist, with board.....	55.00
L. J. Domeyer.....	Laundryman, with board.....	38.50
Geo. E. Shaw.....	Night watchman, with board.....	38.50
R. D. Wolfe.....	Storekeeper, with board.....	38.50
Grace Johnston.....	State agent, without board.....	83.33
Jeannette Fowler.....	Assistant state agent, with board.....	40.00
W. W. Hill.....	Teacher of sloyd, without board.....	70.00
S. Culbertson.....	Blacksmith, without board.....	60.00

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Frank L. Randall.....	Superintendent, house, water, fuel, light and farm produce.....	\$225.00
F. H. Whitney.....	Principal keeper, house, water, fuel, light.....	100.00
Thomas Heller.....	Steward, without board.....	92.50
Fred C. Scherfenberg.....	Night captain, without board.....	70.50
O. H. Walner.....	Physician, with board.....	50.00
Abe Vogel.....	Chief engineer and electrician, with board.....	82.50
Freeman Day.....	Assistant engineer and electrician, with board.....	55.00
J. C. Hulbert.....	House steward, head cook and baker, no board.....	87.00
J. H. McCauley.....	Officer's cook, with board.....	49.50
E. H. Riley.....	Farm foreman, with board.....	64.16
Frank Mesenberg.....	Gardener and florist, without board.....	65.00
A. H. Gates.....	Bookkeeper, with board.....	55.00
Geo. Stager.....	Carpenter, with board.....	49.50
A. B. Jackson.....	Blacksmith, with board.....	55.00
J. H. Dewart.....	Lecturer, without board.....	11.00
J. Campbell.....	Keeper, with board.....	44.00
Joseph Casper.....	Keeper, with board.....	44.00
John Gay.....	Keeper, with board.....	44.00
Geo. A. Cousins.....	Keeper, with board.....	55.00
Wm. A. Gould.....	Keeper, without board.....	54.00
D. H. Knickerbacker.....	Keeper, with board.....	44.00
Asa C. Maxson.....	Keeper, without board.....	54.00
F. N. Miner.....	Keeper, without board.....	65.00
T. B. McCulloch.....	Keeper, with board.....	49.50
Wm. Varner.....	Keeper, without board.....	54.00
Jacob Webb.....	Keeper, with board.....	49.50
A. M. Hulbert.....	Turnkey, without board.....	65.00
O. C. Page.....	Night turnkey, with board.....	44.00
Wm. Henneman.....	Wall guard, with board.....	44.00
Wm. Sadler.....	Wall guard, with board.....	38.50
S. J. Bosworth.....	Night guard.....	38.50
A. C. Lee.....	Guard, with board.....	44.00
L. G. Magnell.....	Foreman stone quarry.....	77.00
W. J. Ruhard.....	Foreman of construction.....	100.00
Alex. Asher.....	Foreman stone shop.....	82.50
Frank A. Whittier.....	State agent (one-third).....	41.67

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Henry Wolfer.....	Warden, house, water, fuel and light.....	\$333.84
J. S. Glennon.....	Deputy warden, house, water, fuel, light.....	100.00
M. C. Colligan.....	Assistant deputy warden, with board.....	100.00
H. W. Davis.....	Chief clerk, without board.....	175.00
F. M. Bordwell.....	Steward, with board.....	100.00
R. F. Jones.....	Chief engineer, with board.....	125.00
Elizabeth Thompson.....	Stenographer, with board.....	60.00
B. J. Merrill.....	Physician, without board.....	83.33
J. L. Millett.....	Assistant physician, with board.....	75.00
S. J. Kennedy.....	Protestant chaplain, without board.....	15.00
Chas. Corcoran.....	Catholic chaplain, without board.....	15.00
Mary McKlinney.....	Matron, with board.....	40.00
T. W. Alexander.....	Storekeeper, with board.....	60.00
Carl J. Johnson.....	Usher, with board.....	60.00
Mrs. M. C. Colligan.....	Organist, without board.....	25.00
W. H. Taylor.....	Day hall guard, with board.....	60.00
L. B. Goldsmith.....	Night wall guard, with board.....	60.00
John Whalen.....	Day cell guard, with board.....	60.00
E. C. Williams.....	Captain night watch, with board.....	70.00

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Wm. Arsenault.....	Night cell guard, with board.....	60.00
Harry Jenks.....	Night cell guard, with board.....	50.00
John White.....	Gate guard, with board.....	60.00
A. Philbrook.....	Assistant gate guard, with board.....	50.00
Wm. Gallagher.....	Day solitary, with board.....	60.00
Wm. Reed.....	Night solitary, with board.....	60.00
J. T. Parrent.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
Lester Bordwell.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
Chas. Bloom.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
John Cover.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
F. C. French.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
John O'Rourke.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
O. B. Johnson.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
H. L. Lyons.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
Martin Powers.....	Shop officer, with board.....	60.00
C. H. Newman.....	Shop officer, with board.....	50.00
E. A. Bergeron.....	Shop officer, with board.....	50.00
Ernest G. Smith.....	Shop officer, with board.....	40.00
Wm. Alexander.....	Shop officer, with board.....	50.00
Bernard Hinz.....	Shop officer, with board.....	40.00
J. H. Stilkey.....	Shop officer, with board.....	50.00
James Walsh.....	Shop officer, with board.....	40.00
Harlow McIntire.....	Wall guard, with board.....	40.00
John Degan.....	Wall guard, with board.....	50.00
James Mullen.....	Wall guard, with board.....	50.00
Alfred Johnson.....	Wall guard, with board.....	50.00
O. McFall.....	Wall guard, with board.....	50.00
Jonas Backlund.....	Yard officer, with board.....	60.00
A. W. Anderson.....	Keeper boiler room, with board.....	60.00
Joseph McGee.....	Night officer with board.....	60.00
Michael Costello.....	Night watchman, with board.....	60.00
Frank A. Whittier.....	State agent (two-thirds).....	83.33
P. Mahler.....	Superintendent twine factory.....	150.00
R. J. Henderson.....	Foreman twine factory.....	75.00
Chas. C. Cost.....	Foreman twine factory.....	75.00
Lewis Marsh.....	Repair shop.....	75.00
M. McMillan.....	Clerk.....	60.00
Phoebe M. Gilbert.....	Stenographer.....	50.00

The following are taken from May payroll, being close of school year. All teachers paid on basis of months; all others on basis of 12 months.

DULUTH STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
E. W. Bohannon.....	President, without board.....	\$200.00
Nils Nostrud.....	Engineer, without board.....	50.00

Note.—School not opened Aug. 1, 1902.

MANKATO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
C. H. Cooper.....	President, without board.....	\$250.00
Helen M. Phillips.....	Teacher, without board.....	144.00
Defransa A. Swan.....	Teacher, without board.....	122.00
Achsa Parker.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
Ulysses O. Cox.....	Teacher, without board.....	200.00
Chas. F. Koehler.....	Teacher, without board.....	188.00
F. L. Holtz.....	Teacher, without board.....	155.00
Jessie Spencer.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
F. L. Searing.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
G. E. Partridge.....	Teacher, without board.....	166.00
Nellie Louise Woodbury.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
John A. Hancock.....	Supt. training department, without board.....	200.00
Carolyn M. Robbins.....	Teacher, without board.....	133.00
Lillian C. Klossner.....	Teacher, without board.....	55.00
Minnie S. Parry.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
Kate H. Sparrow.....	Teacher, without board.....	65.00
Asa M. Basterdes.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Cora A. N. Carney.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Martha V. Collins.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
Alice Williams.....	Teacher, without board.....	45.00
Alice N. Farr.....	Librarian, without board.....	66.00
Agnes C. Glotzbach.....	Purchasing agent & bookkeeper, without board.....	60.00
H. S. Holman.....	Janitor, without board.....	60.00
John Peterson.....	Assistant janitor, without board.....	40.00
Andrew H. Carlson.....	Assistant janitor, without board.....	35.00

MOORHEAD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Frank A. Weld.....	President, without board.....	\$250.00
E. Alice Kirk.....	Registrar, without board.....	90.00
Ruth E. Dowling.....	Teacher, without board.....	122.22
C. A. Ballard.....	Teacher, without board.....	177.77
Mary E. Stanford.....	Teacher, without board.....	122.22
Harold M. Stanford.....	Teacher, without board.....	144.44
Alice M. Osdén.....	Teacher, without board.....	122.22
Edith A. Watts.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.11
W. G. Chambers.....	Teacher, without board.....	166.66
T. A. Hillyer.....	Teacher, without board.....	166.66
Margarethe E. Helsser.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
E. T. Reed.....	Teacher, without board.....	144.44
Annie Kelly.....	Teacher, without board.....	83.33
Elizabeth Donaldson.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Julia B. Monette.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Louise W. Mears.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.11
Abbie L. Simmons.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
M. Lillian Trimble.....	Teacher, without board.....	88.88
A. G. Friberg.....	Janitor, without board.....	55.00
Gust Nordstrom.....	Assistant janitor, without board.....	30.00

ST. CLOUD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Geo. R. Kleeberger.....	President, without board.....	\$250.00
Isabel Lawrence.....	Teacher, without board.....	211.00
R. M. Magnusson.....	Teacher, without board.....	177.00
M. D. Avery.....	Teacher, without board.....	166.00
Geo. C. Hubbard.....	Teacher, without board.....	166.00
P. P. Colgrove.....	Teacher, without board.....	144.00
Edw. R. Hendricks.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Geo. G. Greene.....	Teacher, without board.....	122.00
Elapa M. Dopp.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
Claude Riddle.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
R. Warren Hall.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.00
Maude Willis.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Winifred Kenely.....	Teacher, without board.....	94.00
Estelle Wood.....	Teacher, without board.....	94.00
Lula M. Palmer.....	Teacher, without board.....	80.00
Nellie V. Clute.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Franc A. Wilkins.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Margaret M. Jerrard.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Sarah B. Goodman.....	Director of kindergarten, without board.....	100.00
Eleanor Mitchell.....	Assistant in kindergarten, without board.....	42.50
Clara Stiles.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	5.00
Albertina Anderson.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	10.00
Charlotte Knudson.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	10.00
Charlotte P. Coffin.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	10.00
Catherine Mahany.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	10.00
Margaret Mosford.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	10.00
Gertrude Richmond.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	5.00
Marlon G. Seaton.....	Critic teacher, public school, without board.....	5.00
Gertrude Cambell.....	Librarian and acct'g officer, without board.....	75.00
Mabel Lyons.....	Assistant librarian, without board.....	35.00
John Buckman.....	Engineer, without board.....	65.00
Arthur Ilstrup.....	Assistant janitor, without board.....	30.00
John Hendrickson.....	Assistant janitor.....	33.00

WINONA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
J. F. Millsbaugh.....	President, without board.....	\$250.00
J. M. Holzinger.....	Teacher, without board.....	200.00
Kate L. Sprague.....	Teacher, without board.....	177.77
Irene M. Mead.....	Teacher, without board.....	177.77
Caroline V. Smith.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.11
Frances A. Elmer.....	Teacher, without board.....	155.55
Bertha Speckman.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Harriet M. Packard.....	Teacher, without board.....	55.55
Jeanette Morey.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
G. O. Virtue.....	Teacher, without board.....	222.22
J. S. Gaylord.....	Teacher, without board.....	200.00
Theda Gldemelster.....	Teacher, without board.....	122.22
Isabella Austin.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Lucy E. Browning.....	Teacher, without board.....	111.11
G. E. Maxwell.....	Teacher, without board.....	188.88
Elnora Richardson.....	Teacher, without board.....	94.44

Name.	Position.	Monthly Wages.
Mary Lowell.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Helen C. Willard.....	Teacher, without board.....	100.00
Carrie F. Saunders.....	Teacher, without board.....	88.88
Fannie Johnston.....	Teacher, without board.....	77.77
Estell Dalbey.....	Teacher, without board.....	53.55
W. H. Munson.....	Teacher, without board.....	150.00
Mary Grant.....	Librarian, without board.....	44.44
Grace D. Hopkins.....	Registrar, without board.....	65.00
Albert Marx.....	Janitor, without board.....	50.00
John Lindeman.....	Assistant janitor, without board.....	33.33
Adolph Martin.....	Assistant janitor, without board.....	33.33

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Residence.	Retired.		Term Expires.
			Date.	Reason.	
April, 1901.....	Silas W. Leavett	Litchfield.....	.....	.....	April, 1903.
April, 1901.....	William E. Lee.....	Long Prairie.....	.....	.....	April, 1905.
April, 1901.....	Charles A. Morey...	Winona.....	July, 1901.	Resigned.	April, 1907.
July, 1901.....	Ozro B. Gould.....	Winona.....	.....	.....	April, 1907.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, 1901-2.

SILAS W. LEAVETT.....	Litchfield
WILLIAM E. LEE.....	Long Prairie
OZRO B. GOULD.....	Winona

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

SILAS W. LEAVETT.....	Chairman
HENRY W. WRIGHT.....	Secretary

EMPLOYES OF THE BOARD.

Clarence H. Johnston.....	Architect
George H. Hayes.....	Accountant
George G. Cowie.....	Statistical clerk
Elizabeth M. Patterson.....	Stenographer
Carolyn Kaiser.....	Stenographer
Frank A. Cadwell.....	Stenographer
Marcus C. Cutter.....	Bookkeeper
Oscar J. Boynton.....	Bookkeeper
Thomas Shirley.....	Messenger
W. Almont Gates.....	Deporting agent

Offices of the Board, Room 344 Endicott Building, St. Paul.

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS.

FIRST STATE ASYLUM. (Opened 1900)—

Postoffice, Anoka. Stations, G. N. Ry., N. P. Ry.
Superintendent, John Coleman.
Physician (visiting), J. H. Frank, M. D.
Steward, J. M. Tierney.
Visiting days, every day, from 2 to 4 p. m., except Sundays.
Population, July 31, 1902, 135 males.

SECOND STATE ASYLUM. (Opened 1900)—

Postoffice, Hastings. Station, C., M. & St. P. Ry.
Superintendent, William J. Yanz.
Physician (visiting), A. M. Adsit, M. D.
Steward, S. W. Tucker.
Visiting days, every week day from 2 to 4 p. m.
Population, July 31, 1902, 137 males.

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL. (Opened 1890)—

Postoffice, Fergus Falls. Station, G. N. Ry., N. P. Ry.
Superintendent, George O. Welch, M. D.
Assistant Superintendent, Henry M. Pollock, M. D.
Assistant Physicians, Nathan F. Doleman, M. D., Bertha
Frost, M. D., Thomas M. Thayer, M. D.
Steward, O. C. Chase.
Visiting days, week days from 2 to 4 p. m.
Population, July 31, 1902, 843 males, 564 females. Total,
1,407.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL. (Opened 1879)—

Postoffice, Rochester. Stations, Winona & Western Ry., C.
& N-W. Ry.
Superintendent, Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D.
Assistant Superintendent, Robert M. Phelps, M. D.
Assistant Physicians, O. C. Heyerdale, M. D., C. L. Chapple,
M. D., Laura Linton, M. D.
Steward, Fred P. Bath.
Visiting days, week days 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays by special
permission.
Population, July 31, 1902, 614 males, 518 females. Total,
1,132.

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL. (Opened 1866)—

Postoffice, St. Peter. Stations, C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., C. & N-W. Ry.

Superintendent, Harry A. Tomlinson, M. D.

Assistant Superintendent, Walter H. Darling, M. D.

Assistant Physician, Donald A. Nicholson, M. D., Clark F.

Tuomy, M. D., Mary P. Hopkins, M. D.

Steward, William M. Crane.

Visiting days, every day, except Sundays, from 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

Population, July 31, 1902, 487 males, 494 females. Total, 981.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. (Opened 1874)—

Postoffice, Faribault. Stations, C., M. & St. P. Ry., C. G. W. Ry., B., C. R. & N. Ry.

Directors, Gov. S. R. Van Sant, ex-officio; Hon. John W. Olson, ex-officio; Benj. B. Sheffield, Faribault; Dr. John F. Fulton, St. Paul; R. A. Mott, Faribault; E. H. Loyhed, Faribault; George P. Flannery, Minneapolis.

Superintendent, James J. Dow.

Steward, John R. Parshall.

Visiting days, all week days, preferably forenoons.

Population, May 31, 1902,* 49 males, 25 females. Total, 74.

*Close of school year.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF. (Opened 1863)—

Postoffice, Faribault. Stations, C., M. & St. P. Ry., C. G. W. Ry., B., C. R. & N. Ry.

Directors (same as School for the Blind).

Superintendent, James N. Tate.

Steward, John R. Parshall.

Visiting days, every day from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

Population, May 31, 1902,* 141 males, 113 females. Total, 254.

*Close of school year.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED. (Opened 1882)—

Postoffice, Faribault Stations, C., M., & St. P. Ry., C. G. W. Ry., B., C. R. & N. Ry.

Superintendent, Arthur C. Rogers, M. D.

Assistant Physicians, W. P. Baldwin, M. D., Daniel Kriedt, M. D.

Steward, T. H. Grane.

Visiting days, all days except Thursdays and Sundays, from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Population, July 31, 1902, 500 males, 387 females. Total, 887.*

*Includes 200 temporarily at home.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Opened 1886;)

Postoffice, Owatonna. Stations, C., M. & St. P. Ry., C. & N-W. Ry., B., C. R. & N. Ry.

Board of Control, C. N. Cosgrove, Le Sueur; O. W. Shaw, Austin; B. S. Cook, Owatonna.

Superintendent, Galen A. Merrill.

Assistant Superintendent and Agent, Frank Lewis.

Visiting Physician, J. H. Adair, M. D.

Steward, W. H. Budke.

Visiting days, every day, except Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Population, July 31, 1902, 163 males, 85 females. Total, 248.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL. (Opened 1868).—

Postoffice, Red Wing. Stations, C., M. & St. P. Ry., C. G. W. Ry.

Superintendent, James W. Brown.

Assistant Superintendent, B. A. Davis.

Steward, Amilie E. Willard.

State Agent, Grace Johnston.

Visiting days, every day.

Population, July 31, 1902, 260 males, 66 females. Total, 326.

STATE REFORMATORY. (Opened 1889).—

Postoffice, St. Cloud. Stations, N. P. Ry., G. N. Ry.

Superintendent, Frank L. Randall.

Principal Keeper, Fred H. Whitney.

Steward, Thomas Hellier.

Visiting days, every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Population, July 31, 1902, 192 males.

STATE PRISON. (Opened 1851).—

Postoffice, Stillwater. Stations, C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., C., M. & St. P. Ry., N. P. Ry.

Warden, Henry Wolfer.

Deputy Warden, J. S. Glennon.

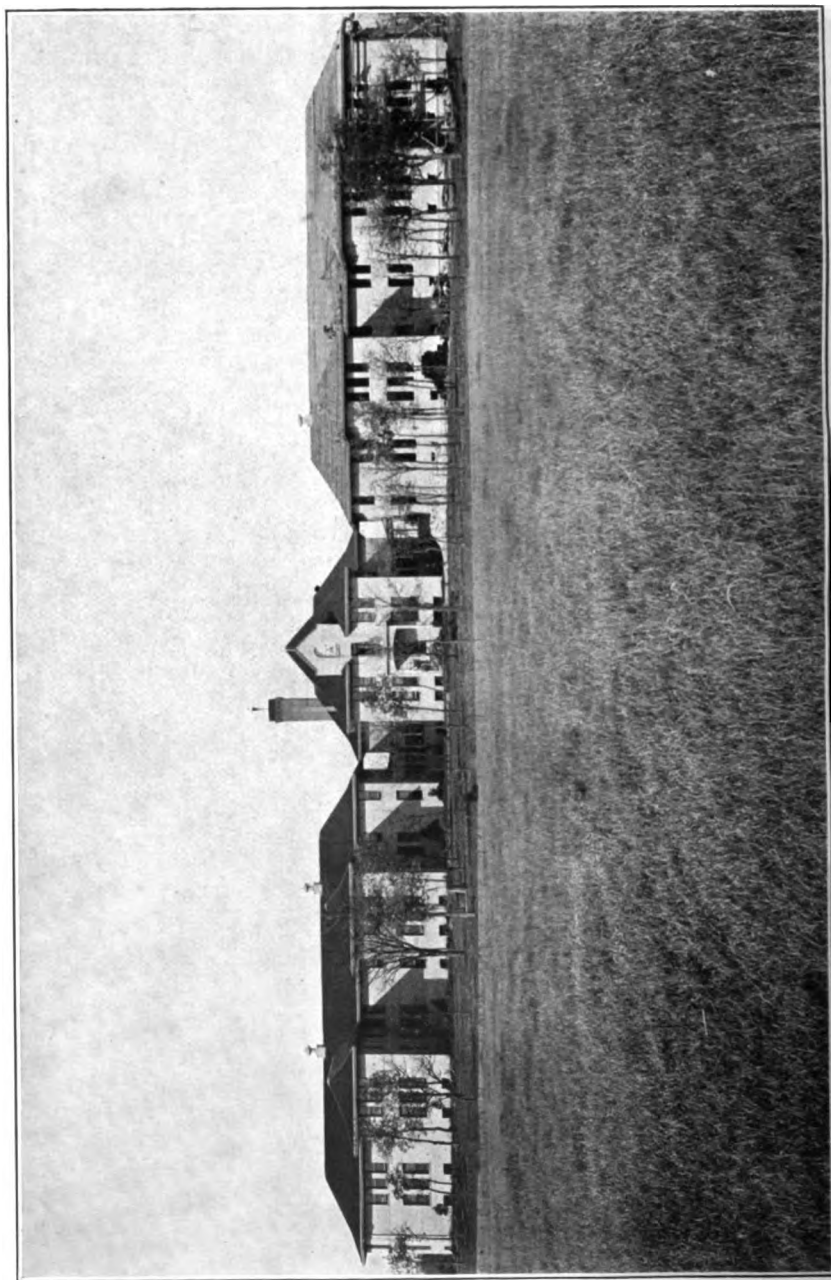
Assistant Deputy Warden, M. C. Colligan.

Chief Clerk, Horace W. Davis.

Prison Physician, B. J. Merrill, M. D.

Visiting days, 8 to 12 and 1:30 to 4:30 every week day, except holidays.

Population, July 31, 1902, males, 547; females, 6. Total, 553.



STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, ANOKA.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ANOKA ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

OFFICERS.

JOHN COLEMAN.....Superintendent
 J. M. TIERNEY.....Bookkeeper
 DR. J. H. FRANK.....Physician

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.,

Gentlemen: The report of the Anoka State Asylum is herewith respectfully submitted, from July 31, 1900, to July 31, 1902.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

Austria	2	Norway	31
Bohemia	1	Native born.....	18
Canada	7	Prussia	3
Denmark	2	Switzerland	1
England	3	Sweden	25
Finland	2		
Germany	20	Total	119
Ireland	4		

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK DONE BY PATIENTS.

Farm	7,590	Dining room.....	1,440
Carpenter shop.....	100	Ward work.....	1,700
With barber.....	50	Miscellaneous	3,900
Engine room.....	365		
Kitchen	480	Total	15,435
Laundry	800		

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	21	Not given and unknown.....	6
Single	88		
Widowed	4	Total	119

NUMBER OF DAYS WORK DONE BY PATIENTS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Ward work.....	3,500	Engine room.....	365
Dining room.....	3,650	Kitchen	1,945
Farm	8,700	Miscellaneous	2,848
Carpenter shop.....	120		
With barber.....	52	Total	21,200

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS.

Austria	2	Switzerland	1
Bohemia	1	Sweden	30
Canada	8	Norway	29
Denmark	2	Native born.....	25
England	2	Unknown	1
Germany	22		
Ireland	18	Total	135
Prussia	3		

Average age (as given on transfer cards). 45 years.

Of the 135 inmates in the Anoka State Asylum, July 31, 1902, the following table will show from what counties they were committed:

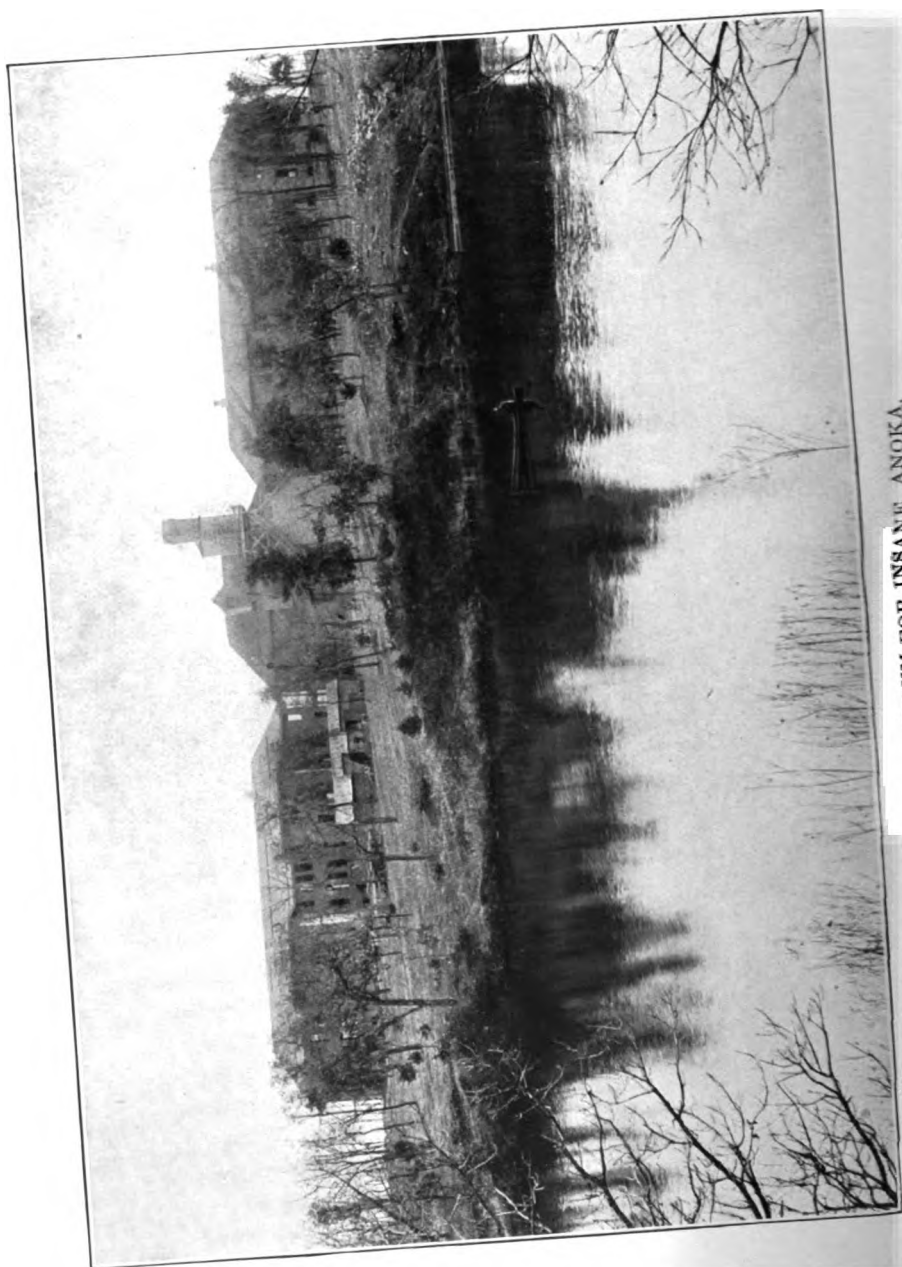
Hennepin	42	Martin	2
Nicollet	11	Chippewa	2
Sibley	6	Lac qui Parle.....	2
Murray	5	Yellow Medicine.....	2
Lyon	5	Faribault	2
St. Louis.....	5	Rock	1
Blue Earth.....	5	Pine	1
Ramsey	4	Isanti	1
Carver	4	Jackson	1
McLeod	4	Carleton	1
Chisago	4	Washington	1
Renville	4	Sherburne	1
Le Sueur.....	4	Watsonwan	1
Scott	4	Lincoln	1
Brown	3	Swift	1
Meeker	3		
Cottonwood	2	Total	135

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married	29	Unknown	11
Single	87		
Widowed	8	Total	135

SEWERAGE.

The legislature of 1901 appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for disposing of the sewerage from the institution. After having a survey made and levels taken we found the appropriation inadequate to construct a sewer to the Mississippi river, a distance of one and one-half miles from the institution, by the nearest route, and we constructed a sort of filter bed on a piece of low ground which



STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, ANOKA.

did not prove entirely satisfactory owing to the nature of the soil, which is a heavy loam. We are now completing a system of filter beds on a more extensive plan by removing the heavy soil and replacing it with coarse sand and gravel. We are in hopes this system will be a success although it will no doubt take until fall to determine and we would recommend that the coming legislature appropriate a sum sufficient to install a better system, provided this is not a success, by either constructing a sewer to the Mississippi river or to provide machinery for pumping the sewerage onto the farm as there would not be sufficient fall without the use of pumps. Either system being quite expensive we would ask an appropriation of not less than \$10,000 for this purpose.

ICE HOUSE.

Owing to the proposed increase in population in the near future it will be necessary to construct a new ice house as the present one will be too small.

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

We are also in need of the following buildings: Carpenter shop, paint shop, piggery, hennery, corn cribs, oil house and a 1,000-barrel tower tank for supplying water to the institution. Our present tank is not of sufficient capacity for furnishing water to the entire house upon the completion of the new wing. The old tank can, however, be used to very good advantage at the barns. For the above named improvements we would ask an appropriation of \$5,000.

Work on the construction of the new wing is rapidly progressing and upon its completion we will be enabled to double our present capacity.

The health of the patients, physically, has been excellent during the past year, there being no sickness whatever with the exception of the deaths reported in the table of population and in each case the cause was from chronic and long-standing ailments.

Your visiting committee visited the institution each month during the year inspecting its condition.

To the members of the board I wish to express my thanks for their counsel and generous support given us.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

HASTINGS ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

OFFICERS.

WM. J. YANZ.....Superintendent
 S. W. TUCKER.....Bookkeeper
 DR. A. M. ADSIT.....Physician

Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.,

Gentlemen: The report of the Hastings State Asylum, is herewith respectfully submitted, from July 31, 1900, to July 31, 1902.

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS.

	Males.		Males.
Bohemia	4	Norway	19
Canada	1	United States.....	16
Denmark	3	Prussia	2
England	1	Sweden	33
Germany	28	Scotland	1
Hungary	1		
Ireland	28	Total	137

SHOWING NUMBER FROM EACH COUNTY.

	Males.		Males.
Blue Earth.....	3	Ramsey	43
Dakota	8	Rice	7
Dodge	1	Steele	3
Fillmore	7	Scott	1
Freeborn	5	Waseca	3
Faribault	1	Wabasha	7
Goodhue	8	Washington	6
Houston	6	Winona	6
Hennepin	19		
Mower	1	Total	137
Olmsted	3		

CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

	Males.
Married	36
Single	101
Total	137

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK FOR EACH MONTH, FROM AUGUST, 1900, TO AUGUST, 1901.

1900.	Men.	Days.	1901.	Men.	Days.
August	95	2,175	March	69	1,845
September	96	2,035	April	84	2,036
October	88	2,039	May	97	2,347
November	99	2,143	June	97	2,330
December	83	2,038	July	99	2,425
1901.					
January	77	1,954	Total		24,903
February	71	1,536			

Average number of patients worked during year, 70 per cent, or 88 men, out of an average number of 125 patients.

Average number of days' work for each patient that worked, 23½ days.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK FOR EACH MONTH, FROM AUGUST, 1901, TO AUGUST, 1902.

1901.	Men.	Days.	1902.	Men.	Days.
August	84	2,336	March	100	2,416
September	92	2,187	April	98	2,638
October	105	2,727	May	107	2,717
November	90	2,144	June	114	2,770
December	73	1,859	July	107	2,819
1902.					
January	80	2,116	Total		28,435
February	86	1,705			

Average number of patients worked during the year, 72 per cent, or 95 men, out of an average number of 134 patients.

Average number of days' work for each patient that worked, 25 days.

NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past two years we have built dairy barn, piggery and root cellar, also excavated and built all foundation walls for additional wing, which is now being completed.

All of the above work, such as quarrying rock, excavating, painting, etc., being done by the patients.

Grading and road-building about the grounds have been done as fast as could be expected, considering all the building, etc., for which we were using all of our teams and patients that could do such work.

REQUIREMENTS.

Owing to the increase in population anticipated for the next two years it will be necessary to make some changes in our dining room, kitchen and help department, which are too small, also that the walls in dining room and wards be painted.

We also need a vault as we have no place to put books and papers.

The estimated cost of the above changes is \$9,500.

ENGINE ROOM AND LAUNDRY.

As our present engine room and laundry are both under the dining room, which is very unsatisfactory, as well as the coal bin, between the dining room and dormitory, which fills both rooms with coal dust, when unloading coal, I would suggest that a central heating plant and laundry be built, away from the buildings.

WATER SUPPLY.

Our present water supply is very limited, as the well that we now have is only a 6-inch hole with a 3-inch pipe, and 152 feet deep with 30 feet of water, which leaves 122 feet to pump water.

I would suggest drilling a large well on lower ground, about 1-4 mile from the present institution:

I think that by putting down an 8-inch hole, we will have ample supply of water for all times.

HORSE BARN, GRANARY AND IMPLEMENT SHED.

We have now two basement barns 36x80 feet. One we are using for cattle, and in the other we have horses and cows. The two barns will be none too large for cattle. We will need more cows as the population increases. We have no granary for storing grain or shed for storing farm machinery. For horse barn, granary and implement shed, the estimated cost is \$5,000.

WATER TANK.

The present water tank which we have is for only 300 barrels, which is too small for the supply of water needed, nor does it afford any protection against fire, not being high enough and too small.

The estimated cost of new tank for 1,000 barrels is \$1,500.

ROOT CELLAR.

The appropriation received two years ago for root cellar was used in building a root cellar large enough to store vegetables for about 250.

As the population increases it will be necessary to enlarge same.

The estimated cost for enlarging root cellar is \$1,500.

ICE HOUSE.

The present ice house being too small to store ice enough to last through the summer it will be necessary to enlarge same.

The estimated cost is \$3,000.

COLD STORAGE.

There was appropriated, two years ago, \$1,000 for cold storage. The amount not being large enough, we have only used part of same for temporary storage.

The estimated cost for a large enough cold storage is \$2,500.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. YANZ,
Superintendent.

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

GEO. O. WELCH, M. D.....	Superintendent
HENRY M. POLLOCK, M. D.....	Assistant Superintendent
NATHAN F. DOLEMAN, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
THOMAS M. THAYER, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
BERTHA FROST, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
O. C. CHASE.....	Steward

To the Honorable Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: The eighth biennial report of the Fergus Falls Hospital for the Insane is herewith respectfully submitted.

As this is my first report to your honorable board, I beg leave to repeat some recommendations made in former reports, which embody my ideas of improvement I should like to see effected in the care of the insane of this state.

Table showing movement of population for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in the hospital Aug. 1, 1900.....	770	536	1,306
Patients on parole Aug. 1, 1900.....	30	16	46
Patients admitted during the biennial period...	451	288	739
Committed by probate courts.....	448	288	736
Committed by district courts.....	2	.....	2
Transferred from Rochester state hospital..	1	.....	1
Whole number of patients treated during period	1,221	824	2,045
Patients discharged during biennial period.....	405	263	668
Recovered	88	56	144
Improved	149	104	253
Unimproved	47	19	66
Not insane	4	.....	4
Died	117	84	201
Patients in the hospital July 31, 1902.....	843	564	1,407
Patients out on parole July 31, 1902.....	3	13	16
Increase in number of patients during the biennial period	73	28	101

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

In looking over the statistical tables it is rather discouraging to notice the decreasing number of acute cases admitted to the hospital from year to year. Of the 729 patients admitted during the biennial period, only 203 could be classed among the acute forms of insanity; the balance, amounting to about seventy-two per cent of the admissions, were found to be suffering from chronic forms of mental trouble from which there is no possible hope of recovery. Many it is true will improve to a considerable extent and become able to take up life again outside the institution, but a large proportion have come to the hospital to remain for the rest of their lives.

Of the 203 acute cases admitted, 122 have been sent out recovered, and a good percentage of the remaining 81 stand a fair chance of recovery.

The general health of the patients has been good during the period. We have had several smallpox and one diphtheria scare, but fortunately neither of these diseases materialized. Nearly every patient and employe was vaccinated during the past winter.

The death rate for the first year of the period was the highest since the opening of the hospital, 7.1 per cent of the total number under treatment; during the second year it came back to about the usual figure, 4.8 per cent. The three leading causes of death have been as usual, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic nephritis and senility, these three causes covering about fifty-seven per cent of the total death rate. The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis has ranged from twenty to thirty per cent of the total death rate since the opening of the hospital twelve years ago, for the year just past being about twenty-two per cent. This would indicate that the disease was not increasing to any great extent in this institution. Of course the hospital is new yet and cannot be compared with the older institutions, and I do not think the lack of increase of the disease would contra-indicate the need of detached buildings for the care of the tuberculous patients.

PROVIDING FOR SURPLUS POPULATION.

The Fergus Falls hospital is at last beginning to feel the effect of overcrowding, as we have at least one hundred patients beyond our normal capacity.

In my opinion, if the state still continues to take care of all classes of defectives in its insane hospitals, the most satisfactory method would be by the colony system—the erection of cottages in the neighborhood of each present hospital which could be filled by properly classified chronic patients from the main institution. This system has been in successful operation in France, Germany and the United States for a number of years. It has been recommended frequently by the hospital superintendents and boards of trustees of this state, and, as the present board favors it, it is to

be hoped that the near future will see this commonwealth abandon the old-fashioned congregate plan and adopt more modern methods.

One class of cases that ought especially to be taken out of the main institution is the plithisical class. There is a gradual accumulation of patients suffering from pulmonary consumption whose presence about the wards is a constant menace to the health of the others. We have no place to properly segregate them, but under the colony system cottages could be erected for their accommodation, where they could be more suitably cared for, and at the same time a source of danger to others would be removed.

I believe the time is also at hand when the increase of certain classes of defectives warrants the erection of separate institutions for their care. The most important of these are the epileptics and the insane criminals. The worst patients admitted to our insane hospitals are the insane criminals, those persons becoming insane during their term of imprisonment. Such patients are rarely amenable to hospital treatment, being usually degenerates, idiots, or affected with some chronic form of mental disease. They are usually insubordinate, and their direct contact with the other patients keeps them in a constant state of discontent and restlessness. It is unjust to the latter to have these cases on the wards, as their presence curtails the liberty and freedom which they might otherwise enjoy. To this class might be added the criminal insane, those who have committed some crime incited by their mental condition, and who are therefore sent to a hospital instead of to prison.

Another measure that would help to a considerable extent in relieving the overcrowded condition of our hospitals would be a provision in the law compelling the counties to pay a certain amount for the support of every patient committed. This would relieve the hospitals of many simply old and infirm patients, and a number of harmless insane persons whose relatives become tired of caring for them and who find their removal to a hospital a cheap and satisfactory release from an unpleasant duty.

With the removal of all patients requiring simply custodial care, the real intention of a hospital, the restoration of acute cases to their normal condition, could be properly carried on.

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS.

The further the idea of custodial care is removed from the hospital the less necessity there will be for any legal proceeding to effect an admission. Some progress has been made in this direction in a few of the states where a voluntary commitment law exists. Under this law it is possible for any person suffering from mental trouble to voluntarily enter an insane hospital. The result of such a law is that many patients take advantage of it and go to a hospital in the early stages of their mental trouble, thus placing themselves under treatment at the time when the chances of recovery are most probable. As they voluntarily place them-

selves under care, they have none of that feeling of unjust deprivation of liberty and imprisonment so usual at present, and they enter the hospital with a confidence in it and its management which tends so largely to the successful treatment of any disease.

Persons suffering from any form of illness except mental disease, who cannot be properly cared for at home, are sent to some general hospital, where they remain until well enough to leave, and are then discharged. No commitment laws are ever considered necessary, and the idea never enters the public mind that these patients are being illegally deprived of their liberty.

I hope in time to see all legal processes removed from admissions to insane hospitals, and the present barbarous method of commitment done away with, where a patient is seized, publicly tried and transported very much as if he were a criminal instead of a sick person sent to a place where he can hope for such treatment as will probably lead to his recovery.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

One of the most disheartening sights in a hospital for the insane is the large number of patients sitting about the wards doing nothing. There is always a certain proportion of energetic ones who assist in the ward work, and in the bakery, kitchen, mending room, sewing room, or laundry, and during the summer there is a field for workers on the farm and grounds, but these summer workers are necessarily idle for many hours each day during the long winter months. As a matter of fact, there is not sufficient work about an institution to keep all the willing laborers busy more than a part of the time, and it is one of the serious problems to furnish agreeable and profitable occupation for those who prefer idleness to any form of employment. Some form of work is very necessary, not only to stimulate the intellect, but as a moral agent. The idle hand is as prone to mischief among the insane as among their more fortunate brethren, and an interesting piece of work put into the hands of a restive or quarrelsome patient has often proved a blessing, and has besides saved the institution many dollars' worth of property which would otherwise have been destroyed.

The building of work shops, in which may be taught and carried on various occupations, has been frequently urged, but there are obstacles to be considered before success can be assured. To begin with it needs to be constantly born in mind that whatever is undertaken is done for the benefit of the patients and not for financial profit. This is a point frequently lost sight of even in the daily occupations of an institution. It is hard to honestly convince oneself after a visit to the laundry or kitchen on a hot summer day that the perspiring patients there, working from early morning till evening, are receiving much benefit when we contrast them with their fellows seated in the cool shade of the grove, smoking, reading, or engaged in some pleasant occupation. In any shop

work the few who show adaptability are likely to be overworked in order to produce expected results.

I believe that in the course of time work shops will be established at all our state institutions, but in order that such an undertaking should prove a success considerable preliminary work ought to be done; to prepare the way the training of the material should be begun. Our population comes largely from a farming community where at their best the individuals are but indifferent hand workers. The majority of the nurses are not qualified for teachers, and yet there are usually some who understand various kinds of handiwork, who under proper supervision could give the required instruction. What we need before work shops are educated teachers to show the patients how to use their hands. For several years past we have been doing what we could along this line among the women. I am happy to say that, owing to the desire of the members of your honorable board to improve the condition of the patients, we have at last been able to secure a competent teacher to systematically carry on this work. I hope soon to be able to report that the men's wards are equally fortunate.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The nurses' training school held its sixth and seventh annual commencement exercises on June 12, 1901, and July 7, 1902 respectively.

Since the opening of the school 119 nurses, 74 men and 45 women, have been graduated. 26 men and 23 women still remain in the employ of the hospital.

STAFF.

Dr. Edwin Wayte resigned Jan. 30, 1902, to enter into general practice.

Dr. John B. Brown resigned Nov. 25, 1901, to take charge of a general hospital.

Dr. N. F. Doleman was appointed assistant physician June 15, 1901.

Dr. Thomas M. Thayer was appointed assistant physician Feb. 16, 1902.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the officers and employes who have labored faithfully in the discharge of their duties I wish to extend my thanks in appreciation of their work, which has so materially helped towards the success of the hospital.

To the members of your honorable board I wish to express my appreciation for the kindness and courtesy extended to me. The interest you have shown in my work and the aid you have given to every endeavor to better the condition of the hospital, have been a constant incentive and spur toward better work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE O. WELCH.
Superintendent.

FERGUS FALLS STATE HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Water supply.
 Completing tower of administration building.
 Morgue.
 Cottage for contagious diseases.
 Cementing floors, basements of west center and southwest wings.
 Fire alarm system.
 Making over laundry.
 Ceilings of west detached wing.

TABLE NO. 1.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS EACH MONTH.

	1900.			1901.			1902.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January				24	14	38	19	10	29
February				18	8	26	19	11	30
March				19	13	32	22	14	36
April				14	13	27	22	18	40
May				23	9	32	21	12	33
June				20	18	38	15	15	30
July				14	10	24	20	18	38
August	16	9	25	22	10	32	.....	.....	.....
September	18	12	30	15	6	21	.....	.....	.....
October	22	16	38	24	12	36	.....	.....	.....
November	9	9	18	17	12	29	.....	.....	.....
December	23	12	35	15	7	22	.....	.....	.....
Totals	88	58	146	225	132	357	138	98	236

TABLE NO. 2.

RECEIVED ON FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT ADMISSIONS.

	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First	361	215	576	1,624	784	2,408
Second	63	51	114	606	430	1,036
Third	14	14	28	141	136	277
Fourth	6	5	11	49	41	90
Fifth	4	1	5	8	5	13
Sixth	3	1	4	4	2	6
Seventh .....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 3.

SHOWING ON WHOSE AUTHORITY PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD AND SINCE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Transferred from St. Peter (trustees)				234	257	491
Transferred from Rochester (trustees)	1		1	128	100	228
Admitted from counties (judges of probate)	443	286	729	2,002	1,019	3,021
Admitted from counties (court commissioners) ..	5	2	7	52	24	76
Admitted by order of governor				7		7
Admitted by order of district court	2		2	10		10
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD AND SINCE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	250	68	318	1,488	411	1,899
Married	162	185	347	762	838	1,600
Widowed	24	32	56	128	132	260
Divorced	7	1	8	25	10	35
Unknown	8	2	10	30	9	39
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING THE NUMBER ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD AND SINCE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aitkin	4	2	6	21	8	29
Anoka	3	4	7	24	28	52
Becker	9	3	12	42	31	73
Benton	2	11	13	22	21	43
Beltrami	8	3	11	14	10	24
Big Stone	1	2	3	33	19	52
Blue Earth				1		1
Carlton	7	3	10	30	22	52
Carver				1		1
Cass	11		11	19	2	21
Chippewa	3	8	11	18	31	49
Chisago	4	5	9	38	29	67
Clay	10	15	25	66	50	116
Crow Wing	7	10	17	58	29	87
Dakota				8	3	11
Douglas	18	6	24	99	53	152
Dodge					3	3
Faribault					2	2
Fillmore				2	3	5

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Freeborn				1	1	2
Grant	7	3	10	39	17	56
Goodhue				4	8	12
Hennepin	3	1	4	57	54	111
Houston				1	2	3
Hubbard	6	4	10	17	8	25
Isanti	7	7	14	24	33	57
Itasca	9	2	11	32	5	37
Jackson				1		1
Kandiyohi	11	10	21	52	34	86
Kanabec	3		3	5	2	7
Kittson	14	6	20	52	26	78
Lac qui Parle				1	4	5
Lyon					1	1
Lake	10		10	20	6	26
Martin					3	3
Marshall	7	6	13	45	19	64
McLeod					4	4
Meeker	14	11	25	64	50	114
Mille Lacs	3	6	9	22	14	36
Morrison	10	10	20	55	37	92
Mower				2	3	5
Nicollet				2		2
Norman	8	7	15	67	42	109
Olmsted				2	1	3
Otter Tail	29	26	55	261	112	373
Pine	3	5	8	13	13	26
Polk	31	14	45	167	69	236
Pope	9	8	17	39	38	77
Ramsey	1		1	44	46	90
Red Lake	6	3	9	21	5	26
Rice				3	11	14
Roseau	3	1	4	7	3	10
Sherburne	6	3	9	27	11	38
Sibley					1	1
Stearns	22	14	36	145	70	215
Steele				1	2	3
St. Louis	70	38	108	333	144	477
Stevens	6	1	7	30	17	47
Swift	8	3	11	32	16	48
Todd	16	10	26	77	37	114
Traverse	5	2	7	24	13	37
Wabasha				2	1	3
Wadena	9	3	12	34	13	47
Washington	1		1	6	7	13
Waseca				1	1	2
Watsonwan				1		1
Wilkin	7	1	8	19	8	27
Winona				5	2	7
Wright	20	11	31	80	40	120
Yellow Medicine					2	2
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 6.

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED—MALES.

Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.	Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.
Baker		1	Miller		4
Barber		6	Millwright	2	2
Bartender	2	8	Miner	6	12
Blacksmith	8	19	Music dealer.....	1	1
Brakeman		1	Musician		1
Bookkeeper	1	4	Minister	1	3
Bootblack	1	1	Missionary	1	1
Butcher		6	None	16	102
Call boy.....	1	1	Nurse		2
Carpenter	7	42	Optician	1	2
Cigarmaker	1	1	Packer	1	1
Clerk	1	16	Photographer	1	2
Clerk of court.....	2	2	Peddler	1	1
Conductor		1	Physician	2	9
Contractor	1	1	Printer	1	3
Cook	1	9	Painter	4	20
Cooper		1	Sailor		1
Creamery operator.	2	2	Salesman	1	14
Dentist	1	3	Saloonkeeper	2	4
Druggist	1	4	Section foreman....	1	1
Editor	1	3	Shoemaker	2	12
Engineer	2	17	Stenographer	1	1
Farmer	155	843	Soldier	1	1
Fireman	2	2	Student		10
Jeweler		5	Tailor	1	9
Laborer	194	1,065	Teacher	1	11
Landlord		2	Telegrapher		1
Lawyer		4	Teamster	3	6
Laundryman	1	1	Tinsmith		1
Lumberman	3	24	Veterinary	1	1
Mason	2	20	Wheelwright	1	1
Machinist	1	1	Wiremaker	1	1
Mechanic		48			
Merchant	6	28			
Moulder		1	Totals	451	2,433

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED—FEMALES.

Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.	Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.
Book agent.....		1	Laundress		3
Bookkeeper		3	Milliner		3
Clerk		4	None	47	197
Cook		4	Nurse	2	5
Domestic	28	205	News agent.....		1
Dressmaker	3	16	Printer	1	1
Editor		1	Seamstress		13
Factory girl.....		1	Teacher	3	12
Farmer	1	1	Telegrapher		1
Housekeeper	9	181			
Hairdresser		1	Totals	94	654

WIFE OR DAUGHTER OF

Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.	Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.
Agent	2	2	Car repairer.....	3	3
Bartender	2	2	Carpenter	4	23
Blacksmith	3	7	Civil engineer.....		1
Bookkeeper		1	Clergyman	1	3
Brakeman		1	Clerk	2	12
Car inspector.....		1	Cook	1	3

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.	Occupation.	During the Period.	Since Opening the Hospital.
Cooper		1	Painter	1	4
Contractor	1	3	Photographer	1	1
Dairyman		1	Physician		1
Druggist		1	Plumber		1
Electrician	1	2	Printer		2
Engineer	2	7	Real estate dealer..	2	2
Farmer	122	483	Sailor		1
Furniture finisher..		1	Salesman	1	7
Gardener	1	1	Saloonkeeper	2	4
Harnessmaker		1	Shoemaker		7
Hunter		1	Teamster		1
Laborer	24	91	Tailor		2
Lawyer	1	2	Teacher		1
Lumberman	3	5	Veterinary		1
Mason	5	9	Wagonmaker	2	2
Mechanic		15			
Miner	2	5			
Merchant	5	21			
			Totals	194	746

TABLE NO. 7.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

NATIVE BORN.

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	Male.			Female.			Total.			Patients' Nativity Since Opening Hospital.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama					1	1		1	1	2		2
California											1	1
Colorado										1		1
Connecticut		3	1		1			4	1	2	1	3
Dakota				1			1				3	3
Delaware										1		1
Georgia												
Illinois	7		1	2	1	1	9	1	2	32	17	49
Indiana	5	1	1	1	3	4	6	4	4	16	19	25
Iowa	9	3	1	4	2	1	13	5	2	30	17	47
Kansas								2				
Kentucky	2	4	4				2	4	4	7	3	10
Louisiana										2	1	3
Minnesota	66	2	3	54			120	2	4	276	178	454
Maine	4	4	3	4	3	3	8	7	6	27	14	41
Maryland	1		1				1		1	4	1	5
Massachusetts	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	5	5	18	8	26
Michigan	2	1	4	1			3	1	4	39	15	54
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	1	2	3	5
Mississippi										1		1
New Hampshire	1	3	2		2	1	1	5	3	10	5	15
New Jersey	2		1				2		1	5		5
New York	15	14	18	9	7	10	24	21	28	80	53	133
Nebraska										1		1
North Carolina	1						1			3	1	4
Ohio	3	7	4			1	3	7	5	30	11	41
Oregon										1		1
Pennsylvania	5	5	7	5	2	2	10	7	9	36	18	54
Tennessee	1				1	2	1	1	2	4		7
Texas				1			1				3	3
United States		1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3		2	2
Utah										1		1
Vermont	3	5	3	3	4	4	6	9	7	11	3	14
Virginia		3	2	1			1	3	2		2	2
West Virginia	2	1	1				2	1	1	5	1	6
Wisconsin	21	2	4	11	2	1	32	4	5	78	71	149
Totals	154	63	63	100	33	38	254	96	101	725	444	1,169

TABLE NO. 7—Continued.

FOREIGN BORN.

PLACE OF NATIVITY.	Male.			Female.			Total.			Patients' Nativity Since Opening Hospital.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria	9	10	10	.....	.....	.....	9	10	10	27	11	38
Bavaria	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	7	2	9
Belgium	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1	4
Bohemia	5	6	6	1	1	1	6	7	7	24	12	36
China	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Denmark	4	5	4	2	4	3	6	9	7	28	13	41
Finland	27	28	28	16	17	16	43	45	44	107	35	142
France .....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	4
Germany	33	54	51	25	43	40	58	97	91	102	138	330
Great Britain and Provinces	46	64	64	24	31	28	70	95	92	281	144	425
Holland	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	11	2	13
Hungary	3	3	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	6
Italy	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	.....	6
Moravia	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Norway	58	83	82	50	70	73	108	153	155	432	289	721
Poland	1	1	1	4	4	4	5	5	5	17	13	30
Prussia	3	3	3	5	5	5	8	8	8	20	11	31
Russia	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	2	8
Sweden	98	106	107	57	69	69	150	174	176	497	268	760
Switzerland	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	11	2	13
Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	6	15	17	1	8	8	7	23	25	30	14	44
Totals	297	388	388	188	255	250	485	643	638	1,708	956	2,664

SUMMARY.

Native born.....	154	63	63	100	33	38	254	96	101	725	444	1,169
Foreign born.....	297	388	388	188	255	250	485	643	638	1,708	956	2,664
Grand totals.....	451	451	451	288	288	288	739	739	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING THE AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD AND SINCE OPENING THE HOSPITAL.

Age.	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15 years and less.....	1	2	3	11	6	17
From 15 to 20 years.....	10	10	20	102	59	161
From 20 to 25 years.....	43	22	65	258	112	370
From 25 to 30 years.....	55	38	93	332	214	546
From 30 to 35 years.....	60	55	115	360	212	572
From 35 to 40 years.....	72	37	109	371	217	588
From 40 to 50 years.....	92	57	149	454	252	706
From 50 to 60 years.....	57	37	94	267	187	454
From 60 to 70 years.....	33	16	49	158	82	240
From 70 to 80 years.....	15	8	23	66	34	100
Over 80 years.....	2	5	7	18	13	31
Unknown	11	1	12	36	12	48
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING ALLEGED DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION, DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD AND SINCE OPENING THE HOSPITAL.

Duration.	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Congenital	17	9	26	33	18	51
Under 1 month.....	62	34	96	424	182	606
From 1 to 3 months.....	25	23	48	239	137	376
From 3 to 6 months.....	28	12	40	144	87	231
From 6 to 12 months.....	23	14	37	151	80	231
From 1 to 2 years.....	30	30	60	184	108	292
From 2 to 5 years.....	75	53	128	336	169	505
From 5 to 10 years.....	45	34	79	222	152	374
From 10 to 20 years.....	39	17	56	149	130	279
Over 20 years.....	19	17	36	57	73	130
Unknown	81	45	126	474	262	736
Not insane	7	.....	7	20	2	22
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE NO. 10.

SHOWING ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902, AND SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.

Causes.	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Apoplexy	6	.....	6	18	1	19
Cerebral tumor	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Climacteric .....	.....	6	6	.....	18	18
Cocaine .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congenital	5	2	7	21	5	26
Disappointed in love.....	.....	1	1	2	6	8
Dissipation	1	2	3	42	9	51
Domestic trouble	1	3	4	17	37	54
Eye strain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	1	.....	1	42	27	69
Exposure .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Financial trouble	4	.....	4	43	5	48
Grief	1	1	2	3	9	12
Heredity	111	57	168	444	247	691
Ill health .....	.....	1	1	48	61	109
Injury to head.....	7	.....	7	54	4	58
Infectious disease	1	1	2	22	8	30
Intemperance	69	4	73	295	8	303
Losses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meningitis .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Not insane	8	.....	8	32	2	34
Opium	1	3	4	1	7	8
Overwork .....	.....	.....	.....	33	22	55
Puerperal .....	.....	21	21	.....	102	102
Physical disease	8	8	16	17	8	25
Religion .....	.....	.....	.....	56	22	78
Solitude	6	2	8	39	7	46
Sunstroke	3	.....	3	28	3	31
Senility	17	18	35	87	52	139
Syphilis	13	2	15	32	6	38
Unknown	186	155	341	1,049	721	1,770
Worry	1	1	2	1	1	2
Totals	451	288	739	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE 11.—*Part 1, 1900-1902.*
 Form of Mental Disease in Persons Admitted or Discharged, With Condition on Discharge, During the Biennial Period
 Ending, July 31, 1902.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Cases Admitted.			DISCHARGED.												Aggregate.		
	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Not Insane.			Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania, acute.....	17	20	37	8	15	23	3	6	9							1	22	33
Mania, acute delirious.....	7	1	8													7	7	14
Mania, recurrent.....	4	4	8														4	8
Mania, chronic.....	6	8	14														12	20
Epileptic insanity.....	8	2	10														9	16
Melancholia, acute.....	56	60	116	39	37	76	17	16	33	2	1	3	7	2	9	63	50	121
Melancholia, chronic.....	90	43	133	2	1	3	10	23	33	1	1	2	4	4	8	17	31	48
Alcoholic insanity.....	70	3	73	39	8	47	14	1	15							57	4	61
Circular insanity.....	1	1	2															
Dementia, terminal.....	92	80	172				24	22	46							81	67	148
Dementia, senile.....	27	20	47				4	5	9							17	14	31
Dementia, organic.....	18	2	20				6	6	12							18	8	26
Primary delusional insanity.....	10	2	12				6	4	10							16	4	20
Syphilitic insanity.....	11	1	12				3	3	6									
General paralysis.....	3	2	5				3	2	5							4	7	11
Idiocy.....	18	9	27				4	4	8							8	11	19
Imbecility.....	4	2	6				4	1	5							4	7	11
Degenerates.....	62	23	85				43	16	59							1	5	21
Not insane.....	7		7							7						7	2	9
Totals.....	451	288	739	88	56	144	149	104	253	44	19	63	117	84	201	405	268	673

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD AND SINCE
OPENING HOSPITAL.

Causes.	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute delirious mania.....	5	2	7	17	5	22
Cerebral haemorrhage.....	4	1	5	16	7	23
Cerebral embolism.....	1	...	1	2	...	2
Cerebral syphilis.....	3	1	4	6	2	8
Cerebral tumor.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dementia, organic.....	...	...	...	16	2	18
Encephalitis.....	...	...	...	2	1	3
Epileptic seizure.....	1	...	1	4	2	6
Epileptic status.....	1	1	2	8	3	11
General paralysis.....	7	3	10	38	8	46
Lepto-meningitis.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Meningitis, acute.....	1	...	1	1	1	2
Meningo-encephalitis, chronic.....	...	1	1	1	1	2
Multiple sclerosis.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Asphyxia during epileptic convulsion.	1	...	1	3	...	3
Capillary bronchitis.....	...	...	...	3	1	4
Cirrhosis of lungs.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Empyema.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pleurisy.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia.....	5	3	8	9	7	16
Pulmonary thrombosis.....	...	1	1	...	1	1
Pulmonary abscess.....	2	...	2	4	1	5
Pulmonary apoplexy.....	1	...	1	2	...	2
Pulmonary oedema.....	1	...	1	2	1	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	31	22	53	76	66	142
Suicide.....	...	*1	1	2	*1	3
Assault by fellow patient.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Aortic insufficiency.....	2	4	6	4	6	10
Aorta, rupture.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Aortic stenosis.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cardiac thrombosis.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Endocarditis.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	1	...	1	1	1	2
Mitral insufficiency.....	5	6	11	11	10	21
Mitral stenosis.....	...	1	1	1	1	2
Superior mesenteric, rupture of.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Superior vena cava, rupture of.....	1	...	1	2	...	2
Phlebitis.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gangrene traumatic.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Enteritis.....	...	...	...	2	2	4
Appendicitis.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	2	...	2	2	2	4
Intestinal tuberculosis.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Sclerotic gastritis.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Gastric ulcer.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Strangulated hernia.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	...	1	4	...	4
Peritonitis, acute.....	1	1	2	3	2	5
Peritonitis, chronic.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Nephritis, tubercular.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nephritis, acute paranchymatous....	3	1	4	5	2	7
Nephritis, chronic paranchymatous..	8	4	12	16	6	22
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	5	14	19	12	20	32

TABLE NO. 12—*Continued.*

Causes.	During the Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nephritis, pyo	1	...	1	1	...	1
Carcinoma of liver.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma of pancreas.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carcinoma of stomach.....	...	...	...	1	2	3
Carcinoma of uterus.....	...	2	2	...	4	4
Epithelioma .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Post-pharyngeal abscess .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Psoas abscess .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diabetes mellitus .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
General tuberculosis	1	2	3	5	5	10
Marasmus .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Pernicious anaemia .....	...	...	...	1	1	2
Senility	12	11	23	48	29	77
Septicaemia .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Typhoid fever	1	...	1	7	...	7
Totals	117	84	201	376	205	581

*Not intentional.

TABLE 13.

SHOWING STATUS OF CASES JULY 31, 1902, WHO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED EACH YEAR.

YEAR.	Recovered.			Improved.			Un- improved.			Not Insane.			Dead.			On Parole.			Remaining.			Totals.		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1899-1900.....	9	.....	9	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	45	88	.....	88
1900-1901.....	19	.....	19	10	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	59	.....	59
1901-1902.....	28	.....	28	15	.....	15	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	75	179	.....	179
1902-1903.....	64	.....	64	54	.....	54	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	67	191	.....	191
1903-1904.....	45	32	77	23	18	41	19	10	29	1	.....	.....	33	88	121	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	89	148	157	305
1904-1905.....	134	94	228	20	46	66	14	16	30	4	.....	.....	41	70	111	.....	.....	.....	56	113	169	163	226	392
1905-1906.....	53	96	149	28	65	93	22	13	35	4	.....	.....	15	50	65	.....	.....	.....	81	21	102	104	226	330
1906-1907.....	47	29	76	50	17	67	29	15	44	6	2	.....	14	58	72	.....	.....	.....	128	24	152	304	101	405
1907-1908.....	56	38	94	49	35	84	29	16	45	4	.....	.....	17	49	66	.....	.....	.....	43	81	124	137	260	397
1908-1909.....	55	31	86	39	40	79	30	19	49	4	.....	.....	18	55	73	.....	.....	.....	71	107	178	217	239	456
1909-1900.....	64	34	98	57	31	88	22	17	39	2	.....	.....	21	13	34	.....	.....	.....	73	93	166	243	118	361
1900-1901.....	48	28	76	46	36	82	13	5	18	8	.....	.....	3	12	15	.....	.....	.....	48	52	100	230	148	378
1901-1902.....	17	14	31	38	16	54	10	5	15	8	.....	.....	8	28	36	.....	.....	.....	145	94	239	231	145	376
Totals.....	550	239	819	419	241	660	218	106	319	29	2	31	376	305	681	8	13	16	843	564	1,497	2,433	1,400	3,833

TABLE 14.

SHOWING STATUS OF RELEASED CASES, JULY 31, 1902.

	Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Discharged and Remaining.			Dead.			Remaining.		
	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.	M.		T.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1900-1902.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902-1904.....	12	.....	12	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904-1906.....	13	.....	13	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906-1908.....	13	.....	13	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-1900.....	23	.....	23	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900-1902.....	14	.....	14	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	80	32	112	40	10	50	19	12	31	1	.....	.....	4	1	5	17	9	26	.....	.....	.....

REPORT OF TEACHER OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN., Oct. 21, 1902.

Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report of what has been attempted in the supervision and teaching of industrial work at the State Hospital at Fergus Falls since July 11, 1902.

Up to that time all the instruction in industrial work was that voluntarily given by Mrs. Welch and also Mrs. Gray, general head nurse. The class receiving instruction was composed chiefly of the women of one ward in which were the convalescent patients, though any women throughout the building were admitted when they were found capable of doing the work.

The larger part of the exhibition at the recent state fair was the product of this class.

It has been my aim to interest as many patients as possible in every ward (and especially those who had not worked heretofore) in not only working, but to lead them to look upon work as a pleasurable pastime. In order to accomplish this, I have met all from each ward who could be induced to join us, at stated intervals each week, and, with the assistance of the nurses of the ward, given them instruction in plain sewing, rug weaving, basketry, etc.

In order to lead the patients to associate the thought of work with that of pleasure, we have at the close of each working period spent a few minutes in singing, dancing, or games, and it has been gratifying to observe that they look forward to the time for work with evident pleasure.

But there is one class of patients who have seemed to be in a most hopeless condition, viz., the violent, chronic patients, many of whom are under restraint, and who are, in consideration of the best welfare of the institution, during the day confined to one room under the constant supervision of a nurse.

At Dr. Welch's suggestion an experiment is being made to induce this class of patients all over the building to work for a short period, both morning and afternoon of each day.

Owing to years of idleness some of them found it difficult to use their hands, and at first no one took any interest in the work given them, but though the experiment has been carried on only about three weeks, quite an improvement has been noticed in this respect.

At first these patients were given cloth to tear into carpet rags, and as some of them were expert in tearing their clothes, they could be induced to work quite readily. Some whose hands were encased in mittens were taken out of restraint in order that they

might work with the rest. In one instance a woman who generally sat with her face buried in her arms, her hands encased in mittens, and who was in the habit of doing violence to her person, was induced with difficulty to tear carpet rags, and later on she laboriously sewed them, ready for weaving.

This woman looked up with a pitiful smile of pleasure, as she saw our approval of her work, and we believe that with patient effort many who are in the most deplorable condition may develop into useful, happy workers.

In another ward a young woman who spent her time in the room with the violent patients, usually crying over an unhappy delusion, was induced to work with a better class of patients in another room, and also to assist in the sewing for the ward.

When the patients saw the rags which they had torn and sewed woven by one of their own number into a beautiful rug, they showed both curiosity and interest, which was encouraging.

We hope in time to have those who can be trusted and who do good work promoted to another room where they may work with a better class of patients, allowing them each time to dress for the occasion in something pleasing to their taste.

At first it seemed necessary to give the violent patients some slight refreshments at the close of each working period, but we have begun to introduce simple ball games, dancing and singing, and in time this form of amusement will take the place of refreshments.

The total number of patients enrolled in the industrial class is 232, of whom 96 are from the violent wards.

Though we have not been working long enough to produce much result, we have reason to believe that a large majority of the women of the violent wards will, with persistent and painstaking effort on our part, become in time useful members of the institution, rather than an idle expense to the state, and we wish to thank the Board of Control for their generosity in providing us with every facility for work.

Respectfully submitted,

ANTOINETTE CHOATE,
Teacher of Industrial Training.



STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

ARTHUR F. KILBOURNE.....	Superintendent and Physician
ROBERT M. PHELPS.....	Assistant Physician
OSCAR C. HEYERDALE.....	Assistant Physician
CHARLES L. CHAPPLE.....	Assistant Physician
LAURA A. LINTON.....	Assistant Physician
FRED P. BATH.....	Steward

OFFICIAL ASSISTANTS.

CARL H. LAACK.....	Apothecary
EFFIE JANE BUELL.....	Stenographer
PERCY MULHOLLAND.....	Superintendent's and Clinical Clerk
JOSEPH MARUM.....	Storekeeper
WALTER KNUTSON.....	Head Nurse
CHARLES ANDERSON.....	Supervisor
MARY A. GLEESON.....	Head Nurse
IDA SONNENBERG.....	Supervisoreess

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

WILLIAM WEST.....	Engineer
H. J. MENGEDOTH.....	Assistant Engineer
FREDERICK A. JAMES.....	Farmer
WILLIAM M. WEEKS.....	Carpenter
ROY BIRD.....	Laundry
K. H. ROMMEL.....	Culinary

To the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: The twelfth biennial report of the Rochester State Hospital is herewith respectfully submitted.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

Population at the Beginning of the Period—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number connected with hospital July 31, 1900....	688	519	1,207
Number out on trial.....	47	38	85
Number remaining in hospital July 31, 1900...	641	481	1,122

COMING IN DURING THE PERIOD.

Number admitted (new).....	257	174	431
Number readmitted	41	53	94
Number returned (out at beginning).....	3	1	4
Number transferred from other hospitals.....	1	1	2
Total number admitted.....	302	229	531

GOING OUT DURING THE PERIOD.

Number sent away or eloped, discharged before the end of the period.....	152	92	244
Number sent away on trial, not discharged nor returned	31	34	65
Number eloped, not discharged nor returned be- fore the end of the period.....	5	.....	5
Number transferred to Hastings asylum.....	43	.....	43
Number died during the period.....	98	66	164
Total number going out.....	329	192	521
Total number remaining in hospital July 31, 1902.	614	518	1,132
Number out on trial visit July 31, 1902.....	36	34	70
Total number connected with the hospital July 31, 1902.....	650	552	1,202

During the period 1,653 patients have been under treatment; the daily average number present being 1,105, while for the preceding period it was 1,185; the difference being due to the transfers to other institutions.

The number of men decreased 27 and the number of women 37. Forty-three men were transferred to the Hastings asylum, so there was an actual increase of 16 men.

The number of admissions for the past five biennial periods were as follows: For the period ending Aug. 1, 1894, 631; 1896, 494; 1898, 535; 1900, 533; 1902, 531. These figures do not include the 373 inebriates admitted during that time.

Nine men and one woman, aliens, were deported by your board.

INSANE CRIMINALS.

In several previous reports I have called attention to the advisability of making some special provision for the criminals and dangerous insane. Twenty-two convicts from the State's Prison, and five others who have committed serious crimes, are now patients in this hospital.

NEEDS OF THE HOSPITAL.

The first to be considered is the relief of the overcrowding upon our wards. We understand that the new wards at Hastings will in a measure do this. I would recommend the erection, in connection with this hospital, of some detached cottages. These might be

conducted as farm colonies, utilizing the labor of their inmates in work upon the farm. There is a beautiful site near the institution where bvlldings for all the women patients could be erected, and the present buildings given over entirely to the accommodation of men patients. In any case more land should be purchased, as we can care for three times our present acreage; and every effort should be put forth to furnish employment for our patients. Unless such employment can be furnished all additions to the institution should be discouraged, as the aggregation of large numbers in any one institution without employment is a most unwise policy.

It would seem as though the needs of the increasing number of the state's wards should be anticipated, and the yearly increase estimated and provision planned for their proper care. The custom of delaying such provision, until forced to do so by the excessive overcrowding, is an unfortunate one. It might cost a little more to prevent than to relieve this overcrowding, and the per capita expense is generally less where overcrowding exists; but I take it that no one advocates an economy that means discomfort and distress to so many.

NURSES' HOME.

Under the present arrangement all of the nurses room upon the wards. By erecting a separate building for them room could be made for eighty patients and the nurses properly provided for.

LAUNDRY.

I would recommend the erection of a two-story building adjoining our present laundry on the west, the ground floor to be used for a laundry, the second floor for a sewing room, tailor, mattress and shoe shop. The present laundry to be converted into a bath house and clothes room. The sewing room and tailor shop should be adjacent to the laundry for the convenient handling of clothing; and as planned the arrangement of clothes rooms and bath rooms would be perfect. This would do away with the necessity of fitting up separate ward bath rooms at a great expense, and the labor and annoyance now involved in the transfer of clothing to and from the laundry. A large cistern of soft water should be located under this building. As we are about to remodel some of our ward bath rooms it would be well to consider this before going ahead with that work.

COLD STORAGE.

Our present system is not entirely satisfactory. It involves the handling of large quantities of ice and frequent and expensive repairs, and it is difficult to procure the proper temperature needed. By the installation of an ammonia plant the capacity of the present building could be doubled, and the exact temperature required for the different rooms obtained, and I am of the opinion that the ammonia plant would prove the more economical.

ICE HOUSE.

Our ice for daily consumption is at present stored in a building erected temporarily for that purpose, and should be replaced by a more substantial structure.

NEW BOILERS.

An appropriation of \$5,000 is now available for new boilers, and if the original plan for replacing three Firmenich boilers with three two hundred horse-power modern boilers be carried out this will require an additional appropriation.

MORTUARY AND LABORATORY.

A small detached building should be erected to be used as a mortuary and laboratory, as the present arrangement is most in convenient and unsanitary.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The temporary steel smokestack has been replaced by a brick smokestack, which will provide the necessary draft for our complete boiler plant.

SILOS.

Twin silos have been built of stone; each silo is twenty-two feet in diameter and forty feet deep, located in an excavation in the sand rock fifteen feet in depth and connected to the cattle barn by an underground tunnel. They are model silos and should stand for years to come.

The old brick cottage on the "Smith Farm" has been renovated, the rear portion rebuilt and the outside walls painted. It is now occupied by women patients who take pleasure in taking care of the garden about it.

The piggery has been much improved by a cement floor replacing the old wooden floor which harbored a multitude of rats.

The numerous repairs required about such an institution have been attended to, and the wards repainted and otherwise beautified.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Control has encouraged every effort to furnish proper employment for our patients, and has authorized the employment of specially qualified persons to direct these industries. The Women's Industrial Society has done a large amount of work during the past year. This society was established in the fall of 1900 as a means of supplementing the work furnished by the wards, sewing, dining room and laundry work. The work undertaken by the society includes lace-making of the torchon variety, hammock

and basket weaving, in addition to the construction of all kinds of fancy articles, utilizing the arts of embroidery, crocheting, knitting, tatting and pyrography.

While the number of women engaged in special industries is relatively small, yet this kind of work has proven of great value in that it furnishes employment to a class to whom institution work is unattractive.

The lace industry was instituted in the spring of 1901. Through the courtesy of Dr. Rogers one of our nurses was instructed in the art at the institution for the feeble-minded at Faribault. This kind of work seems to especially interest the patients, many having acquired great skill and dexterity.

Farm work is our main reliance for the employment of the men, and farm colonies in connection with the institution would greatly increase the number thus employed. Special industries will furnish a choice of work to others at present unemployed.

The labor of all patients is voluntary, but every encouragement should be given them to engage in some work that will interest them, not alone for the work's sake, not alone as providing the means of more profitably and pleasantly passing the time, but because the arousing of interest in the patient's surroundings by whatever means is the first step in establishing convalescence and in many cases final recovery.

SOAP HOUSE.

The manufacture of soap began at this institution several years ago, and has developed into a profitable industry. All of the soap required by ten of the state institutions is made here.

FARM.

The accompanying report of Mr. F. A. James gives the returns from the farm for the past two years. The season of 1901 was a most discouraging one, the continued drouth resulting in a greatly diminished supply of farm products.

The state owns here 680 acres of land and rents 700 acres adjoining. Whether it is better to continue the renting of land or to purchase land enough to bring the farm up to the proper acreage is a question for those in authority to determine.

CHANGES.

Dr. Ernest Z. Wanous, associated with us since May, 1899, resigned his position January, 1902, to take up the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. This vacancy was filled by Dr. R. M. Phelps, who had had a previous experience of fifteen years in this hospital.

Mr. W. H. Knapp, steward here for the past eleven years, resigned his position August, 1901, being succeeded by Mr. Adolph Haagenson, for some years bookkeeper in that department. He resigned his position January, 1902, and was in turn succeeded by Mr. F. P. Bath, who has had experience in the work.

The Misses Mary and Anna Dryer severed their connection with the institution, and were succeeded by Miss Effie Jane Buell and Mr. Percy Mulholland.

Mr. Rudolph Gilberston resigned his position as storekeeper, being succeeded by Mr. Joseph Marum.

Mr. John Howe, connected with this institution for many years as head nurse, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Walter Knutson.

Miss Emma Morris, supervisoress for some years resigned, her position being filled by Miss Ida Sonnenberg.

Mr. D. H. Newton, for several years in charge of the laundry, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Roy Bird.

Mr. A. F. Anderson, for years a faithful employe here, resigned his position.

Mr. A. P. Allthin, in the service of the state here and in St. Peter for nearly thirty years, resigned his position.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the loyalty and faithfulness of these, my associates, who have deemed it best to sever their connection with this institution; and I regret that they could not have remained with us.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I wish to thank the many friends of the institution who have so kindly remembered our patients at the Christmas holidays and during the year; and who have given us valuable assistance in their entertainment.

To the publishers of the many newspapers sent to us free of charge we return our grateful acknowledgments, and wish them to know of the great pleasure afforded our patients by their kind thoughtfulness.

We are under continued obligations to the Drs. Mayo, who have given us so largely of their time and services in the surgical treatment of our patients.

To the medical staff, Drs. Phelps, Heyerdale, Chapple and Linton, and to the employes who have contributed so largely to the successful conduct of the institution, I desire to return my sincere thanks.

RETIREMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The law of 1901, creating the Board of Control, also abolished the board of trustees, under whose management the state hospitals had been established and brought to their present degree of efficiency. For seventeen years I was associated with that board; and as I look back over the period and recall the interest and devotion of those men, to what was often a thankless task, I can but

feel that the State of Minnesota owes them a lasting debt of gratitude.

This report covers the first year under the Board of Control. That the year has been a strenuous one must be acknowledged by all, the failure of crops throughout the country causing the price of commodities to be at the highest, but notwithstanding this fact our patients have been denied nothing necessary to their comfort and well being.

Your board has encouraged every effort to maintain the standing and increase the efficiency of the state institutions, and I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the hearty co-operation I have met with during the period of our association.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR F. KILBOURNE.

TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	154	79	233
Married	115	109	224
Widowed	21	36	57
Divorced	2	4	6
Not known	3	.....	3
Totals	295	228	523
Not insane	4	.....	4
Total admissions	299	228	527

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO THIS HOSPITAL IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First admission	252	174	426
Second admission	33	42	75
Third admission	7	9	16
Fourth admission	3	1	4
Fifth admission .....	.....	2	2
Totals	295	228	523
Not insane	4	.....	4
Total admissions	299	228	527

TABLE NO. 3.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
First attack	198	129	327
Second attack	49	56	105
Third attack	14	21	35
Fourth attack	3	4	7
Fifth attack .....	.....	1	1
Sixth attack .....	.....	1	1
Several attacks	11	4	15
Many attacks	7	4	11
Not first attack	11	7	18
Unknown attacks ..	2	1	3
Totals	295	228	523
Not insane	4	.....	4
Total admissions	299	228	527

TABLE NO. 4.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING BIENNIAL
PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Native Born.	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alabama	2	.....	2	2	1	3
California	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Connecticut	2	1	3	21	10	31
Dakota .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Georgia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Illinois	7	4	11	71	42	113
Indiana	3	1	4	47	11	58
Iowa	5	3	8	44	34	78
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Kentucky .....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	24
Louisiana .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Maine .....	.....	.....	.....	36	14	50
Maryland	1	.....	1	6	1	7
Massachusetts	3	.....	3	42	14	56
Michigan	1	1	2	18	7	25
Minnesota	74	73	147	533	371	904
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Missouri .....	.....	1	1	16	8	24
Montana .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nebraska	1	.....	1	2	1	3
New Hampshire	1	4	5	16	9	25
New Jersey	1	.....	1	16	10	26
New York	18	17	35	255	149	404
North Carolina	2	.....	2	6	1	7
Ohio	5	5	10	71	59	130
Oregon .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Pennsylvania	4	1	5	81	46	127
Rhode Island	1	.....	1	8	5	13
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Tennessee	1	1	2	5	3	8
Vermont	2	1	3	41	25	66
Virginia	1	1	2	13	7	20

TABLE NO. 4—Continued

Native Born.	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wisconsin	16	11	27	151	118	269
U. S., not given.....	3	4	7	79	54	133
Indian Territory	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total insane	156	129	285	1,623	1,020	2,643
Not insane	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Total admissions	160	129	289	1,627	1,020	2,647
Foreign Born.						
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
At sea .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Austria	3	.....	3	22	7	29
Bavaria	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Belgium .....	.....	2	2	2	3	5
Bohemia	4	3	7	32	29	61
China .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Canada	10	5	15	157	68	225
Denmark	3	3	6	63	26	89
England	6	4	10	72	39	111
Finland .....	.....	1	1	7	1	8
France .....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Germany	40	31	71	402	324	726
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Hungary	1	1	2	5	5	10
Iceland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italy	2	.....	2	12	.....	12
Ireland	14	13	27	255	205	460
Isle of Man .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Isle of Guernsey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Luxemburg	1	.....	1	7	4	11
Norway	21	15	36	363	243	606
Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland .....	.....	.....	.....	16	12	28
Pomerania .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Prussia	4	.....	4	40	21	61
Russia	4	.....	4	9	2	11
Scotland	3	.....	3	34	18	52
Shetland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Syria .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South America .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Saxony .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
St. Helena .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sweden	15	19	34	347	179	526
Switzerland	4	2	6	37	25	62
Wales	1	.....	1	8	4	12
Europe, country unknown..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	56	20	76
New Brunswick	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Totals	139	99	238	1,984	1,252	3,236

RECAPITULATION.

Native born	160	129	289	1,627	1,020	2,647
Foreign born	139	99	238	1,984	1,252	3,236
Totals	299	228	527	3,611	2,272	5,883

TABLE NO. 5.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Business, Indoor Occupation—						
1. Business in which mental effort or worry is a prominent element, such as merchants, accountants, telegraph operators, students...	28	2	30	358	42	400
2. Business in which mechanical effort is prominent, such as bell boys, cooks, bartenders, confectioners, bath attendants	21	...	21	190	10	200
3. Mechanical trades, indoor, such as blacksmiths, cigar-makers, foundrymen, furriers	10	...	10	257	.....	257
Business, Outdoor Occupation—						
4. In which worry or mental effort is prominent, such as canvassers, agents, etc.....	6	1	7	70	3	73
5. In which mechanical effort is prominent, such as brakemen, gardeners, butchers...	19	...	19	109	.....	109
6. Mechanical trades, outdoor, such as carpenters, bricklayers, mechanics	23	...	23	299	.....	299
Farmers, Laborers, Etc.—						
7. Farmers	88	...	88	894	.....	894
8. Farmers' children .....	...	1	1	24	21	45
9. Housekeepers, housewives, and women living at home. ....	...	172	172	.....	1,443	1,443
10. Laborers, outdoor	83	.....	83	1,014	.....	1,014
11. Domestics .....	...	20	20	.....	354	354
12. Female, indoor occupations, not domestic, such as factory girls, seamstresses, etc. ....	...	11	11	.....	66	66
Professions—						
13. Clergymen	1	...	1	20	.....	20
14. Physicians	2	...	2	34	.....	34
15. Lawyers	4	...	4	27	.....	27
16. Educators	3	5	8	18	29	47
17. Editors and journalists.....	...	...	...	8	.....	8
18. Artists, musicians and actors.	1	1	2	24	10	34
19. No occupation	5	12	17	166	219	385
20. Occupation unknown	1	3	4	93	74	167
21. Soldiers .....	...	...	...	2	.....	2
22. Nurses .....	...	...	...	.....	1	1
Total number insane.....	295	228	523	3,607	2,272	5,879
Not insane	4	...	4	4	.....	4
Total number of admissions.	299	228	527	3,611	2,272	5,883

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING FORM OF MENTAL DISEASES IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania, subacute (mild).....	10	4	14
Mania, acute	27	38	65
Mania, acute, delirious.....	5	3	8
Mania-a-potu	28	2	30
Melancholia, subacute (mild).....	8	4	12
Melancholia, acute	36	59	95
Melancholia, acute, agitated.....	1	8	9
Melancholia, acute, stuporous.....	1	2	3
Pubescent insanity	38	9	47
Dementia, epileptic	11	6	17
Dementia, senile	39	28	67
Dementia, paretic	14	4	18
Dementia, syphilitic	3	.....	3
Dementia, alcoholic	6	1	7
Dementia, organic	6	.....	6
Dementia, choreic	1	.....	1
Dementia, primary .....	.....	3	3
Dementia, terminal	2	.....	2
Paranoia	3	8	11
Chronic mania	23	19	42
Chronic melancholia	25	28	53
Imbecility	7	2	9
Post apoplectic mania.....	1	.....	1
Total number insane.....	295	228	523
Not insane	4	.....	4
Total admissions	299	228	527

TABLE NO. 7.

SHOWING AGES ON ADMISSION DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
JULY 31, 1902.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	.....	1	1	1	8	9
Age 15 to 20.....	7	7	14	136	95	231
Age 20 to 25.....	33	16	49	405	261	666
Age 25 to 30.....	37	23	60	530	330	860
Age 30 to 35.....	39	45	84	522	339	861
Age 35 to 40.....	34	34	68	486	270	756
Age 40 to 45.....	33	25	58	361	208	569
Age 45 to 50.....	28	14	42	288	184	472
Age 50 to 60.....	33	24	57	407	278	685
Age 60 to 70.....	25	15	40	243	151	394
Age 70 to 80.....	13	14	32	117	79	196
Age 80 to 90.....	4	9	13	34	35	69
Age 90 to 100.....	2	1	3	3	6	9
Age unknown	2	.....	2	74	28	102
Totals	295	228	523	3,607	2,272	5,879
Not insane	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Total admissions	299	228	527	3,611	2,272	5,883

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS FROM EACH COUNTY DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD AND NUMBER REMAINING IN HOUSE JULY 31, 1902.

County.	Admissions.			Remaining July 31, 1902		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Anoka				1	1	2
Brown						
Blue Earth						
Dakota	11	7	18	16	19	35
Dodge	7	2	9	17	13	30
Faribault	10	4	14	16	11	27
Freeborn	13	5	18	26	23	49
Fillmore	14	7	21	37	25	62
Goodhue	17	7	24	50	27	77
Hennepin	2	2	4	53	17	70
Houston	9	8	17	21	18	39
Lyon	1		1		1	1
Marshall						
Mower	9	7	16	26	20	46
Olmsted	12	5	17	27	25	52
Ramsey	110	94	204	183	195	378
Rice	15	15	30	35	39	74
Scott				1	1	2
Steele	9	6	15	14	14	28
St. Louis					1	1
Wabasha	13	11	24	27	19	45
Waseca	8	6	14	7	18	25
Washington	19	12	31	55	30	85
Winona	20	8	28	38	36	74
Nobles	1		1			
Jackson		1	1			
Totals	299	228	527	650	552	1,202

TABLE NO. 9.

MORTALITY DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Case Number.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Age First Attack.	Number Admissions to Any Hospital.	Age Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.			Nativity.	Form of Mental Disease.	Cause of Death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
3456 M.		44	30	1	37	7	9	1	Wisconsin	Alc. Dementia.	Abscess of Liver.
5715 F.		63	38	1	63			5	Illinois	Paranoia	Anaemia, Pernicious.
5645 F.		48	38	1	48			3	Norway	Ac. Mel. Ag.	Apoplexy.
5768 F.		46	46	1	46			9	Wisconsin	Ac. Man. Dil.	Apoplexy.
5219 M.		45	43	1	43	2	5	23	Sweden	Post Ap. Dem.	Apoplexy.
6020 F.		38	36	1	38			19	Minnesota	Chr. Mel.	Apoplexy.
2487 M.		62	50	1	50	11	9	4	Denmark	Term. Dem.	Apoplexy.
6179 F.		52	33	2	52			25	Minnesota	Ac. Mel.	Apoplexy.
475 M.		45	18	1	28	17		8	Germany	Epil. Dem.	Asphyxia in Epilepsy.
5643 M.		47	44	1	47			10	Canada	Gen. Paresis	Asphyxia.
433 M.		80	60	1	60	20		10	Germany	Chr. Mania	Asphyxia.
519 M.		79	62	1	62	17		6	Germany	Chr. Mel.	Carcinoma, Liver.
5806 F.		36	27	1	36			24	Wisconsin	Ac. Man.	Carcinoma, Stomach.
5580 M.		39		1	39			7	Germany	Syph. Dem.	Cerebral Syphilis.
5311 M.		39	38	1	38	1	6	4	Minnesota	Syph. Ins.	Cerebral Syphilis.

TABLE NO. 9—Continued.

Case Number.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Age First Attack.	Number Admissions to Any Hospital.	Age Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.			Nativity.	Form of Mental Disease.	Cause of Death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
5779 M.		40	38	1	40	7	7	7	Minnesota	Syph. Dem.	Cerebral Syphilis.
579 M.		34	17	1	17	18			Norway	Ac. Mel.	Cerebral Org. Dl.
3571 M.		58	51	1	51	7	2	8	Switzerland	Chr. Dem.	Chorea, Chronic.
5493 M.		71	71	1	71	6			Vermont	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
4938 M.		71	60	1	73	2	7	28	Pennsylvania ...	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5356 F.		71	67	1	70	1	2	3	Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5629 M.		78	70	1	78	2	8		New York	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
556 F.		77	40	1	60	17			Norway	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5285 F.		57	52	1	54	1	8	25	Austria	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5315 M.		91	88	1	90	1	7	19	Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5654 M.		74	71	1	74	4	24		New York	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5716 M.		62	61	1	62	1	23		Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5824 F.		73	71	1	73	1	23		Ohio	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5835 M.		64	63	1	64	1	13		Norway	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
3376 F.		86	86	1	87	8			Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5468 M.		60	58	1	58	10	13		Germany	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5399 M.		69	64	1	67	2	2	11	Connecticut	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5959 M.		71	71	1	71	20			Germany	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5958 M.		79	78	1	78	1	3	18	N. Hampshire...	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5966 F.		85	82	1	85	2	5		Germany	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5626 F.		87	82	1	86	1	7	16	New York	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5872 F.		87	84	1	87	8	17		Connecticut	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
6062 M.		74	74	1	74	17			New York	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5747 F.		80	79	1	80	10	4		Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5972 M.		79	75	1	79	11			Sweden	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
5949 M.		85	84	1	85	2	1		Virginia	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Senile.
4797 F.		70	60	2	66	4	10	23	Ireland	Alc. Dem.	Dementia, Exhn. in.
5447 M.		74	66	2	71	2	8	4	Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Exhn. in.
6063 M.		81	81	1	81	2	11		Indiana	Sen. Dem.	Dementia, Exhn. in.
5087 M.		41	39	1	39	3	2		Sweden	Chr. Man.	Diabetes, Mellitis.
2753 M.		34	33	1	35	9	10	16	Norway	Epil. Dem.	Drowning.
5729 M.		92	88	1	92	25			Switzerland	Sen. Dem.	Endocarditis.
5221 F.		21	17	2	19	1	9	22	Sweden	Pubes. Ins.	Endocarditis, Septic.
5829 F.		72	50	1	66	6	8		Sweden	Chr. Mania	Enteritis, Acute.
5504 F.		77	74	1	76	8	17		Prussia	Sen. Dem.	Enteritis, Acute.
5823 F.		60	51	2	60	11			New York	Chr. Mel.	Enteritis, Acute.
377 M.		39	C.	1	21	18	9	13	Minnesota	Epil. Dem.	Enteritis, Acute.
5734 M.		54	53	1	54	9	7		New York	Ac. Mel.	Enteritis, Acute.
4278 M.		35	30	1	30	5	10	5	Ireland	Ac. Mania	Enteritis, Acute.
4614 M.		44	C.	2	39	4	6	22	Minnesota	Epil. Dem.	Epilepsy.
3224 M.		39	C.	1	31	8	7	12	Illinois	Epil. Dem.	Epilepsy.
4677 M.		22	9	2	18	3	11	10	Ireland	Epil. Dem.	Epilepsy, Stat. Ep.
4455 M.		37	29	1	32	5	2	28	Illinois	Epil. Dem.	Epilepsy, Stat. Ep.
5906 F.		75	71	1	73	2	1	7	Sweden	Sen. Dem.	Erysipelas, Phleg.
5688 F.		84	82	1	84	10	1		Germany	Sen. Dem.	Fracture of Hip.
3980 M.		32	...	1	26	6	7		Ireland	Imbecille	Goltre.
4813 F.		55	51	1	51	4	12		Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Haemorrhage, Pul.
5984 F.		70	66	2	70	1	9		Germany	Ac. Mania	Haemorrhage, Uterine.
4806 F.		55	...	2	50	5	8	10	Norway	Ac. Mel.	Heart Disease, Fatty Degeneration.
5000 M.		73	71	1	71	2	2	3	New York	Sen. Dem.	Heart Disease, Rupt.
2436 F.		76	...	1	66	10	5	19	Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Heart Disease, Valv.
5957 M.		78	76	1	78	...	2		Germany	Sen. Dem.	Heart Disease, Valv.
5901 M.		74	73	1	74	...	1		Indiana	Sen. Dem.	Heart Disease, Valv.
1048 F.		65	...	1	50	15	8	29	Ohio	Chr. Mel.	Heart Disease, Valv.
5651 M.		78	78	1	78	...	31		Norway	Sen. Dem.	Heart Disease, Valv.
5189 F.		78	68	1	71	11	14		Ireland	Sen. Dem.	Heart Disease, Valv.
2720 F.		47	...	1	36	10	10	26	Germany	Chr. Mel.	Heart Disease, Valv.
5326 M.		71	66	1	70	1	2	2	Germany	Sen. Dem.	Hernia, Strang.
5320 F.		30	33	1	33	12	2	14	Ireland	Chr. Man.	Hernia, Strang.
418 M.		61	30	1	44	17	11	22	Denmark	Chr. Mania	Icterus.
18 M.		53	C.	1	33	22	4	13	Illinois	Imbecille	Intestinal Obstruction.
5750 M.		35	33	1	35	...	12		N. Brunswick...	Ac. De. Man.	Mania, Ac. Delus.

TABLE NO. 9—Continued.

Case Number.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Age First Attack.	Number Admissions to Any Hospital.	Age Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.			Nativity.	Form of Mental Disease.	Cause of Death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
5664	M.	50	45	1	50	5	4		Canada	Ac. Mania.....	Mania, Acute.
5818	M.	46	46	1	46	9			Wisconsin	Ac. Mania.....	Mania, Acute, Exn.
6133	M.	43	43	1	43	8			New York	Ac. De. Man.....	Mania, Acute, Exn.
6116	M.	26	26	1	26	7			Minnesota	Ac. De. Man.....	Meningitis.
6066	M.	46	46	1	46	1			Ohio	Men	Meningitis.
5730	M.	50	50	1	58	1	3	23	U. S.	Chr. Man.....	Mania, Chr. Exhn.
2348	F.	65	...	1	54	10	10	19	Germany	Chr. Man.....	Nephritis, Acute.
5942	F.	22	22	1	22	16			Minnesota	Ac. De. Man.....	Nephritis, Acute.
187	F.	59	29	1	40	19	6		Norway	Chr. Man.....	Nephritis, Chronic.
5689	F.	57	55	1	57	2			Pennsylvania ..	Chr. Mel.....	Nephritis, Chronic.
5986	F.	82	80	1	82	15			Sweden	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chronic.
5719	M.	72	72	1	72	20			Connecticut	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chron. Int.
5743	M.	67	45	1	67	15			New York	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr. Intes.
5766	M.	80	77	1	80	20			Germany	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr.
4321	F.	43	34	1	38	2	29		Minnesota	Term. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr.
5201	F.	51	49	1	49	2	6	10	Germany	Chr. Mel.....	Nephritis, Chr.
5790	F.	45	...	1	45	2	18		U. S.	Gen. Paresis...	Nephritis, Chr.
5877	M.	60	60	1	60	4			Ireland	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr.
3120	F.	60	39	1	52	8	10	24	Sweden	Chr. Mania.....	Nephritis, Chr.
3139	M.	76	66	1	68	8	11	1	Switzerland	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr.
4934	F.	66	61	1	62	3	11	24	Ohio	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr.
6141	F.	77	71	1	77	24			N. Hampshire...	Sen. Dem.....	Nephritis, Chr.
237	F.	68	24	3	49	4	27		Pennsylvania ..	Chr. Mania.....	Parotitis, Septic.
5294	M.	42	41	1	41	1	8	10	Ohio	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
7227	M.	51	...	1	41	11	17		Unknown	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5351	M.	36	35	1	35	1	6	20	Minnesota	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5367	M.	32	31	1	31	1	6	6	Minnesota	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
4617	M.	34	30	1	30	4	4	11	Norway	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5625	M.	42	42	1	42	19			Minnesota	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5698	M.	48	48	1	48	11	25		Indiana	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5458	M.	48	46	1	47	1	9	18	Connecticut	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5709	M.	30	...	1	30	10	24		Wisconsin	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
4730	M.	48	...	2	44	4	7	4	Norway	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5295	M.	34	32	1	32	2	6	16	Norway	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5452	M.	42	39	1	40	2	23		Minnesota	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5657	M.	47	46	1	46	1	3	24	Germany	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5973	M.	52	51	2	52	1	9		England	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5239	M.	48	45	1	45	3	21		Ohio	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5541	M.	44	42	1	42	2	10		Minnesota	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
6070	M.	53	49	1	53	3	7		New York	Gen. Par.....	Paresis, Gen.
5634	M.	44	42	1	43	6	12		U. S.	Org. Br. Di.....	Paresis, Gen.
603	M.	59	41	1	43	16	22		Saxony	Chr. Mania.....	Peritonitis.
5077	F.	50	...	2	48	2	7	1	Norway	Chr. Mania.....	Peritonitis.
5598	F.	73	72	1	73	1	122		New York	Sen. Dem.....	Pneumonia.
5701	M.	75	74	1	75	1	8		Germany	Sen. Dem.....	Pneumonia.
5751	F.	33	33	1	33	14			Minnesota	Ac. Mania.....	Pneumonia.
5726	F.	18	18	1	18	2	25		Minnesota	Ac. Mel.....	Pneumonia.
5940	M.	72	72	1	72	10			Sweden	Sen. Dem.....	Pneumonia.
201	F.	79	58	1	58	21	1	18	New York	Chr. Man.....	Pneumonia.
5787	M.	71	69	1	70	1	11		Switzerland	Sen. Dem.....	Pneumonia, Broncho.
6061	M.	49	47	1	49	2	28		Michigan	Chr. Man.....	Suicide.
5548	F.	27	21	4	27	3	20		Minnesota	Chr. Mel.....	Suicide.
1550	M.	50	36	1	33	14	6	16	Canada	Chr. Mania.....	Traumatic Intestinal Rupture.
4825	M.	40	36	1	36	4			Ireland	Gen. Paresis...	Sunstroke.
52	M.	52	27	1	30	22	5		Vermont	Chr. Dem.....	Sunstroke.
4713	F.	22	19	1	19	3	4	24	Minnesota	Pubes. Ins.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4526	F.	36	33	1	33	3	1	2	Sweden	Ac. Mania.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4410	F.	40	15	1	35	4	8	9	Wisconsin	Epil. Dem.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5262	M.	36	21	4	34	2			Minnesota	Chr. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
2345	F.	39	...	1	29	10	11	8	New Jersey	Prim. Dem.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
2777	F.	50	32	2	41	9	8	28	Switzerland	Chr. Mania.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.

TABLE NO. 9—Continued.

Case Number.	Sex.	Age at Death.	Age First Attack.	Number Admissions to Any Hospital.	Age Last Admission.	Duration of Last Attack.			Nativity.	Form of Mental Disease.	Cause of Death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.			
3987	M.	40	31	1	34	6	3	22	Minnesota	Chr. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4893	F.	24	21	1	21	3	7	24	Iowa	Chr. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4411	M.	42	36	1	37	5	1	17	Germany	Paranoia	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5045	M.	39	...	...	36	3	3	3	Prussia .....	.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5737	M.	35	31	1	35	7	15	...	Germany	Imbecile	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5419	M.	24	22	1	22	2	2	8	Minnesota	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
2989	M.	35	26	1	26	9	8	23	Sweden	Ac. Man. Dil...	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5923	F.	36	30	1	36	5	11	...	Germany	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5514	F.	29	27	1	27	1	11	25	Minnesota	Chr. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5926	F.	20	20	1	20	6	18	...	Wisconsin	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4122	M.	31	24	1	25	6	10	7	Denmark	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
3266	F.	60	...	1	51	9	2	19	Sweden	Term. Dem.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5724	M.	33	32	1	32	1	4	12	Ohio	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
2896	F.	45	31	2	34	10	5	6	Minnesota	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4237	F.	42	34	1	35	6	7	23	Wisconsin	Ac. Man.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
24	M.	53	22	1	29	23	5	26	Maryland	Chr. Man.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4890	M.	26	20	2	21	4	9	15	Minnesota	Term. Dem.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4135	M.	29	19	2	22	7	1	2	Minnesota	Pubes. Ins.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
769	F.	59	27	1	41	17	7	14	Minnesota	Ac. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
5702	M.	28	27	2	28	6	29	...	Norway	Term. Dem.....	Tuberculosis, Pulm.
4509	F.	31	22	2	27	4	20	...	Unknown	Pubes. Ins.....	Tuberculosis, Gen.
3638	M.	33	17	2	26	6	11	2	Minnesota	Chr. Mel.....	Tuberculosis, Gen.
3171	F.	45	...	2	36	9	13	...	Minnesota	Chr. Man.....	Tuberculosis, Gen.
5876	F.	62	61	1	62	...	26	...	Canada	Alc. Dem.....	Tuberculosis, Gen.
5945	F.	60	58	1	60	1	3	...	Norway	Sen. Dem.....	Uraemia.
6033	M.	54	51	1	54	1	7	...	New York.....	Chr. Man.....	Uraemia.
									Germany	Chr. Mel.....	Uraemia.

TABLE NO. 10.

FORM OF INSANITY—AGE ON ADMISSION AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE HOSPITAL OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Duration of Stay.											Age.									
	Under one month.	1 to 2 months.	2 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 8 months.	8 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	11 to 12 years.	13 to 14 years.	Total.	Age 60 to 70 years.	Age 50 to 60 years.	Age 40 to 50 years.	Age 30 to 40 years.	Age 25 to 30 years.	Age 20 to 25 years.	Age under 20 years.	Total.
Mania, subacute.....	2	4	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	4	2	2	1	4	..	13
Mania, acute.....	2	4	1	10	1	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	29	..	4	2	4	4	4	..	29
Mania-a-Potu.....	5	9	6	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	5	5	18	3	2	..	35
Melancholia, subacute.....	..	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	8
Melancholia, acute.....	..	8	6	16	2	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	42	3	12	10	8	5	4	..	42
Melancholia, acute, agitated.....	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Melancholia, acute, stupor- ous.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Chronic mania.....	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	7	..	2	1	4	..	..	..	7
Chronic melancholia.....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
Pubescent insanity.....	1	..	3	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	1	6	3	..	11
Post-apoplectic mania.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total number recovered..	11	29	21	50	7	13	15	5	3	..	1	1	156	3	19	32	49	18	23	12	156

Explanatory Note.—“Mania-a-Potu” designates a temporary insanity from drinking alcoholic liquors. It forms a separate class by reason of being of brief duration, of being clearly caused by drinking, and by promptly recovering under abstinence and good care. As to form, it is usually a confusional state, yet may vary a good deal. While not absolutely exclusive or peculiar as a class, it is yet about as much so as are most of the others. To separate them from the mass of manias and melancholias is to recognize and exhibit a very prominent clinical fact. These cases rarely fall to recover.

TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING NUMBER INSANE (THE INEBRIATES BEING EXCLUDED) ADMITTED EACH YEAR SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL, NUMBER TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER HOSPITALS, CHANGES OCCURRING IN ABOVE ADMISSIONS DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902; NUMBER CONNECTED WITH HOSPITAL JULY 31, 1902.

Number Insane Admitted Each Year.			Changes During Biennial Period.											
			Men.	Women.	Total.	Transferred from other Hospitals.	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Improved.	Discharged Unimproved.	Transferred to other Hospital.	Died.	Discharged Not Insane.	Out on trial, July 31, 1902.	Connected with Hospital, July 31, 1903.
Jan. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1879			95	.....	95	67	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	11
Dec. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1880			64	.....	64	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Dec. 1, 1880, to Dec. 1, 1881			29	102	131	88	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	31
Dec. 1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1882			38	44	82	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Dec. 1, 1882, to Aug. 1, 1884			187	99	286	81	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	42
Aug. 1, 1884, to Aug. 1, 1885			102	153	255	85	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	43
Aug. 1, 1885, to Aug. 1, 1886			119	119	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	23
Aug. 1, 1886, to Aug. 1, 1887			98	97	195	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17
Aug. 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1888			296	103	399	124	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	52
Aug. 1, 1888, to Aug. 1, 1889			186	88	274	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	25
Aug. 1, 1889, to Aug. 1, 1890			179	131	310	52	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	42
Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug. 1, 1891			170	102	272	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	37
Aug. 1, 1891, to Aug. 1, 1892			176	107	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	43
Aug. 1, 1892, to Aug. 1, 1893			178	126	304	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6	.....	.....	46
Aug. 1, 1893, to Aug. 1, 1894			196	121	317	1	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	1	49
Aug. 1, 1894, to Aug. 1, 1895			151	124	275	.....	.....	2	.....	6	5	.....	.....	52
Aug. 1, 1895, to Aug. 1, 1896			134	83	217	.....	.....	1	1	3	7	.....	1	38
Aug. 1, 1896, to Aug. 1, 1897			149	110	259	2	2	3	.....	3	9	.....	2	70
Aug. 1, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1898			165	109	274	.....	5	7	2	3	9	.....	.....	64
Aug. 1, 1898, to Aug. 1, 1899			156	107	263	1	11	18	14	2	17	.....	2	83
Aug. 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900			175	92	267	.....	65	41	7	6	20	.....	5	81
Aug. 1, 1900, to Aug. 1, 1901			143	108	251	1	61	46	6	.....	38	3	16	84
Aug. 1, 1901, to Aug. 1, 1902			156	120	276	1	10	17	2	.....	24	1	42	80
Totals			3,342	2,245	5,587	558	156	140	35	43	164	4	70	1,132

Note.—This table shows graphically that nearly all changes, including deaths, occur during the first few years of hospital life.

Of 527 coming in during the past two years (and therefore coming in on an average only one year ago) 268 or 50.8% have gone out or died. Of the total of 164 deaths for the two years, 62 or 37.8% are from these 527 admissions, and 102 or 8.6% are from the 1,186 previously here.

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING NUMBER INSANE AND NUMBER INEBRIATES COMMITTED
EACH YEAR SINCE OPENING OF THIS HOSPITAL TO JULY 31, 1902.

	Insane.		Inebriates.		Total.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Jan. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1879.....	95				95	
Dec. 1, 1879, to Dec. 1, 1880.....	64		4		68	
Dec. 1, 1880, to Dec. 1, 1881.....	29	102			29	102
Dec. 1, 1881, to Dec. 1, 1882.....	38	44	2		40	44
Dec. 1, 1882, to Aug. 1, 1884.....	187	99	12	1	199	100
Aug. 1, 1884, to Aug. 1, 1885.....	102	153	10	1	112	154
Aug. 1, 1885, to Aug. 1, 1886.....	119	119	16	5	135	124
Aug. 1, 1886, to Aug. 1, 1887.....	98	97	17	1	115	98
Aug. 1, 1887, to Aug. 1, 1888.....	296	103	16	1	312	104
Aug. 1, 1888, to Aug. 1, 1889.....	186	88	17	2	203	90
Aug. 1, 1889, to Aug. 1, 1890.....	179	131	28	1	207	132
Aug. 1, 1890, to Aug. 1, 1891.....	170	102	44	4	214	106
Aug. 1, 1891, to Aug. 1, 1892.....	178	107	21	1	197	108
Aug. 1, 1892, to Aug. 1, 1893.....	178	126	35	3	213	129
Aug. 1, 1893, to Aug. 1, 1894.....	196	121	48	6	244	127
Aug. 1, 1894, to Aug. 1, 1895.....	151	124	95	1	246	125
Aug. 1, 1895, to Aug. 1, 1896.....	134	83	74	4	208	87
Aug. 1, 1896, to Aug. 1, 1897.....	149	110	97	10	246	120
Aug. 1, 1897, to Aug. 1, 1898.....	165	109			165	109
Aug. 1, 1898, to Aug. 1, 1899.....	156	107			156	107
Aug. 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1900.....	175	92			175	92
Aug. 1, 1900, to Aug. 1, 1901.....	143	108			143	108
Aug. 1, 1901, to Aug. 1, 1902.....	156	120			156	120
Total admissions.....	3,342	2,245	536	41	3,878	2,286

ST. PETER STATE HOSPITAL.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

MEDICAL STAFF.

HARRY ASHTON TOMLINSON, M. D.....Supt. and Physician in Chief
WALTER HENRY DARLING, M. D..Assistant Superintendent and Physician
DONALD A. NICHOLSON, M. D.....Assistant Physician
CLARK FRANCIS TUOMY, M. D.....Assistant Physician
MARY PARKER HOPKINS, M. D.....Assistant Physician and Gynecologist
HONORE D. VALIN, M. D.....Clinical Clerk and Pathologist

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

WILLIAM M. CRANE.....Steward
CHARLES ERNEST KIMMEL.....Superintendent's Clerk
JOHN. A. ANDERSON.....General Head Nurse
MARY ELLEN WHITE.....General Head Nurse

To the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: The following statistics show the movement of the population of the St. Peter State Hospital for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number connected with the hospital July 31, 1900..	510	473	983
Out on parole.....	23	24	47
Number present July 31, 1900.....	487	449	936
Number admitted during the biennial period.....	261	184	445
Number readmitted during the biennial period....	57	52	109
Number returned	84	45	129
Whole number treated during the biennial period..	889	730	1,619
Daily average for the year 1901.....	473.08	459	932.08
Daily average for the year 1902.....	493.50	485.56	979.06
Daily average for the biennial period.....	483.29	472.78	956.07
Left during the biennial period.....	265	167	432
Transferred to Anoka asylum.....	44	...	44
Died during the biennial period.....	91	67	158
Present in the hospital July 31, 1902.....	487	494	981
Number out on trial.....	30	22	52
Connected with the hospital July 31, 1902.....	517	516	1,033
Discharged recovered	76	50	126
Discharged improved	75	76	151
Discharged unimproved	10	2	12

During the biennial period 683 persons have been admitted, re-admitted and returned to the hospital, which is an increase of 26 over the preceding period. Of the number of new cases admitted a disproportionately large number have been women. The number of men was 39 less, and of the women 36 more than during the preceding period. These figures show the tendency of the conditions of population in this district to approach those of the older states, and indicates that relatively more room will be needed for women patients in the future.

The number of deaths for the period shows a considerable increase, but this is accounted for by the fact that we have had a greater number of patients committed who were old men and women suffering from chronic bodily disease. Besides, during the past year, an unusual number of men and women patients have died who have been a great many years in the hospital.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

In discussing the subject of the industrial occupation of the insane, it is too apt to be considered merely from the standpoint of commercial utility, leaving out altogether its effect upon the patient and its function in the treatment of insanity.

It is unfortunate that the treatment of insanity should be generally understood to consist of the administration of drugs and the application of hygienic measures, and that the regime of the hospital, which the custodial care of the patient makes necessary, should be thought of as something apart from the medical treatment.

Really everything that is done for the patient is a part of his medical treatment, and among the means at our command nothing is more important or useful than occupation. One of our serious difficulties is the attitude of the relatives and friends of the patient in this matter. They frequently urge the patient not to occupy himself in any way, and complain to us because we ask him to do so, losing sight entirely of the fact that by helping with the work of the institution he helps toward his own maintenance, thus removing the stigma of pauperization; and they also ignore the fact that occupation is as much a part of his medical treatment as anything else that is done for him.

The insane man is not only deranged mentally, but is also, on account of his condition, without capacity to carry on his usual occupation; and this difficulty is further increased by his confinement in the hospital, with the resulting deprivation of opportunity. The two most serious conditions we have to combat in the insane are loss of self-control and failure of mental capacity. As a result of the loss of self-control the patient becomes indifferent, disturbed, noisy, destructive, and even violent, because there must be some outlet for the pent-up energy which is no longer expended in the usual way; or, the inaction which results from his indifference and failure of mental capacity leads to further deterioration of his faculties from disuse. Again the want of occupation affects his

physical welfare. Sitting idly all day, and yet eating heartily, brings about a very serious condition, known as autointoxication, or self-poisoning, with the waste products of his own bodily activities.

Occupation of some sort therefore becomes the chief essential to his welfare. Among the men this need is, in the summer time, in a measure met by the necessities of the economic management of the institution. The farm work, care of stock, garden work, etc., give considerable employment; but this is available practically only for the quiet and well behaved chronic cases, who can be trusted to work with only general supervision, and does not help the large class of recent cases or disturbed able-bodied men who cannot be trusted to work without constant supervision and instruction. Among the women the domestic work of the house furnishes very little opportunity for employment, and there is nothing else for them to do.

So far as we treat the mental condition of the patient directly, it must be by re-education, the restoration of self-control and lost capacity. This, like any other kind of education, consists in the training of the faculties by use, and the provision of means that will stimulate and encourage, not a normal, but an abnormal and weakened intellect. Consequently, we must furnish something for the patient to do that will be not only simple and direct, but also attractive and stimulating. Nothing is better adapted for this purpose than industrial occupation of some sort which is creative. If it were possible for us to put our patients to work as soon after their coming to the hospital as they were physically able, we would undoubtedly, in time, eliminate the idle, turbulent and destructive element. But this cannot be done by providing monotonous mechanical occupation only. There must be something to stimulate the patient to work; therefore some form of occupation that will attract him away from himself and yet not be fatiguing. Besides, there must be some one who is intelligent enough and sufficiently interested to find suitable occupation for each one according to his capacity, and encourage him in the doing of it. Equally as important is the provision of a suitable place outside of the wards, where these occupations can be carried on. In this way such efforts become actually a part of the medical treatment of the patient, and not only contribute to his present welfare, but expedite his recovery; while in those cases where complete recovery is not possible, habits of industry are established, and the patients become useful and contented members of the institution household, instead of a burden and a charge.

This provision of means of occupation has its economic aspect as well. If proper provision was made with the necessary skilled supervision and direction, the institution could be made almost autonomous. And besides, the things made would be better adapted to the needs of the institution than what we buy outside. We could make and mend our furniture, make a large share of the clothing needed, carpets, rugs and such ornamental furnishings as were desirable. I do not believe that there is anything gained by

trying to make the results of the patients' work commercially available. The tendency of all such enterprises is to lose sight of the real object of the work and to consider the patient as the means to an economic end, with the result that he is exploited commercially and his welfare lost sight of. Again the patient will work more cheerfully and willingly if he thinks that he is contributing to his own comfort and surroundings.

STORE ROOM AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

The present store room and steward's office is illy adapted to the purpose for which it was built, but would make an excellent industrial building, with room in it for a great many different kinds of work.

Two thousand five hundred dollars would make the necessary changes in this building for use as an industrial building, and for \$5,000 we could build a new store room and steward's office in a better location, and much better adapted to the purpose.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

At two successive biennial periods the board of trustees recommended the reconstruction of the administration building and its conversion into a hospital for the reception and care of recent cases. The reason for this change is even stronger now than it has ever been before, and I therefore renew this recommendation, quoting from my last biennial report:

"The administration building should be remodeled, with the object of making it into a hospital for the care of recent cases, thus giving us the opportunity to centralize the active medical work of the institution, and therefore do it better and more economically. The present arrangement of the building leaves a large amount of unavailable space, and its direct attachment to the two main wings makes it dark and illy ventilated. Besides, the conditions are such that something must be done, and an effort at ordinary repairs, retaining the present arrangement, would be a waste of money.

"By tearing out the inside of the building above the first floor, dividing the height between the second and third floors equally, leaving the fourth floor at its present height, and including the space now occupied by the chapel in the third and fourth floors, from which we could provide a ward for women on the second floor, and for men on the third floor, leaving the fourth floor for the operating room, diet kitchen, laboratory and other purposes connected with the hospital work.

"This reconstruction would provide space for the care of fifty patients of each sex among the recent cases, and enable us to care for these people apart from the general hospital, allowing us to care for them without their having to come in contact with the disagreeable and depressing aspects of hospital life. This building, by providing a freight elevator in the rear and a passenger elevator

in the center, would be convenient of access in all its parts, in spite of the number of stories, while, for obvious reasons, the convenience and economy of administration would be much increased by our being able to do all our sick nursing for both sexes in one place."

COTTAGE FOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

The reconstruction of the administration building for hospital purposes will involve the provision of quarters for the medical staff outside of the building. A cottage can be built somewhere on the grounds for much less than the cost of the space now occupied by them, and the building can be so arranged as to accommodate the family of the assistant superintendent, and provide separate living quarters for the unmarried members of the staff.

NEW PIGGERY.

Seven years ago we began to have hog cholera, and each year it grew worse, until two years ago, since which time we have renewed our stock. The old pens and yards are on low ground near the river, and everything about them has become infected, so that it is simply a waste of money to buy hogs and put them into the pens. At present we keep our hogs on the hill back of the barn, in temporary sheds, where they will have to stay until we can get the necessary appropriation to build new pens, of new material and in a situation free from risk of infection. Our hog pens were condemned by the secretary of the State Board of Health and the state veterinarian five years ago.

Two thousand dollars will be required for this purpose.

HEATING PLANT.

There can be no doubt in any one's mind as to the necessity for the reconstruction of our steam plant. Our seven return flue boilers ought no longer to be subjected to high pressure, and the present method of heating and ventilating the wards is entirely inadequate. The most feasible plan seems to be the addition of another boiler as a power unit, the use of our old boilers at low pressure for heating only, and the reconstruction of our method of heat distribution in the wards. If we take the old Utica pin radiators in the pipe alley, mass them at either end of each wing in a tempering chamber, and carry through them the return steam from the direct radiation in the wards, we can heat air sufficiently to force it through the bed rooms at a temperature of 65 degrees and secure ventilation as well.

This reconstruction would cost \$10,000.

DORMITORY FOR NURSES.

The conditions at this hospital are such that some provision will have to be made for dormitory accommodation for our women employees. Since the burning of the old laundry building all our women employees have been lodged in the administration building, and on account of the crowded condition of the wards some of

the nurses occupy rooms on the second floor of this building. It is a question as to whether it would be best to provide for lodging all women employes together, or build a separate building for the nurses. I believe the latter to be the best plan for many reasons, some of which are obvious. There ought to be a dormitory building for the cooks, housemaids, laundry and sewing room employes. And a separate building to be occupied by the nurses alone, so that when off duty they may have their own social life with opportunities for cultivation.

The dormitory for nurses can be built for \$30,000, and it would take \$5,000 to finish and furnish it.

The dormitory for other women employes would cost \$13,000.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR.

Reconstruction of administration building.....	\$40,000.00
Cottage for assistant physicians.....	6,000.00
New piggery	2,000.00
Heating plant	10,000.00
Dormitory for nurses.....	35,000.00
Dormitory for other women employes.....	13,000.00
Changing store room into industrial building.....	2,500.00
Building new store room.....	5,000.00
Totals	\$113,500.00

I regret to have to call the attention of the Board of Control to the fact that we cannot get young men to enter the training school. Many apply and promise to come, but fail to do so. It would seem that they consider this as a last resort, and if anything else offers they do not hesitate to break their promise.

The class of men we do get from time to time is far from being good, and the men are not trustworthy. We know that they are not competent, and that they are not kind nor considerate to the patients, but we can get no one to take their places. Besides good and bad, we have only twenty-two nurses and attendants to take care of 490 men, and most of them have been in the employ of the hospital for less than a year.

This condition should be understood and appreciated, for the public holds the officers of the hospital responsible for conditions which they are powerless to remedy. We do do remarkably well considering what we have to contend with, and those nurses who are conscientious deserve great praise.

The difficulties under which we labor can be better appreciated when it is known that among the men there are about 125 patients who are disturbed and noisy, 85 who are filthy, and about 40 who are more or less actively suicidal.

A kind providence must certainly watch over us or we would not have so long escaped a serious calamity.

I wish to express to the Board of Control my appreciation of their interest in the welfare of the hospital and the patients under our care. But for your help and encouragement our work would be without avail.

H. A. TOMLINSON, M. D.,
Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent.

TABLE NO. 1.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES SINCE OPENING THE HOSPITAL.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted since opening the hospital.....	4,788	3,829	8,617
Discharged recovered	1,221	936	2,157
Discharged improved	1,239	997	2,236
Discharged unimproved and transferred to other institutions	816	627	1,443
Not proper subjects.....	14	4	18
Died	987	711	1,698
Connected with the hospital July 31, 1902.....	517	516	1,033

TABLE NO. 2.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	156	76	232	2,740	1,223	3,963
Married	129	125	254	1,781	2,264	4,045
Widowed	19	32	51	218	357	575
Divorced	4	2	6	38	48	86
Not given	10	1	11	120	33	153
Totals	318	236	554	4,897	3,925	8,822

TABLE NO. 3.

AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During Period.			When Attached.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	1	2	3	5	13	18
15 to 20.....	6	7	13	20	17	37
20 to 25.....	30	24	54	34	32	66
25 to 30.....	37	31	68	33	18	51
30 to 35.....	46	24	70	40	25	65
35 to 40.....	34	42	76	37	33	70
40 to 45.....	65	23	88	51	29	80
45 to 50.....	23	19	42	16	15	31
50 to 60.....	33	34	67	28	25	53
60 to 70.....	16	17	33	16	5	21
70 to 80.....	14	9	23	10	8	18
80 and over.....	6	2	8	3	2	5
Not given	7	2	9	25	14	39
Totals	318	236	554	318	236	554

TABLE NO. 4.
NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

American Born.	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alabama .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Arkansas .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
California .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	19
Colorado .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Connecticut	2	1	3	24	5	29
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Florida .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Iowa	14	5	19	47	53	100
Illinois	7	6	13	84	99	183
Indiana	2	2	4	47	42	89
Kansas .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Kentucky .....	.....	2	2	19	15	34
Louisiana	2	.....	2	6	4	10
Maryland .....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	19
Massachusetts	5	5	10	70	43	113
Missouri	1	.....	1	13	12	25
Minnesota	56	56	112	482	440	922
Michigan .....	.....	5	5	20	25	45
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Maine	3	4	7	97	82	179
New Hampshire	1	.....	1	22	18	40
Nebraska	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
New Jersey	1	2	3	16	12	28
North Carolina .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New York	12	6	18	293	248	541
Ohio	5	3	8	109	76	185
Pennsylvania	4	3	7	104	73	177
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
South Dakota .....	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Texas	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Vermont	2	1	3	42	47	89
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	27
West Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Wisconsin	15	4	19	209	163	372
Unknown	3	3	6	195	119	314
Totals	137	110	247	1,976	1,616	3,592

TABLE NO. 4—Continued.

Foreign Born.	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria	2	4	6	25	19	44
Bavaria .....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	13
Belgium	1	.....	1	3	8	11
Bermuda Island .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bohemia	4	5	9	47	56	103
Canada	9	2	11	214	149	363
China .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Denmark	8	4	12	60	21	81
England	5	3	8	87	72	159
Finland	3	1	4	38	17	55
France .....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
Germany	41	22	63	600	367	967
Hungary .....	.....	1	1	10	3	13
Holland .....	.....	1	1	13	7	20
Iceland .....	.....	1	1	2	12	14
India .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ireland	11	7	18	268	276	544
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	24
Newfoundland .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Norway	46	27	73	621	623	1,244
Nova Scotia	1	3	4	8	6	14
Poland .....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	25
Prussia	1	1	2	79	62	141
Russia	2	1	3	20	15	35
Roumania	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Saxony .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scotland	1	4	5	32	19	51
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sweden	42	38	80	694	478	1,172
Switzerland	3	.....	3	23	23	46
Turkey .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wales .....	.....	1	1	9	8	17
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	181	126	307	2,921	2,269	5,190
Total American born.....	137	110	247	1,976	1,616	3,592
Total foreign born.....	181	126	307	2,921	2,269	5,190
Totals	318	236	554	4,897	3,885	8,782

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First	192	148	340	3,022	2,513	5,535
Second	56	53	109	598	531	1,129
Third	15	15	30	136	114	250
Fourth	6	2	8	40	34	74
Fifth	1	2	3	9	10	19
Sixth	1	1	2	6	4	10
Seventh .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ninth .....	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Not given	26	10	36	787	432	1,219
Not proper subjects.....	.....	.....	.....	13	4	17
Several	21	4	25	284	242	526
Grand Totals	318	236	554	4,897	3,885	8,782

TABLE NO. 6.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THEIR CAUSES.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess of lung.....	2	...	2
Abscess of brain.....	1	1	2
Adenitis, tubercular	1	...	1
Addison's disease	1	...	1
Anasarca	3	1	4
Apoplexy	23	10	33
Ascites	1	...	1
Asphyxia	2	1	3
Assault by patient.....	3	2	5
Asthenia	14	6	20
Asthma	1	...	1
Brain disease	4	4	8
Brights disease	1	1	2
Burns	1	...	1	1	...	1
Brain syphilis	1	1
Bronchitis, acute	3	1	4
Broncho pneumonia	8	6	14
Cancer	3	...	3
Cancer of stomach.....	1	1
Cancer of uterus.....	1	1
Carbuncle	1	...	1
Carcinoma of brain.....	1	1	2
Carcinoma of breast.....	1	1
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1	1
Carcinoma malanotic of omentum...	1	...	1
Cerebral embolus	1	1
Cerebral effusion	1	3	4
Cerebral hemorrhage	1	...	1
Cerebral softening	9	4	13
Cerebral thrombosis	3	...	3
Cerebral-spinal-sclerosis	1	...	1
Cholera morbus	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	2	3
Congestion of lungs.....	7	3	10
Congestion, cerebral	1	...	1
Convulsions, uraemic	1	1
Dementia, paretic	1	...	1
Dementia, senile	10	...	10
Diabetes	3	...	3
Disease, organic, of liver.....	1	1	2
Disease, organic, of bowels.....	1	...	1
Diarrhoea	11	15	26
Drowning	1	1	2
Dysentery	1	1	9	13	22
Embolism	2	2
Empyema	1	1	2
Encephalitis, acute	1	...	1
Endocarditis	1	1
Enteritis, acute	4	2	6
Enterocolitis	1	2	3
Epilepsy	68	46	114
Erysipelas	10	6	16
Erysipelas, malignant	1	...	1
Exhaustion	2	2	4
Exhaustion from acute mania.....	21	20	41
Exhaustion from chronic mania.....	2	5	7
Exhaustion from cystitis.....	1	1

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Exhaustion from hemiplegia.....	1	...	1
Exhaustion from melancholia.....	35	54	89
Exhaustion from operation.....	1	...	1
Exposure	2	2	4
Fever, continued	2	2
Fever, enteric	1	...	1
Fever, typhoid	2	6	8	8	16	24
Gangrene	1	1	2
Gangrene, pulmonary	7	3	10
Gastro-enteritis	1	1	2
Heart disease	13	7	20
Hematoma of brain.....	1	...	1
Hemorrhage, accidental	1	...	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral	12	4	16
Hemorrhage, cerebellar	1	1
Hemorrhage, gastric	1	...	1
Hemorrhage, secondary	1	1
Hemorrhage, meningeal	1	...	1	1	...	1
Hepatitis	1	...	1
Hernia, incarcerated	1	...	1
Hernia, strangulated, femoral.....	1	1
Inanition	8	8
Inflammation of throat.....	1	...	1
Injury, railway	1	...	1
Intestinal obstruction	1	...	1	...	3	3
Kidney, granular	1	1	...	1	1
Killed by cars.....	1	...	1
Leptomeningitis	2	7	9
Marasmus	75	84	159
Measles	1	...	1
Meningitis	1	...	1	8	5	13
Meningitis, septic	2	2
Meningitis, suppurative	1	1	2
Meningitis, tubercular	1	...	1
Missing, burned	24	...	24
Nephritis	13	8	21
Nephritis, acute	1	...	1
Nephritis, chronic diffuse.....	20	8	28	23	8	31
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	24	18	42	64	39	103
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous...	10	4	14	26	11	37
Obstruction, pyloric	1	1
Occlusion of the hepatic duct.....	1	1
Oedema, pulmonary	1	1	14	7	21
Pachy-meningitis	1	1
Paralysis	17	23	40
Paralysis, general	8	...	8	20	3	23
Paralysis, bulbar	2	2
Paralysis of heart.....	1	...	1
Paralysis, progressive	27	...	27
Periencephalitis, acute	1	...	1	1	...	1
Paresis	15	5	20
Pericarditis	1	1	2
Pericardial effusion	2	2
Peritonitis	7	1	8
Peritonitis, septic	1	1
Peritonitis, tubercular	1	...	1
Phlebitis	1	...	1
Phthisis	83	70	153
Phthisis, fibroid	1	3	4

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Phthisis, pulmonary	1	1
Phthisis, tubercular	1	1
Pleural effusion	1	1
Pleurisy	2	...	2
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	1
Pneumonia	1	...	1	32	24	56
Pneumonia, catarrhal	1	...	1
Pneumonia, lobar	9	2	11
Pneumonia, with enteritis	1	...	1
Pneumonia, hypostatic	1	...	1
Pyelonephritis	1	1
Pyonephrosis	1	...	1
Rheumatism	2	1	3
Sarcoma	1	1	2
Srofuclosis	1	...	1
Sclerosis, multiple	1	...	1	1	...	1
Senility	17	8	25
Septicemia	2	2
Shock from burn	1	1
Spedalsked	1	1
Status epilepticus	2	1	3
Suffocation	2	...	2
Suffocation in fit.	3	...	3
Suicide	1	1	2	15	7	22
Syphilis	2	...	2
Thrombosis of heart	2	3	5
Tuberculosis	2	...	2
Tuberculosis, intestinal	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, miliary	4	4	8
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	19	23	42	66	51	117
Tumor, cerebral	5	...	5
Tumor, fibroid of omentum	1	...	1
Thphomania	12	18	30
Uraemia	2	2	4	26	15	41
Uraemia, acute	4	4	8
Variola	4	...	4
Totals	91	67	158	987	712	1,699

TABLE NO. 7.
SHOWING AGES AT DEATH.

	During Period.			Since Opening Hospital.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	...	...	...	6	2	8
15 to 20	1	1	2	15	9	24
20 to 25	3	4	7	65	47	112
25 to 30	5	4	9	83	30	163
30 to 35	6	6	12	120	83	203
35 to 40	9	8	17	117	81	198
40 to 45	16	6	22	112	68	180
45 to 50	13	3	16	85	70	155
50 to 60	14	16	30	152	103	255
60 to 70	11	8	19	109	84	193
70 to 80	7	5	12	72	45	117
80 and over	5	3	8	31	19	50
Not given	1	3	4	20	21	41
Totals	91	67	158	987	712	1,699

TABLE NO. 8.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY PATIENTS IN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	By Men.	By Women.	Total.
Farm	39,773	.....	39,773
Carpenter and paint shop.....	304	.....	304
Tailor shop	615	.....	615
Barber shop	613	.....	613
Sewing room .....	.....	7,759	7,759
Store room	613	.....	613
Engine room	7,529	.....	7,529
Bakery	1,709	.....	1,709
Kitchen	10,173	.....	10,173
Laundry	6,424	12,106	18,530
Center	4,906	.....	4,906
Laboratory	1,103	.....	1,103
Dining Room	1,226	650	1,876
Library	654	.....	654
Wards	91,696	69,929	161,625
Totals	167,338	90,444	257,782

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors,

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present a report of this school for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1901 and 1902.

ATTENDANCE—1901.

The total enrollment of pupils for the school year was 85, of whom 52 were males and 33 females.

The cash receipts for the year have been derived from the following sources:

Broom and mattress work.....	\$531.61
Bead and fancy work.....	70.62
Hammock and reed work.....	113.97
All other sources.....	396.93
Total	<u>\$1,113.13</u>

ATTENDANCE—1902.

The total enrollment of pupils for the school year was 88, of whom 57 were males and 31 females.

The cash receipts for the year have been derived from the following sources:

Broom and mattress work.....	\$643.26
Bead and fancy work.....	51.52
Hammock and reed work.....	95.08
All other sources.....	220.22
Total as above.....	<u>\$1,009.88</u>

The products of farm, garden and shop which have been consumed by the school or are on hand for consumption are as follows:

Milk	\$200.06
Vegetables	196.86
Meat	134.98
Hay	120.00
Brooms and whisks.....	13.75
Total	<u>\$665.65</u>

AVAILABLE FUNDS.

On Aug. 1, 1902, the appropriation of \$18,000 for the construction of a boys' cottage became available. This building should be completed at the earliest possible moment. At present the entire first floor and the basement of the hospital are in use for a cottage for the smaller boys, and a considerable number of both boys and girls are obliged to occupy dormitory rooms on the third floor of the main buildings. This use of the hospital for ordinary living purposes deprives the school of its use for its regular purposes, except in extreme cases, as in invasions of contagious disease. The hospital is then vacated, and its occupants crowded into the already over-occupied dormitories of the main buildings, very much to the detriment of the school. The use of rooms on the third floor for dormitory purposes for blind children is very undesirable on account of the increased danger in case of fire. Fortunately in the twenty-eight years of the separate existence of the school in these buildings no fire has occurred, but this remarkable immunity cannot be expected to go on indefinitely.

For these reasons, which were presented to the legislature at its last regular session, the above mentioned appropriation was made by that body, and there ought to be no unnecessary delay in utilizing the appropriation.

By a provision made by the legislature at its recent special session, remnants of special appropriations, after the objects for which they were made have been fully completed, may, at the discretion of the Board of Control of State Institutions, be utilized in making other needed improvements.

Several such remnants of funds could be wisely expended for some much needed improvements. The system of stand pipes for inside fire protection should be extended to the south wing, which is now without such protection other than what could be given from the stand pipe in the center portion. There would be required an extension of two-inch pipe from the central stand pipe in the basement horizontally to the center of the south wing and a vertical pipe from there up through the four floors of the building. This with the requisite valves should not cost over \$100.

The hose of the central and north stand pipes is old and quite untrustworthy, as is the outside standard size hose for use on the hydrant. These should all be replaced with new unlined cotton hose, and at the same time the hose required for the extension to the south wing should be procured. There would be required in all for the stand pipes twelve lengths of 50 feet each of two-inch hose, 600 feet, and for the outside 300 feet of standard size. These, with needed additional fittings and nozzles, may be estimated at \$150.

The electric light wiring of all our buildings, except the south wing, is on wooden cleats, and the wiring is antiquated. It should be entirely renewed. It is difficult to estimate the cost on account of the uncertainty as to salvage from the old wiring, but it could hardly exceed \$150. If it is not practicable to utilize the unexpended balances of present appropriations for these purposes, provision should be made for them by the next legislature.

OTHER NEEDS.

To insure adequate heat at all times, an additional boiler will be needed when the new boys' cottage is occupied. The placing of this will require considerable modification of the boiler room and coal sheds and steam pipe connections. An appropriation of \$1,000 should be asked for of the coming legislature for these purposes.

A complete system of metallic fire escapes should be provided for the present buildings and for the new one to be constructed. No estimate for these would be of any value until the system was selected and approximate plans devised.

Some additions should be made to the musical equipment and to the school library, both in the ink print and raised character departments. An appropriation of \$400 for these purposes could be profitably expended.

The repair and improvement funds should be maintained at the present rate of \$1,000 per year.

For the current expenses of the next biennial period I recommend that appropriations be asked for as follows:

For the year ending July 31, 1904.....	\$22,500.00
For the year ending July 31, 1905.....	23,000.00

To this report is appended a classified list of the persons employed and the compensation received for the current year in the school.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. DOW,
Superintendent.

Faribault, Aug. 25, 1902.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

List of persons employed during the year ending July 31, 1902.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Occupation.	Resident.	Salary.
James J. Dow.....	Superintendent	Yes.	\$150.00
Mrs. T. de Harven.....	Matron	Yes.	37.50
John R. Parshall.....	Steward	No.	20.00
Bernice A. Parshall.....	Bookkeeper	No.	50.00

SUPERVISORY DEPARTMENT.

Lilly Smith	Nurse and girls' superv..	Yes.	\$20.00
Winnie Lawler	Small boys' supervisor...	Yes.	16.00
Hubert La Rose.....	Large boys' supervisor...	Yes.	20.00

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

F. M. Rose.....	Physician	No.	\$16.67
A. F. Pringle.....	Oculist	No.	5.55

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) Literary.

Name.	Occupation.	Resident.	Salary.
B. P. Chapple.....	High school teacher.....	Yes.	\$83.33
Fannie Ladd	First interm. teacher.....	Yes.	50.00
C. J. Cornwell.....	First primary teacher.....	Yes.	44.44
Grace E. Beardsley.....	Second primary teacher.....	Yes.	38.88

(2) Musical.

Nancy Buskett	Head music teacher.....	Yes.	\$50.00
Julia B. Johnson.....	Music teacher	Yes.	27.77
Fannie O'Brien	Music tutor	Yes.	5.00
H. I. Carpenter.....	Organ and tuning tchr.....	Yes.	40.00
W. H. Holden.....	Violin and orchestra tchr.....	No.	40.00

(3) Industrial.

Ella Hoffner	Kinder. and sloyd tchr.....	Yes.	\$50.00
Augusta Schewe	Sewing teacher	Yes.	25.00
Edward Marum	Broom and mattress tchr.....	Yes.	27.77

HEATING DEPARTMENT.

James Johnson	Fireman	Yes.	\$30.00
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HOUSE AND BARN DEPARTMENT.

Adam Weyer	Choreman	Yes.	\$25.00
W. O. Merrill.....	Night watch	Yes.	30.00

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

(1) Culinary.

Agnes Lippert	First cook	Yes.	\$20.00
Julia Torkilson	Second cook	Yes.	14.00

(2) Laundry.

Mary Egan	Head laundress	Yes.	\$16.00
Emma Dyrdahl	Assistant laundress	Yes.	14.00
Nellie Headline	Assistant laundress	Yes.	12.00

(3) General.

Mary Oleson	Chambermaid	Yes.	\$12.00
Ida Dyrdahl	Chambermaid	Yes.	12.00
Jennie McLain	Chambermaid	Yes.	12.00
Emma Westlund	Chambermaid	Yes.	12.00
Edna Headline	Waitress	Yes.	12.00
Margaret Welch	Waitress	Yes.	12.00
Agnes Johnson	Waitress	Yes.	12.00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

FARIBAULT, MINN., Sept. 27, 1902.

To the Honorable Board of Directors,

GENTLEMEN: This report covers a period beginning Aug. 1, 1900, to July 31, 1902.

It includes the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, and is the twelfth biennial report. A brief record of matters of interest is herein made.

ATTENDANCE.

The school continues to grow in numbers and to improve in methods of work. The total attendance is larger than ever before.

The following summary is submitted:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Enrollment for school year ending July 31, 1901.....	147	107	254
Enrollment for school year ending July 31, 1902.....	149	119	268
Total enrollment for biennial period.....	173	126	299
New pupils admitted, year ending July 31, 1901.....	22	14	36
New pupils admitted, year ending July 31, 1902.....	18	19	37

For attendance by counties see Exhibit E.

There was only one change in September, 1900. Miss Amy E. Snider took a year off, spending most of it visiting schools for the deaf in various parts of the country. Miss Lois Walker of Chicago was appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the fall of 1901 the following changes took place:

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gaw, who had done exceptionally good work as teachers, he for five years and she one, resigned. Mr. Gaw was offered and accepted a position in the faculty of Gallaudet College.

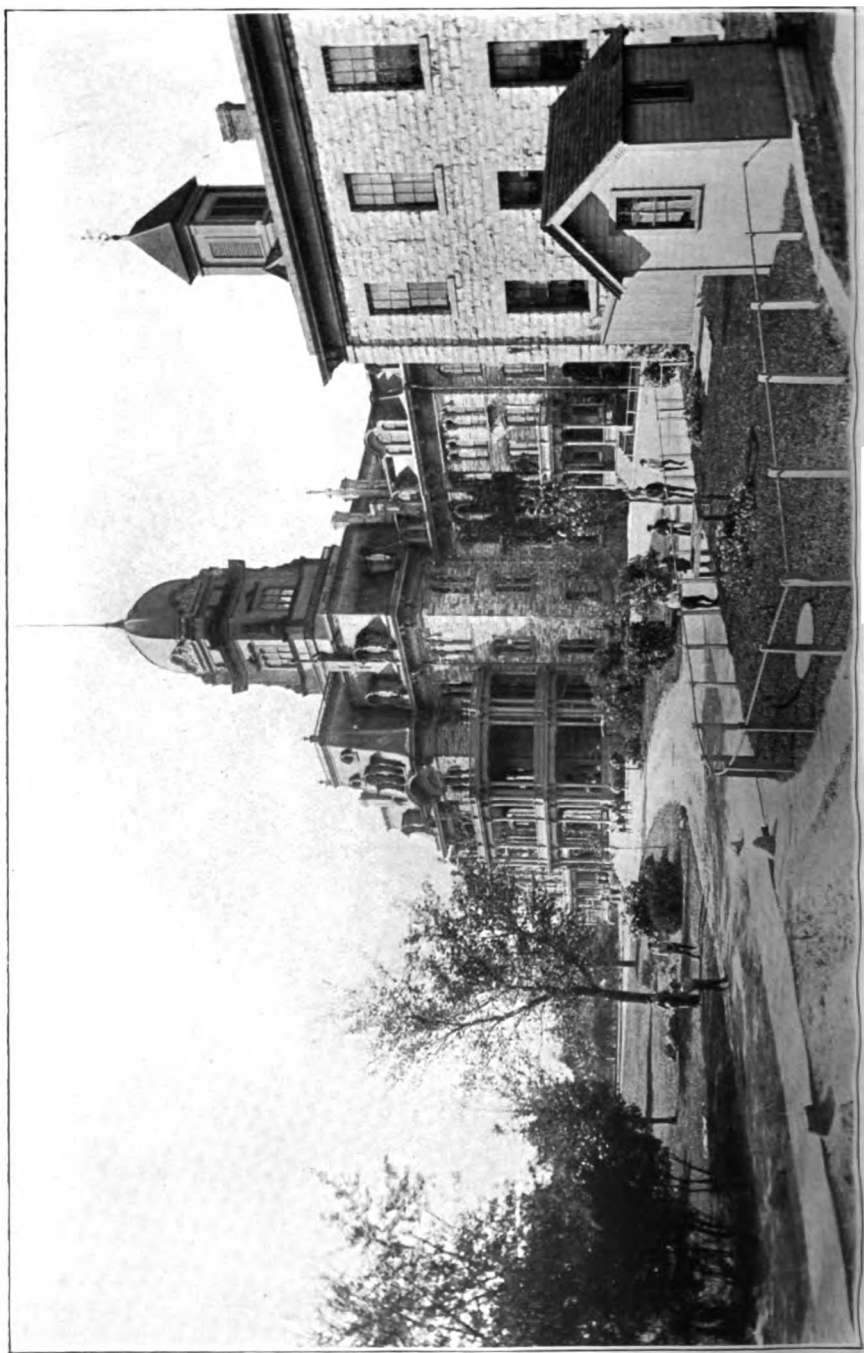
Mrs. Tate also declined reappointment as teacher.

These vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mr. F. R. Wheeler of Connecticut, Mr. A. W. Dobyms of Mississippi and Miss Mary E. Scheetz of Arkansas, Miss Amy E. Snider returning this year.

Miss Anna G. Brown, after some years of most efficient service as matron of the boys, resigned to be married Jan. 6, 1902. Her position was filled by Miss Hannah Dilland for the rest of the year.

Miss Olga Bright of Iowa succeeds Miss Brown as matron of Barron Hall.

Miss Georgia A. Sutton, who had been instructor of sewing and fancy work for many years, yielded to the offer, and becomes matron of the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind.



STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF, FARIS, UTAH.

Miss Sophie Peterson of Minnesota succeeds Miss Sutton.

Miss Rose S. Andrews, who had had charge of the classes in drawing and painting and had done faithful work for seven years, declined reappointment. She was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Baumgardner.

Mr. J. W. Jones, under whose instruction the class had made excellent progress in printing, resigned, and Mr. L. A. Roth succeeded him.

EDUCATING THE DEAF.

In this day of progress our country is clearly in advance of all others in the education she is giving the deaf, both from the standpoint of intellectual and industrial training. Gallaudet College at Washington is the only college in the world for the deaf. Minnesota has made and is making a good record at this college. She now has seven students in the college. Only three other states have so many. They are: Missouri, 10; Ohio, 11, and Pennsylvania 21.

As to method of instruction, I may say that a number of the more progressive schools are teaching a larger per cent of their pupils by the oral method than Minnesota. I think we should, year by year, add oral teachers. Of course, too much is claimed by the advocates of the oral method. The deaf themselves favor it to a certain extent. We are teaching orally about twenty-five per cent. A number of the best schools are teaching fifty and a larger per cent. I should favor teaching by the oral method every child who has good perceptive faculties and is capable of making good average progress intellectually by that method. This involves the ability of the child to make reasonable progress in acquiring speech and ability to read the lips. It is well known that there is a wide difference of opinion among conscientious, intelligent educators of the deaf as to the per cent that can be taught successfully orally.

There certainly is a growing sentiment toward the oral method, and no one should object to its being adopted in the education of every child to which it is adapted. What all should object to is the effort to adapt the child.

Our school work has progressed well. The intelligence and energy put into their work on the part of both teachers and pupils is commendable.

There is one point in which we may be carrying economy too far, and that is in requiring too many pupils to the teacher. We had over fourteen pupils to the teacher last year, and although one has been added, the increase in the school may be an offset to any advantage gained.

What with the literary society which meets twice a month; the monthly lectures and socials, the chapel lectures; the library, the current news of the day spread upon the boards, one for the boys and one for the girls, daily, the magazines and papers, the free use

of the printing office and the hectograph, added to the daily instruction by competent, enthusiastic teachers, we see ample reason why Minnesota should be proud of her school.

COURSE OF STUDY.

We have an excellent course of study, a copy of which will be furnished upon application.

We are thankful that the two years have passed without a death. There have been a number of serious cases for the physician, Dr. W. H. Robilliard, and the specialist, Dr. A. F. Pringle, has performed a number of delicate operations upon ear, throat and eyes, all with consummate skill.

INDUSTRIES.

Below may be found a summary of the products of the trades:

FOR TWO YEARS.

RECEIPTS FROM TRADES—1901 AND 1902.

1900.	Shoe Shop.	Cabinet Shop.	Printing Office.	Sewing Room.
August	\$43.65	\$5.25	.....	.....
September	20.45	.....	\$19.26	.....
October	79.00	3.25	10.96	\$1.41
November	254.75	13.93	2.65	24.51
December	43.25	6.35	14.76	.....
1901.				
January	114.35	2.24	1.20	12.11
February	198.35	24.65	16.90	40.88
March	61.70	1.22	3.66	.....
April	133.95	4.20	.30	6.60
May	285.30	13.25	6.55	49.36
June	92.60	4.55	100.01	.55
July	51.30	6.00	125.97	.....
August	1.18	.....	9.84	.....
September	45.30	.....	5.25	.....
October	162.72	16.47	14.71	.....
November	132.50	4.35	3.00	25.12
December	110.60	7.75	31.25	20.66
1902.				
January	122.30	4.70	1.75	26.07
February	105.20	6.60	11.39	32.45
March	141.95	5.87	.....	15.76
April	184.90	3.25	2.07	11.20
May	149.30	14.15	1.00	6.34
June	123.50	12.00	1.27	7.70
July	20.40	4.50	1.66	2.00
Totals	\$2,678.50	\$164.53	\$385.41	\$282.72

RECEIPTS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

1900.		1901.	
August	\$88.09	August	\$38.21
October	33.60	September	14.00
November	13.34	October	2.10
December	48.40	November	19.25
1901.		1902.	
January	6.30	December	15.97
February	17.05	January	27.35
March	13.35	February	5.70
April	32.89	March	33.20
May	65.18	April	16.86
June	24.55	May	21.10
July	105.00	June	68.15
	<hr/>	July	133.21
	\$447.75		<hr/>
			\$395.10

The idea that industries should be self-supporting has long since been discarded. They are now considered as schools. The revenues therefrom are all right, but are a mere incident.

It will be seen that the shoe shop makes the best showing, but when we remember that the cabinet and printing schools are each fully occupied in doing for the institution what would cost the state cash, it will be readily seen that figures, though not juggled, cannot always be relied upon.

Besides the trades shown in the summary, we may say that a half dozen boys have done a large part of the baking of bread, cookies, etc., in the bakery. In the sewing rooms all the patching and darning are done, as well as a vast amount of plain sewing. In the cutting and fitting department dresses are made for pupils and others, for which a reasonable price is charged. In this department the fancy work commands good prices.

The cooking school is made up of twenty-five of the older girls. The products of their work are distributed among the tables of the pupils so that nothing is lost.

One feature of our industrial department is unique, in that no other institution, in so far as I know, is undertaking it. We teach every boy who enters school to do plain sewing, patching and darning. After the pupil has finished his course in sewing he goes joyously to the sloyd room, where he spends two happy years. After this he is prepared to enter a regular trade. One of my most delicate duties is assigning the trade. This is done after carefully measuring the pupil, considering his home surroundings and consulting his wishes and those of his friends.

If a boy learns one trade fairly well he has accomplished about all that can be expected. This, in consideration of the fact, that he spends only one-half as much time in his trade as he does in school. And, too, his trade life is only about a half of his school life. I estimate that a pupil gets about one year's apprenticeship to five years in school.

Taken as a whole, our industries may be considered as in a formative state. While their present status, as compared with their past, causes a thrill of pleasure, yet we hope ere long to have reason for increased pride.

One of the most encouraging features is that the pupils are understanding that it is important for them to have a trade, and are consequently applying themselves year by year with more zest.

When a pupil has made something, out and out, he has moved himself up a notch. A repetition of this process makes character. I regard trades as indispensable. The public schools of our country will never be complete without industries.

I have nothing but praise for the various instructors. In fact, I take it as a privilege to testify to the faithfulness of all teachers, matrons, physicians, clerks, supervisors, nurses, engineers, farmer, night watch and all employes.

I use every available means of advertising the school. It may seem a little strange for a state institution to advertise. But when it is known to be true that there are many deaf children in the state who are not in school, and who will never be, unless their parents are urged to send them, and, too, when it is realized that these children can be made to be good citizens only by the training the state has unstintingly provided, the proposition assumes simply a business aspect. The papers throughout the state have generously come to our aid and inserted notices of the school free of charge. Many a deaf child owes its education to their generosity.

The agents of the State Public School of Owatonna have kindly distributed our illustrated circular of information.

I secured an advance copy of the census of 1900 of the deaf of Minnesota. Experience, however, teaches that not much reliable data of the deaf can be expected from the census. This observation is corroborated by other superintendents.

Reunion of former pupils:

On July 24-28, 1901, a convention of the Minnesota Association of the Deaf was held in Duluth. The secretary of the board, Judge R. A. Mott, the superintendent and a number of teachers were present. This school needs no better proof of its value than was shown in the personnel of this convention.

IRON STAIRWAY—APPROPRIATION \$2,700.

This work is in course of construction. It was our desire to place such stairways in the north and south wings of the main building. The walls enclosing the area in the north wing were found to be simply lath and plaster, so were not suitable, hence the idea was abandoned.

The walls of the south stairway area were constructed of brick and stone, so an iron stairway is under construction there. At this point I suggest that, since the main building would be dangerous in case of fire, a coil stairway be placed at the north wing.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

I respectfully recommend to the board that they request the following appropriations:

For maintenance for two years beginning Aug. 1, 1903:

For 1903-4, 267 pupils at \$207.50.....	\$55,402.50
For 1904-5, 277 pupils at \$207.50.....	57,477.50
Ordinary repairs for 1903-4.....	2,500.00
Ordinary repairs for 1904-5.....	2,500.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

For remodeling bath rooms of east and west Barron Hall, and the south wing of main building, at \$1,500 each.....	\$4,500.00
For two hopper ranges, one for east Barron Hall and one for south wing of main building, at \$200 each.....	400.00
For tile floor in dining room.....	1,450.00
For library for two years.....	500.00
For addition to cabinet shop.....	3,500.00
For coil fire escape for north wing of main building.....	1,600.00
For new school building, assembly room and gymnasium for girls.....	50,000.00

The north half of the main building is used for school rooms. Not many of these rooms are suitable for school purposes. On account of a lack of room we are forced to use a number of mansard roof rooms in which the light is bad, the windows being high and set back. They are expensive to heat. These rooms are used at the expense of the eyes of the pupils.

The room we are using for an assembly room is in the fourth story, mansard roof and badly lighted, and in severe weather cannot be sufficiently heated to render it safe to use. It is always expensive to heat it.

The school removed into the new building, the rooms used for school purposes now should be converted into a home for the kindergarten pupils, boys and girls. In very severe weather they would not then be compelled to leave the building for their meals. I deem this school building to be indispensable to the best interests of the school.

I have arranged for the refusal of a tract of land of fourteen acres, with a valuable residence and stable, which can be bought for \$6,000. This tract lies immediately east of the school lands. Unless additional land is secured by the state now, it is probable that parts of it will be sold as lots, and residences put upon it, thus putting it out of the market.

I recommend the purchase of this tract.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We acknowledge with thanks the courtesies of the various newspapers sent our pupils in exchange for the Companion, the patronage of the merchants who have advertised in the Companion, the handsome monograph, "The Deaf—Blind," and numerous books sent us by Mr. William Wade of Oakmont, Pa., and the two

sets of works of reference presented the Noyes Literary Society by Mr. C. L. Washburn of Minneapolis, and to you, gentlemen of the local board, and of the board of control, in your delicate work of conducting the affairs of this institution jointly. I gratefully acknowledge the uniform spirit of helpfulness and the deference shown me.

We confidently commit the future of this institution, both as to matters of management and of legislation, to the hands of Him who makes no mistake.

Respectfully submitted,

J. N. TATE,

Superintendent School for the Deaf.

Faribault, Minn., Sept. 1, 1902.

APPENDICES.

The following tables are the records of a period of forty years beginning Sept. 1, 1863, and ending July 31, 1902:

EXHIBIT A.

Whole number in attendance.....	947
Number of boys.....	556
Number of girls.....	391
	<hr/> 947

EXHIBIT B.

Age When Deafness Occurred.

Under 1 year.....	463	Between 7 and 8 years.....	12
Between 1 and 2 years.....	170	Between 8 and 9 years.....	9
Between 2 and 3 years.....	95	Between 9 and 10 years.....	9
Between 3 and 4 years.....	58	Between 10 and 19 years.....	14
Between 4 and 5 years.....	31	Unknown	32
Between 5 and 6 years.....	32		<hr/>
Between 6 and 7 years.....	22	Total	947

EXHIBIT C.

Nationality.

American	249	African	2
Scandinavian	270	French	7
German, including Prussians, Austrians, Polanders, etc....	238	Persian	1
Irish	84	Welch	2
Canadians	50	Italian	1
English	21	Icelander	2
Scotch	10	Finnish	1
Jews	9		<hr/>
		Total	947

EXHIBIT D.

Causes of Deafness.

Congenital	304	Catarrhal fever	8
Scarlet fever	129	La grippe	8
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	92	Paralysis	5
Brain fever	92	Teething	5
Typhoid fever	34	Dropsy	4
Measles	28	Dumb ague	2
Sores in head.....	22	Smallpox	2
Cold in head.....	24	Sunstroke	2
By a fall.....	17	Gathering in head.....	2
Whooping cough	16	Running ears	2
Nervous fever	11	Earache	2
Convulsions	13	Cholera infantum	1
Diphtheria	9	Maltreatment	1
Pneumonia	9	Scrofula	8
Inflammation of brain.....	6	Various causes not definitely	
Croup	1	stated	87
Fright	1		
		Total	947

EXHIBIT E.

Attendance by Counties.

These figures indicate the enrollment during the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

Anoka	2	Jackson	1	Red Lake.....	3
Becker	1	Kanabec	1	Redwood	4
Beltrami	1	Kandiyohi	2	Renville	3
Benton	4	Kittson	1	Rice	11
Big Stone.....	1	Lac qui Parle.....	5	Roseau	2
Blue Earth.....	2	Lake	3	Rock	2
Carlton	2	Le Sueur.....	2	St. Louis.....	8
Cass	1	Lincoln	2	Scott	2
Chippewa	1	Lyon	6	Sherburne	2
Chisago	2	McLeod	2	Stearns	7
Clay	5	Marshall	3	Steele	1
Cottonwood	1	Martin	3	Stevens	1
Crow Wing.....	5	Meeker	1	Swift	3
Dakota	5	Mille Lacs.....	6	Todd	2
Dodge	2	Morrison	4	Wabasha	2
Douglas	3	Mower	2	Wadena	3
Faribault	4	Nicollet	4	Waseca	3
Fillmore	3	Nobles	1	Washington	9
Freeborn	1	Norman	2	Watsonwan	1
Goodhue	9	Olmsted	5	Wilkin	2
Grant	1	Otter Tail.....	9	Winona	3
Hennepin	42	Pine	4	Wright	8
Houston	5	Pipestone	2	Yellow Medicine....	3
Hubbard	4	Polk	13		
Isanti	3	Ramsey	19	Total enrollment..	299

EXHIBIT F.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION.

This is a free unsectarian school, established and supported by the state, for the education of children, who, by reason of deafness, are unable to be educated in the public school.

Board, care and instruction are free, but parents and guardians must provide clothing and traveling expenses. A deposit of not less than \$5 is required at the beginning of each school year.

Counties from which pupils come will render assistance when needed for clothing and transportation. (Chapter 205, section 7, General Laws 1887.)

Deaf children residing in Minnesota are admitted after they are eight, and until they are twenty-five years of age.

The regular course of instruction embraces ten years. In emergencies a longer time is granted.

The course of study embraces that pursued in the public schools with some modifications in order to adapt it to this special work. In addition to this a number of industries are taught.

We have an oral department in which pupils are taught to speak correctly and to read the lips.

No provision is made for the support or care of children during the summer vacation; during this time parents are expected to take charge of their children.

The proper time for pupils to enter the school each year is at its opening on the second Wednesday of each year. The school closes on the first Wednesday of June.

All applications for admission to the school, all moneys for pupils and letters of inquiry should be addressed to

J. N. TATE,
Superintendent School for the Deaf,
Faribault, Minn.



MAIN BUILDINGS, STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS—1900-1901.

GENERAL.

Superintendent and Physician—A. C. Rogers, B. S., M. D.
Assistant Physicians—F. S. Warren, M. D., Fred Huxley, M. D.
Steward—M. M. Shields.
Accounting Officer and Superintendent of Construction—J. R. Parshall.
Secretary and Stenographer—Miss Bertha Jensen.
Store Clerk—I. J. Wheeler (to Feb. 1, 1901), H. W. Wright (from Feb. 1 to May 1, 1901).
Clerk and Bookkeeper—Miss Katherine Jellineck.
Stenographer—Miss Jean Monty (from May 1, 1901).
Dispensary Clerk—A. R. T. Wylie, Ph. D.
Visitors' Attendant and Office Assistant—Mrs. I. M. Colburn.
Engineer—E. B. Dickinson.
Electrician—A. R. Tracy, E. E.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Matron—Miss Margaret Wood.
Principal Teacher—Miss Margaret McLean.
Teachers—Mrs. A. R. Tracy, Miss Addie B. Johnston, Miss Maud Stewart and Miss Bertha B. Park.
Music and Gymnastic Teacher—Miss Elizabeth La Selle.
Sloyd Teacher—Miss Helen Heisser.
Kindergartners—Miss Agnes Dillingham and Miss Dora McRoberts.
Band Teacher—Wm. H. Holden.
Girls' Industrial Teacher—Mrs. Anna La Grave.
Boys' Industrial Teacher—Harry Gilmore.
Printing Teacher—Miss Nellie Wittaus.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Margaret Cranbrook (from Oct. 28, 1900).

BOYS' CUSTODIA, "SUNNYSIDE."

Matron—Miss Mary E. Slack.
Teacher—Miss Zulma Requier.
Supervisor—Louis Grendall.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Belle Jackson.

GIRLS' CUSTODIA, "GEO. E. SKINNER HALL."

Matron—Mrs. Eugenia Wylie.
Teacher—Miss Katherine Henderson.
Housekeeper—Miss Belle Bradfield.

EPILEPTIC DEPARTMENTS—BOYS', "THE RETREAT."

Matron—Miss Lizzie E. Stephenson.
Teacher—Miss Zulma Requier.

BOYS', "LIND COTTAGE," OPENED MARCH 17, 1901.

Attendants in Charge—Chas. Rand and Wm. Dickey.

GIRLS', "THE ANNEX."

Matron—Mrs. Margaret Hatch.
Teacher—Miss Katherine Henderson.

FARM COLONY, "SPRINGDALE."

Farmer—Jos. Thom.
Matron—Mrs. Katherine Thom.

HOSPITAL.

Matron—Miss Ida Cannon.

ADVISORY AND SPECIAL STAFF.

Oculist and Aurist—A. F. Pringle, M. D., Northfield.
Dentist—E. K. Clement, D. D. S., Faribault.

OFFICERS AND TEACHERS—1901-1902.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent—A. C. Rogers, B. S., M. D.
Secretary and Stenographer—Miss Bertha Jensen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Assistant Physician—Fred Huxley, M. D. (to Jan. 18, 1902),
Wm. P. Baldwin, M. D. (after Jan. 18, 1902).
Second Assistant Physician—F. S. Warren, M. D. (to Feb. 15, 1902),
Daniel Kriedt, M. D. (after Feb. 15, 1902).
Hospital Matron—Miss Mabel Worthington.
Oculist and Aurist—A. F. Pringle, M. D.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Steward and Storekeeper—A. M. Gardner (to April 1, 1902), C. H.
Kester (from April 1 to May 1), and F. H. Grane (after May 1,
1902).
Bookkeeper and Clerk—Miss Katherine Jellineck.
Stenographer—Miss Jean Monty.
Usher and Office Assistant—Miss Alice Smith (to April 1, 1902).
Usher and Postmistress—Miss Ella Meissner (to June 23), and Miss
Eva Ober (after June 23, 1902).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Teacher—Miss Margaret McLean.
Teacher Boys' Industrial—Edw. M. Broderick (to March 9, 1902), H.
G. Moser (after March 9th).
Band and Orchestra Teacher—Edw. Sullivan (to Feb. 16, 1902), Wes-
ley Steppan (after March 1st).
Sloyd Teacher—Miss Georgia Sundstrom.
Music and Gymnastic Teacher—Miss Elizabeth La Selle.
Teachers—Mrs. Emily Tracy, Miss Addie B. Johnston, Miss Maud
Stewart, Mrs. Anna La Grave, Miss Bertha B. Park, Miss Agnes
Dillingham, Miss Mollie B. Gray, Miss Zulma Requier, Mrs. Mar-
garet Cranbrook and Miss Alice E. Smith (after April 1st).
Printing Teacher—Miss Nellie Wittaus.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer—E. B. Dickinson.
Electrician—A. R. Tracy, E. E.

CARETAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

General Matron—Miss Margaret Wood.
Assistant Matrons—Mrs. Eugenia Wylie and Mrs. Belle Jackson.
Chaplain—J. C. Black.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Housekeepers—Mrs. Evalyn Culbertson, Mrs. May B. Stewart and
Miss Ella M. Weikel.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Head Farmer and Wife—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Thom.

EPILEPTIC COTTAGES—"LIND COTTAGE," BOYS'.

Charge Attendants—Wm. Dickey and Chas. Rand.

"SECOND COTTAGE," BOYS', OPENED JUNE 16, 1902.

Charge Attendants—A. A. Swanbeck and R. T. Wilber.

"THE ANNEX," GIRLS'.

Supervisor—Mrs. Margaret Hatch.

Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith the biennial report of the School for Feeble-Minded for the two years ending July 31, 1902.

The movement of population at the School for Feeble-Minded from July 31, 1900, to Aug. 1, 1902, was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Present August 1, 1900.....	309	302	611
Absent for the time (summer vacation).....	115	71	186
Admitted during the two years.....	155	66	221
Readmitted during the two years.....	7	8	15
Totals	586	447	1,033
Discharged	1	8	9
Dropped	49	25	74
Died	36	27	63
Absent for the time (summer vacation).....	118	83	201
Present July 31, 1902.....	382	304	686
Totals	586	447	1,033

The total attendance was: 1900-1901, 823, 1901-1902, 912.

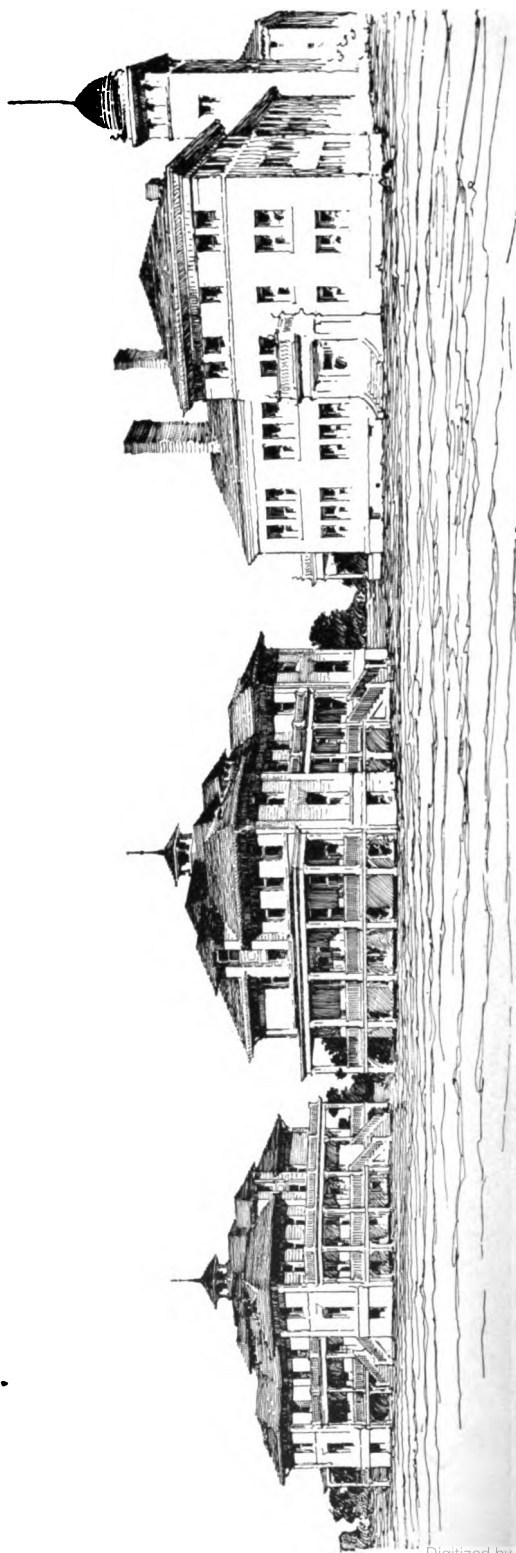
The average attendance was: 1900-1901, 728; 1901-1902, 769.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications have been received as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900-1901	89	60	149
1901-1902	96	64	160
Totals	185	124	309
Applications previous.....	931	734	1,665
Total received to July 31, 1902.....	1,116	858	1,974

Applications filed in advance of room August 1, 1902, 251.



COTTAGES FOR EPILEPTIC GIRLS.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

NORTH VIEW SKINNER HALL.

MORTALITY.

The following table gives the detailed information as to sex and cause of death:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Auto-intoxication, chronic enteritis and epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Acute dilatation and aortic insufficiency.....	1	.....	1
Cirrhosis of the liver and fatty degeneration.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	13	4	17
(Status, 8; complication of nephritis, 1, and complication of pleurisy, 2.)			
Entero-colitis		1	1
Enteritis-gastro	1	.....	1
Fatty degeneration of heart and congestion of lung..	1	.....	1
Gastritis—chronic	1	.....	1
Heart failure.....	1	1	2
(1 complication of chronic bronchitis.)			
Marasmus (specific).....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia	2	1	3
(1 complication of epilepsy.)			
Phthisis	1	.....	1
Pleurisy, tricuspid and pulmonary insufficiency.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis-traumatic		1	1
Syphilitic degeneration.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis, general and local.....	10	19	29
Totals	36	27	63
(2 complication of epilepsy, 1 of small-pox and 1 of lobar pneumonia.)			

THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

In the school the children are graded according to their mental ability. The foundation of all the work is in the kindergarten. Here we have forty boys and girls under the direction of two teachers. The work done is similar in purpose and method to that of kindergartens in general. The play and work are planned to enable the child—

- (1) To recognize numbers and make simple combinations.
- (2) To recognize form and reproduce it with clay or crayon.
- (3) To recognize color, naming those colors most common; in fact, to notice resemblances and differences in all things.

The occupation work, which is that found in all kindergartens, trains the hand to work with the head, while the song, story and game appeal to the heart.

The primary class consists of twenty-four boys and girls, who are graduates of the kindergarten. They are in school five hours each day. A few of the girls are trained in sewing for three-fourths of an hour each day, and several of the boys take the elementary sloyd work for the same length of time. All have vocal music and calisthenics under the direction of a special teacher. In the primary class the children begin to read, to write, and have work in numbers. They have work in nature study, free hand drawing, clay modeling, paper cutting, etc. Special attention is given to articulation and phonics.

Class "D" is composed of twenty boys and girls—the lowest grade in the school department. These children have the simplest forms of occupation work, introducing one, two and three different colors or forms; never more. They have very simple action songs, games and much free play and marching. They are taught to brush the hair and teeth, button shoes, and how to dress themselves.

Class "C" is composed of twenty boys and girls. The kindergarten occupations, songs, and games are continued with these children. In addition, they have chart and primer classes and drill in numbers.

Class "B" is composed of three sections of twenty-four boys and girls each. These children are larger and older, and have industrial work in connection with their literary work. The girls alternate school with the sewing and lace, ironing and domestic work, while the boys are in sloyd, net, mat-weaving and brush-making classes.

They use first and second readers, write, count money, tell time, dictate letters and have much drill in simple number work.

Class "A" consists of forty of the most advanced children in the school. There are two divisions, the older boys and girls being in school one and one-half hour, and the younger ones three and one-half hours per day. As in Class "B" these children are all in some industrial classes when not in school.

Number work consists in much drill in multiplication tables, practical examples, involving a knowledge of the four processes, and of weights and measures. First, second and third readers are used; they study local geography of the city, county and state. Biographies of prominent men and women and history lessons are given orally. In letter-writing pupils are expected to be almost independent. They, as well as some of the pupils in Class "B" and former graduates of these classes, draw books and magazines from our library, and greatly enjoy the reading of them. The library is a very great help in character building with our brighter children. No one is allowed to continue using books and magazines who is careless and destructive with them, and the pleasure obtained from them is so great that some of the most destructive children have learned to handle them with the greatest care.

In all class rooms music and free gymnastics are given under the direction of a special teacher. The work with heavy apparatus is done in the gymnasium. Lessons in manners and morals are given in school work daily.

Sloyd.—There are forty-five boys and girls in these classes, and this furnishes some of the most valuable training which can be given to our children. They learn to use such tools as the jack plane, smoothing plane, saws, marking gauge, try square, chisel, files, auger and center bits, and to know many kinds of woods. The regular course consists of forty models, some of which are the paper knife, spoon, scoop, foot stool, box with cover, tray, book shelf and small table. All models are carefully finished with sand paper, and either polished or stained. Wood carving is taught the most advanced pupils in the sloyd class.

Manual Training.—The manual employment in the shop, as heretofore, consists of rope and mat-making, wood turning and brush-making. Two or three of the most advanced do some cabinet work, and assist the carpenter with repairing and construction work outside.

Sewing.—There are sixty girls who are taught to sew and to make torchon lace. They are first taught to do all kinds of plain sewing by hand, and then machine work is begun. A girl who is proficient in sewing, and who has graduated from the literary department, is placed in the tailor and dressmaking department where she is taught to make garments. In the tailor shop there are fourteen girls who make most of the garments used by the children in the institution.

The making of lace is a remunerative occupation, besides being excellent training. This occupation which was introduced by Miss Hjorth, a teacher of feeble-minded of Christiania, Norway, in 1891, has become an established and a very satisfactory occupation—exceedingly fascinating to the girls. From this school it has spread into several of the other state institutions.

The ironing class receives girls from every department, who are taught to iron from one to two hours each day. They are taught to do all kinds of ironing from plain, unstarched garments, to the most difficult pieces. Ten girls are capable of running the body ironer; twenty-five of working on the mangle; three of starching all kinds of garments. Six boys are employed in the laundry on the wringers and washers. One boy has charge of the elevator.

Net Class.—The lower grade boys and girls are taught the net work, the making of hammocks, laundry bags, shopping bags, tennis nets, fly nets, fish nets, basket ball baskets, etc.

Printing Office.—Four of the graduates of the school department are engaged in the printing office, and they turn out some good work. Most of the printing needed in the institution is done by the boys. The "North Star," a paper published for the children, furnishes a variety of reading matter, and, in addition the "Journal of Psycho-Asthenics," a magazine devoted to the interests of defectives, is printed here.

Music.—A vocal teacher, who also has charge of all the gymnastic work, gives instruction in solo and chorus work. A chorus class meets for daily drill one-half hour each afternoon, and all the children meet for song service four evenings each week. The band and orchestra have done much good work, and the music furnished by them is an inspiration to all. The pupils of the music teachers give many delightful entertainments and concerts during the year.

Sunday Exercises.—On Sunday morning all assemble for Sunday school, where simple exercises are conducted, consisting of praise songs, psalms and responsive readings. Classes are then formed, and the teachers conduct such exercises in the line of developing ideas and habits of upright conduct, as the particular classes and individuals require. The International Sunday School Lessons are followed by the Bible class.

One-half hour is also spent by the children in the evening service, which is conducted by the chaplain, who presents lessons within the comprehension of all. The vocal and instrumental music given by the children at these services is sometimes of very high order.

Miscellaneous.—Tuesday evening the weekly dance is held, which is attended by the children from all the departments. It is truly a festive occasion, eagerly anticipated and heartily enjoyed by all.

Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights a song service is held, at which new songs for chapel use are learned. Friday night is devoted to games, learning new dances, and various forms of entertainment, etc.

CUSTODIAL CASES.

The work above outlined refers to that done in the center or training department proper of the institution. In addition to this, in each of the custodial homes the attendants are required to do all in their power to train the little helpless ones under their care, and one teacher gives her entire time to sense-training, elementary school work and simple manual exercises with these children.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PERIOD.

New Cottages.—The completion of a cottage for epileptic girls near Skinner Hall, and one for epileptic boys, near Lind Cottage, has added to the capacity of this department ninety beds, and the buildings are very satisfactory. Another one, under process of construction, for epileptic girls, will add sixty beds more.

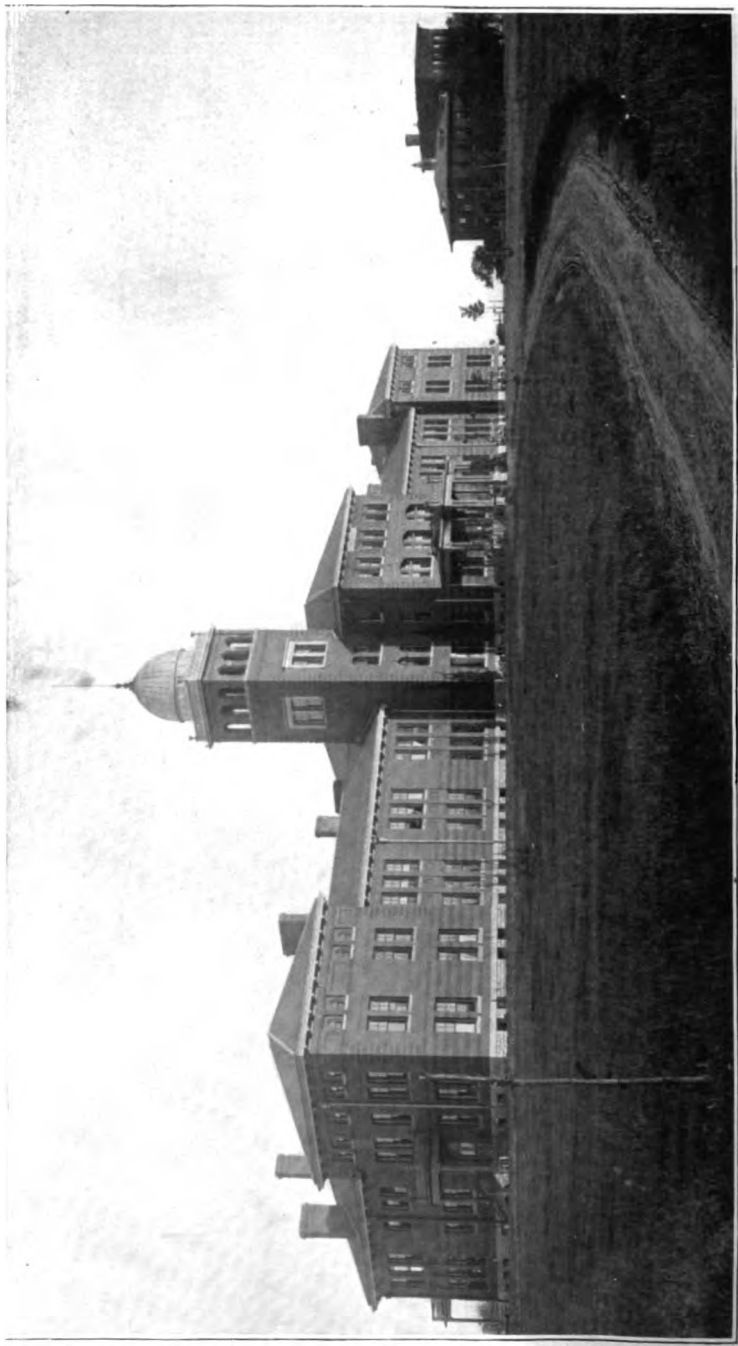
The construction of a cottage to contain about fifty beds adjacent to Sunnyside, as contemplated by the board, will meet a very important requirement, as the demand for custodial care of boys is most imperative at the present time.

Hospital Wing.—The south wing of the hospital has been constructed as contemplated by the last legislature, though the rise in prices of building material and labor made it necessary to eliminate the construction of the porches and airing courts in the plans. The construction of these from the fund for Extraordinary Repairs and Improvements, which has been authorized, is progressing.

Rebuilding Assembly Hall and Corridor.—The appropriation of \$6,000 for this purpose, being inadequate to accomplish the work by reason of the increased price of building, the decision of your board to postpone action on this construction and request the legislature for an additional amount, was in my judgment wise.

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The necessity for continued extension of the capacity of the institution is ever present. In my judgment there should be a broad, generous provision made for the future development of this institu-



"SKINNER HALL," STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

tion. Owing to the limited means for procuring land, the location of buildings has been determined more by the possibilities of the future needs of the feeble-minded than those of the epileptic.

In consideration of the facts (1) that Minnesota is a young state, and (2) that the majority of the applicants for public care are and will be those whose minds are seriously affected by the disease, there is much advantage in caring for these patients within a few miles of the School for Feeble-Minded, rather than to assume the expense of establishing an entirely new institution for them at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

I wish to renew my former recommendations for (1) a third wing to the hospital, for chronic cases, especially those of tuberculosis, (2) a wing to the engine house for additional shop room, lumber room and machinery; (3) cistern for collecting extra rain water supply for the several buildings, and (4) extension of cow barns and additional silo.

In addition to the above, the following improvements are needed:

First—The renewing and relocating of the entire plumbing of the north wing of the stone building, and a portion of that in the south wing. For this purpose there should be a tower constructed on the west of the south half of the north wing that would contain this plumbing.

Second—Addition to present appropriation for enlarging Assembly Hall and rebuilding of porches, and in connection herewith provision made for laying the entire floor of children's dining room and adjacent halls with tile.

RECAPITULATION.

1. Extension of capacity and additional land.....	.....
2. Hospital wing for tubercular patients.....	\$16,000
3. Extension of shop building and additional machinery.....	20,000
4. Cistern and pipes.....	3,000
5. Extension of cow barns and silo.....	2,000
6. Tower and plumbing of the stone building.....	10,000
7. Addition to present appropriation for enlarging Assembly Hall, rebuilding porches and tiling dining room and halls.....	6,000

GENERAL MATTERS.

The most important question before the board at this time, in connection with this institution is, in my judgment, provision for future extension, in view of the coming requirements for epileptics. Every public institution for feeble-minded or for epileptics should have at least one acre of land for each inmate. There are two special reasons for this, (1) provision for agricultural supplies, and (2) the isolation, so far as practicable, of the inmates from the general community. The pupils and patients should have ample walks and play grounds where they would not be forced under the con-

stant inquisition of curiosity from outside people, and where there would be ample room for proper separation of the respective classes between which intercourse is undesirable.

Additional buildings will have to be provided from year to year, and additional grounds therefore to meet the growing demands of the state, and the future policy of enlargement should be carefully considered, that the expense involved may be in harmony with the proper development.

In the matter of the relation of epileptics to feeble-minded persons, it should be understood that a very large percentage of epileptics that the state will be called upon to take care of, will be those in whom mental weakness is marked. On the other hand, every consideration of humanity and practical public philanthropy requires that any institution for dependent, defective or diseased persons, should be organized primarily for the most hopeful members of this class, the provisions for the more hopeless being secondary and incidental. Thus a hospital for insane should be primarily for the curable, the school for feeble-minded the most educable, and an institution for epileptics for the most susceptible to improvement and cure. Thus, while a large number of epileptics are feeble-minded and would require for their care about the same accommodations and facilities and employment required for a large class of feeble-minded, there are decided differences between the methods employed and facilities required for the proper care and treatment of those epileptics least afflicted by their disease and the corresponding methods employed in training the most educable feeble-minded.

On page 64 of the last biennial report of this institution will be found the following statistics, viz.:

"Circulars addressed to the physicians of the state (1,525 correspondents) for information concerning the number of epileptic patients in their practice, or known to them, resulted in giving us data concerning seven hundred and seventy-two (772)—four hundred and forty-six (446) males and three hundred and twenty-six (326) females—besides those in the state institution and hospitals. Of the latter there were one hundred and seventy-seven (177), besides those under the care of the institution here, one hundred and sixty-seven in number (167), making in all eleven hundred and sixteen (1,116)."

These figures, together with the natural increment during the last two years, represent the situation very closely to-day. In my judgment, however, the bringing together into one institution or colony insane epileptics would interfere with the broader development of the best colony, that is to say, of a colony representing the most hopeful and improvable cases.

It would seem therefore that the most expedient as well as the most practicable plan would involve the purchase of a tract of land within convenient distance of the present plant, but far enough away so that the characteristic features of each can be developed completely without material interference or embarrassment, and

yet where the large ambiguous class can be divided between the two departments as may seem wisest in each case.

PERMANENT CUSTODY.

Continued experience with certain classes of feeble-minded persons increases my conviction that there should be some means of placing them under legal permanent restraint. I refer to those individuals of both sexes who, possessing a weak power of self-control and an exaggerated estimate of their own importance, are always a source of anxiety to their real friends, of perplexity to the authorities, and a disturbance in the community when at large. In my judgment there should be legislation that would enable the courts to take cognizance of such cases when presented to them, and authority for them to require and provide for their permanent guardianship through the management of the institution.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF COLLECTING CLOTHING FUND.

Under the present law (Chap. 205 of the Laws of 1887) the funds for clothing and traveling expenses are provided in each case by the parents, other relatives, or county from which sent. A bond, or certificate of indigence, as the case may be, is furnished in each case. In this case the office of the superintendent becomes a collecting agency. Many parents will make their first and perhaps second payment promptly, and then become indifferent, either through straightened circumstances, carelessness, or desire to evade future financial responsibility, and a deficiency occurs which the superintendent is unable to have made good. At best, the system requires an immense amount of clerical work, and the absolute certainty of a percentage of deficits, makes the position of superintendent in this respect very trying. The deficits usually occur in cases where the parents are well disposed and honest, but of very limited financial ability. As the law requires that the fund be made good annually, there is in each case a period in which the deposit is low or entirely exhausted. If not promptly reinforced, there is no remedy except to return the child, which makes or increases the deficit and the account becomes all the more difficult to collect. During the period of great financial depression the last ten years, there have been many deficits. While many of them have, after voluminous correspondence, and in some cases personal visits and appeals, been collected, there remains in the aggregate about \$490, which I have not been able to collect.

This matter was brought to your attention early in your official connection with this institution as it has been repeatedly done to the former board. The former board, as well as your board, have advised against legal action in these cases, and have suggested no remedy except a change in the law.

I therefore respectfully urge at this time:

First—That the superintendent and his bondsmen be relieved of responsibility for these uncollected accounts.

Second—That the law be so amended that the institution may deal directly with the state auditor for clothing and transportation funds as now it does with other funds upon purchase under the approval of your board, and the state auditor in turn collect from the counties for all inmates from said counties, and the county auditor in turn collect from the relatives when the latter are financially able to pay.

By this means the good points in the old law, viz.: (1) direct responsibility for the child's personal expenses to rest at home, or in the home community, and (2) ability to purchase in bulk, and therefore at wholesale rates, would be retained and the proper financial agencies of the state and county utilized for the transaction of the business.

By this means also the whole matter would be brought under the supervision of the board as it should be.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL CORPS.

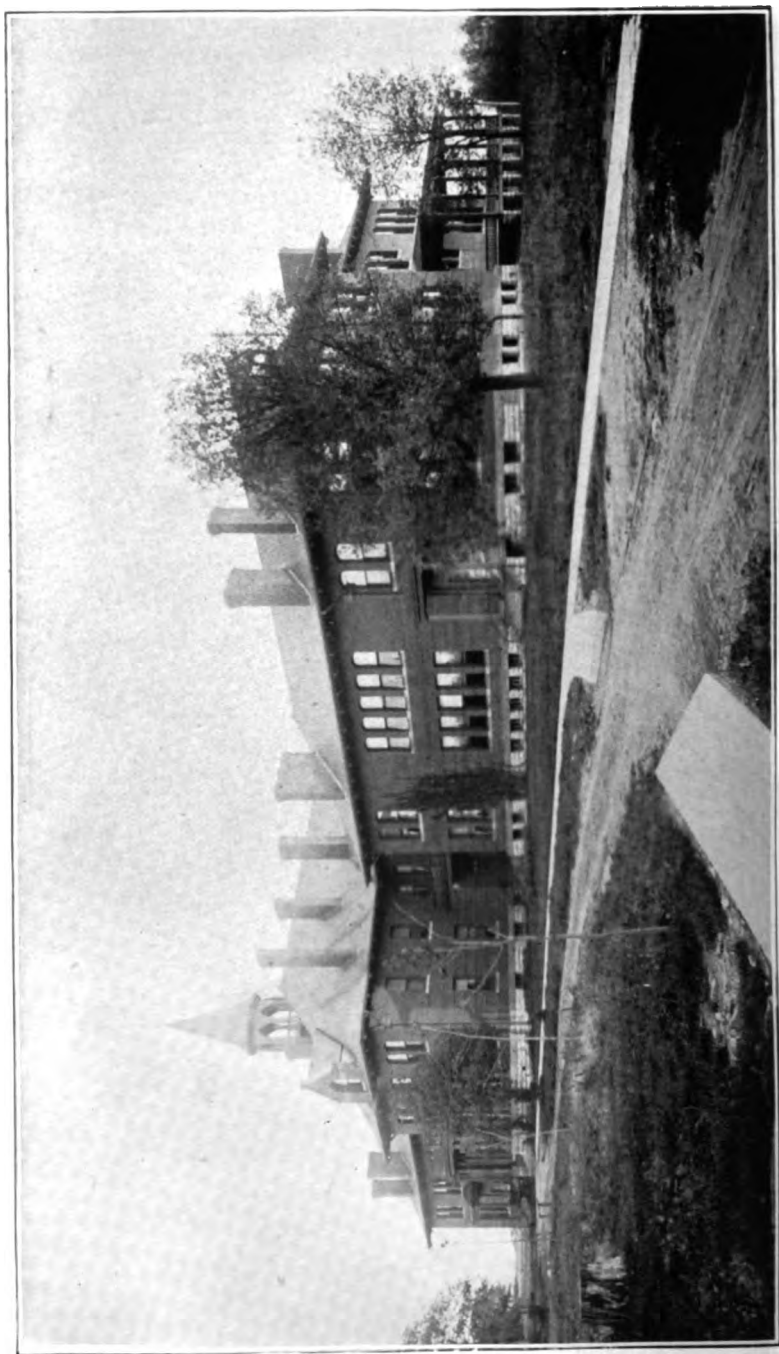
There have been more than the usual number (twenty-two) of changes among the official and teaching staff during the last two years. I am glad to state that almost without exception these changes have been because of personal preferences for other vocations or positions and not because of dismissal or dissatisfaction on either side. Some of these people were old and trusted assistants and co-workers whose valuable services the state could ill afford to lose, and the good wishes of their associates, among whom those of the superintendent are especially to be mentioned, follow them into their new vocation.

AMUSEMENT FUND AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our Amusement Fund, provided by (1) surplus from the Christmas donations, (2) rental of postoffice boxes (prior to establishment of U. S. station), and (3) from private donations, affords the means for numerous entertainments and amusements that could not well be provided otherwise.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the following:

March 6, 1901.	W. H. Mansfield, Faxon, Minn.....	\$9.47
March 7, 1901.	David Hill, Floodwood, Minn.....	6.94
March 7, 1901.	E. H. Walden, auditor Olmsted county.....	1.16
March 22, 1901.	L. M. Stevens, auditor Becker county.....	25.00
March 27, 1901.	H. P. McConnell, auditor Swift county.....	8.30
Sept. 18, 1901.	Mrs. Wm. von Domarus, Little Falls.....	5.00
Oct. 6, 1901.	W. H. Martin, Beaver.....	4.65
Dec. 11, 1901.	Herman Green, Minneapolis.....	1.00
April 24, 1902.	Chas. Martin, Manannah.....	10.00
July 28, 1902.	Anonymous, St. Paul.....	5.00



"SUNNYSIDE," STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED, FARIBAULT.

I wish to acknowledge the kindness of Superintendent Merrill, of the State School at Owatonna, in sending a fawn for our park.

Also the kindness of the House of Hope Sunday school children of St. Paul for the nice Christmas boxes sent through Mr. Julian Noyes Kirby.

The Dalrymple Comedy Co. gave one of their entertainments in the Assembly Hall to a full house on Dec. 19, 1901. The entertainment was highly appreciated.

We are under obligation to the publishers of the following periodicals sent to the institution gratis: The Farmers' Tribune, Minneapolis; Our Visitor and Dispatch, St. Paul; the Mantorville Express, the Democrat and the Pilot, Faribault.

Some of the amusements or entertainments which the Amusement Fund has furnished are as follows: Two stereopticon exhibitions by Mr. Harry Randall (Feb. 28, 1901, and March 12, 1902); Prof. Bowden's stereopticon exhibition on the Passion Play at Oberammergau (Jan. 15, 1902); Kiltie's Band Concert (December, 1901); visit to Gentry's Dog and Pony Show (June 11, 1902), and a little musical treat by Italian musicians (May 2, 1901). A part of the expenses of sending about one hundred children to the state fair each year has been taken care of by this fund.

Have purchased two billiard tables, balletto board, several books for the children's library, and pictures for the play rooms out of this fund; and have also added two foxes and several guinea pigs to our "Zoo."

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the board for their support and helpfulness in the rather difficult undertaking of bringing the business methods of the institution into harmony with the requirements of the law creating your board, and for that personal cordiality, which, with the loyal co-operation of all officers, teachers and employes, has made my duties under your direction a pleasure and a happy continuation of the pleasant relations which characterized my experience with the former board.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. ROGERS,

Superintendent.

Faribault, Minn., Oct. 13, 1902.

TABLE I.

TABLE SHOWING ALLEGED DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF DEFICIENCY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital	297	213	510
From birth to 7 years.....	383	252	635
From 7 to 14 years.....	50	40	90
Fourteen years and later.....	21	14	35
No data.....	135	112	247
Total	886	631	1,517
Re-admissions	36	29	65
Total admissions, August 1, 1902.....	922	660	1,582

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF CHILDREN, AS SHOWN BY ALL APPLICATIONS RECEIVED TO DATE (AUG. 1, 1902).

Birthplace.	Number.	Birthplace.	Number.
United States.....	1,571	Norway	54
Austria	9	New Zealand.....	1
Bohemia	1	Poland	1
Belgium	1	Russia	4
Denmark	12	Roumania	1
England	13	Scotland	1
English provinces in America..	43	Sweden	57
France	4	Switzerland	2
Germany	70	Wales	4
Holland	1	Unknown	111
Ireland	11		
India	1	Total	1,974
Iceland	1		

TABLE III.

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF PUPILS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years.....	36	19	55
Over 5 and under 10.....	169	135	304
Over 10 and under 15.....	295	191	486
Over 15 and under 20.....	217	155	372
Over 20 and under 25.....	84	62	146
Over 25 and under 30.....	30	26	56
Over 30 and under 35.....	29	21	50
Over 35 and under 40.....	16	15	31
Over 40 and under 45.....	10	8	18
Over 45 and under 50.....	4	9	13
Over 50 and under 55.....	9	4	13
Over 55 and under 60.....	4	2	6
60 years and over.....	3	1	4
Unknown	16	12	28
Total admissions August 1, 1902.....	922	660	1,582

TABLE IV.

SHOWING DISEASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM AUG. 1, 1900, TO AUG. 1, 1902.

MEDICAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gastritis, acute.....	8	13	21
Gastritis, chronic.....	1	2	3
Gastro-enteritis	28	8	36
Enteritis	5	4	9
Entero-colitis	2	...	2
Nephritis	5	1	6
Jaundice	7	2	9
Peritonitis .....	...	1	1

TABLE IV—Continued.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Tuberculosis	10	21	31
Pneumonia	8	6	14
Pleurisy	6	2	8
Pharyngitis	2	2	4
Laryngitis	1	1	2
Tonsillitis	5	5	10
Bronchitis	18	8	26
Rhinitis	2	...	2
Adenitis	4	1	5
Specific	2	1	3
Epilepsy	48	28	76
Epileptic and other insanity.....	3	1	4
Hysteria .....	...	1	1
Chorea .....	...	1	1
Hemiplegia .....	...	1	1
Heat prostration.....	1	...	1
Purpura	1	1	2
Hæmophilia	1	...	1
Anæmia .....	...	2	2
Conjunctivitis	9	10	19
Erythema	1	1	2
Eczema	5	1	6
Impetigo	1	...	1
Rhus toxicodendrom poisoning.....	16	4	20
Urticaria .....	...	1	1
Chronic constipation.....	4	3	7
Cardiac insufficiency.....	6	1	7
Marasmus	1	...	1
Retention of urine.....	1	1	2
Otitis media	1	...	1
Rheumatism	5	2	7
Typhoid fever.....	1	...	1
Varicella	5	11	16
Rubella	19	11	30
Parotitis	67	30	97
Variola	15	3	18
Erysipelas	4	...	4
La Grippe.....	11	11	22
Auto intoxication.....	1	...	1
Pertussis	1	6	7
General debility.....	1	2	3
Dysmenorrhœa .....	...	1	1
Menorrhagia .....	...	1	1
Ovaritis .....	...	2	2
Orchitis	2	...	2
Total	345	215	560

SURGICAL

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Minor infections, abscesses, contusions and lacerations.	62	13	75
Burns	8	2	10
Sprains	5	3	8
Fractures	7	3	10
Dislocations	1	...	1
Amputations	2	...	2
Lacerated cervix.....	...	1	1
Lacerated perineum.....	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of metatarsal bones.....	...	1	1
Tuberculosis of hip joint.....	1	...	1
Varicose ulcers.....	2	...	2
Phimosis	2	...	2
Strabismus .....	...	1	1
Dermoid cyst.....	1	...	1
Hemorrhoids	3	...	3
Synovitis	2	1	3
Cataracts	1	3	4
Corneal ulcer.....	...	1	1
Inguinal hernia.....	1	...	1
Varicose veins.....	1	...	1
Totals	99	30	129
Obstetrical .....	...	2	2
Observation and special attention.....	...	...	83
Total number treated.....	...	...	774

TABLE V.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DISMISSAL DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died	36	27	63
Cared for at home.....	50	27	77
Transferred to school for blind.....	...	2	2
Transferred to hospital for insane.....	...	3	3
Transferred to school for dependent children.....	...	1	1
Total	86	60	146

TABLE VI.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AT TIME OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years.....	1	...	1
5 to 10 years.....	4	1	5
10 to 15 years.....	8	3	11
15 to 20 years.....	9	7	16
20 to 25 years.....	4	5	9
25 to 30 years.....	3	6	9
30 to 35 years.....	1	2	3
35 to 40 years.....	2	...	2
40 to 45 years.....	2	1	3
45 to 50 years.....	...	1	1
50 and over.....	2	1	3
Total	36	27	63

TABLE VII.

SHOWING MENTAL CONDITION OF THOSE PRESENT AUG. 1, 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Feeble minded, high grade.....	58	67	125
Feeble minded, medium grade.....	62	45	107
Feeble minded, low grade.....	126	89	215
Idio-imbecile	115	92	207
Idiots	21	11	32
Total	382	304	686

TABLE VIII.

RESIDENCE OF INMATES PRESENT AUG. 1, 1902.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anoka	3	3	6
Becker	4	1	5
Beltrami	1	1	2
Benton	3	1	4
Big Stone.....	1	1	2
Blue Earth.....	7	7	14
Brown	10	5	15
Carlton	3	...	3
Carver	5	4	9
Cass	1	...	1
Chippewa	3	...	3
Chisago	1	1	2
Clay	5	2	7
Cottonwood	5	...	5
Dakota	8	2	10
Dodge	2	1	3
Douglass	1	3	4
Fillmore	9	2	11
Freeborn	4	6	10
Goodhue	8	6	14
Grant .....	...	3	3
Hennepin	64	66	130
Houston	4	1	5
Hubbard	2	1	3
Isanti	2	...	2
Jackson	1	1	2
Kandiyohi	3	3	6
Kittson	2	...	2
Lac qui Parle.....	2	1	3
Lake .....	...	1	1
Le Sueur.....	3	2	5
Lincoln	2	...	2
Lyon	3	2	5
McLeod	5	...	5
Martin	6	5	11
Marshall	1	1	2
Meeker	3	6	9
Mille Lacs.....	...	1	1
Morrison	1	3	4
Mower	5	3	8
Murray	2	3	5
Nicollet	4	...	4
Nobles	4	4	8
Norman	2	...	2

TABLE VIII—Continued.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Olmsted.	3	2	5
Otter Tail.	9	14	23
Pine.	7	...	7
Polk.	6	7	13
Pope.	4	5	9
Ramsey.	41	46	87
Red Lake.	1	1	2
Redmond.	3	2	5
Renville.	5	4	9
Rice.	12	11	23
Rock.	1	1	2
St. Louis.	8	7	15
Scott.	6	3	9
Sherburne.	3	...	3
Sibley.	4	2	6
Stearns.	7	5	12
Steele.	2	4	6
Stevens.	2	4	6
Swift.	2	1	3
Todd.	7	5	12
Wabasha.	5	6	11
Wadena.	1	...	1
Waseca.	6	...	6
Washington.	5	1	6
Watsonwan.	3	1	4
Winona.	10	8	18
Wright.	7	8	15
Yellow Medicine.	7	3	10
Total for all counties.	382	304	686

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL AND SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

To the Board of Control of State Institutions:

While the period to be covered by this report includes only the last two years, for the purpose of showing the steady development of the work from its beginning, a resume of results from the opening of the school will also be included. It is a record of steady and rapidly increasing work.

1901.		1902.	
Present Aug. 1, 1900.....	231	Present Aug. 1, 1901.....	274
Admitted First Time—		Admitted First Time—	
Boys	101	Boys	95
Girls	66	Girls	64
	167		159
Returned from Homes—		Returned from Homes—	
On Trial—		On Trial—	
Boys	16	Boys	12
Girls	12	Girls	19
	28		31
On Indenture—		On Indenture—	
Boys	71	Boys	71
Girls	52	Girls	43
	123		114
	151		145
Total number cared for.....	549	Total number cared for.....	578
Cost	\$42,650.60	Cost	\$36,634.46
Cost per capita, total number		Cost per capita, total number	
cared for	77.68	cared for	63.38
Average Daily Attendance—		Average Daily Attendance—	
Boys	172	Boys	149
Girls	80	Girls	79
	252		228
Cost per capita, average daily		Cost per capita, average daily	
attendance	\$169.25	attendance	\$160.68
Placed Out First Time—		Placed Out First Time—	
Boys	103	Boys	105
Girls	57	Girls	66
	160		171

1901.		1902.	
Replaced—		Replaced—	
Boys	69	Boys	82
Girls	44	Girls	66
	113		148
Total number placed out.....	273	Total number placed out.....	319
Average per month.....	23	Average per month.....	27
Average Number in Homes—		Average Number in Homes—	
On Trial—		On Trial—	
Boys	29	Boys	30
Girls	18	Girls	20
	47		50
On Indenture—		On Indenture—	
Boys	671	Boys	694
Girls	403	Girls	419
	1,074		1,113
	1,121		1,163
Average Total Wards—		Average Total Wards—	
Boys	873	Boys	874
Girls	502	Girls	519
	1,375		1,393
Cost—		Cost—	
Of school.....	\$42,650.60	Of school.....	\$36,634.46
State agency... 5,620.83		State agency... 5,637.03	
	\$48,271.43		\$42,271.49
Cost per capita, total wards....	35.10	Cost per capita, total wards....	30.35
Largest number present at any time, July 31, 1901.....	274	Largest number present at any time, Sept. 5, 1901.....	291
Smallest number present at any time, Aug. 2 and 3, 1900.....	230	Smallest number present at any time, March 15, 1902.....	182
Percentage of the average number in homes on indenture, returned	114	Percentage of the average number in homes on indenture, returned	102
Number of Visits—		Number of Visits—	
To children in homes.....	801	To children in homes.....	554
To applicants for children.....	254	To applicants for children.....	403
	1,055		957
Applications for children received	571	Applications for children received	681
Applications approved, 54 per cent of number received.....	311	Applications approved, 45 per cent of number received.....	308

RESUME OF SIXTEEN YEARS.

Received, July 31, 1902.....		2,408
In homes on indenture.....	1,133	
In homes on trial.....	16	
In homes, adopted.....	90	
In homes, restored to parents.....	113	
	1,352	
Attained majority and self-supporting.....	636	
Died in homes and in school.....	80	
Returned to counties from which they came, because improper subjects for this school.....	92	
Present July 31, 1902.....	248	
		2,408

Average age of children when received, 8 years.

Average time of residence of children in school before being placed in homes, 9 months.

RECEPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children are received in the first instance upon orders from the courts; the most of them from the probate court through proceedings begun by county commissioners, but some from the municipal and district courts, in which the parents or guardians are prosecuted for ill-treating their children and found to be improper guardians of them. The age limit is fixed by law at fifteen years. Both boys and girls, otherwise eligible, are received at any age under fifteen. The children received are under the continuous guardianship of the state during minority and remain under its supervisory care after they have been placed in homes and are subject to return.

The number received for the first time during the biennium exceeds that of the preceding like period by twenty-nine, but does not raise the average number received annually over that of some former years. The efficiency of county commissioners and others in the discharge of their duty to the dependent children materially affects the number received at this school. Activity in this direction on the part of county authorities who send children to the school, while resulting in an increase in the number received, also sifts out some who are ineligible. Some are returned to their parents by the judges, who detect an effort of the parents to throw upon the state the burden of supporting their children when by economy and industry they could support them themselves. The surrender of parental rights required by the statute as a condition of admittance is a wholesome provision, which prevents some poor people from using the law as a convenience in getting rid of the support of their children, and helps or compels them to meet their own obligations as parents. But while the permanent reduction of the number of children needing the state's care is a result earnestly to be hoped for, all who are in actual need of such care should receive it.

The number returned from homes naturally increases as the number out in homes steadily increases from year to year, but the percentage of such returns does not likewise increase, although it has varied somewhat from year to year. The average percentage of yearly returns for six years has been ten per cent. The records show 373 as the largest, and 312 as the average number received annually from all sources for ten years.

NUMBER CARED FOR AT THE SCHOOL.

The fact should not be overlooked that every year many more children are cared for in this school than are in daily attendance. For instance, 274 children were present at the beginning of last year, 159 were newly admitted, and 145 readmitted during the year, making 578 that were cared for in the school that year, more than two and one-half times the average number in daily attendance, which was 228. In no other similar period has so large a number

received temporary care in the school as during this biennial period, so rapidly has the population changed.

It will be remembered, of course, in making comparisons of the cost with that of other institutions whose attendance is steady, that the constant movement of the population adds to the cost of maintenance.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance necessarily varies from day to day, as the children come and go. The number present sometimes varies enough to fill or vacate a cottage within a period of a few weeks. Frequently the coming of children, even when sent in unusual numbers, is unannounced. As the figures already given indicate, we have not always been able to prevent a crowded condition, the number present reaching 291 for a single day last September. Relief from such a condition soon follows, however, through our placing-out system, which is constantly carried on. The number present was reduced to 182 in March, the average daily attendance for the last year being 228, as already shown. The average daily attendance for the last six years has been 237, indicating that the number of children that must be supported at public expense is not increasing in Minnesota, notwithstanding the steady increase in the population of the state. The influence of this school is to decrease child dependence.

PRESENT JULY 31, 1902.

The 248 children present at the close of the last year's activities in receiving and placing out constitutes a population typical of our school. There is the usual excess in the number of boys over the number of girls, 163 of the former and 85 of the latter; about the usual range of ages, but with an increasing proportion of younger children; representatives of 17 nationalities and of the Indian, negro and Hebrew races not represented by such nationalities; the usual unavoidable number of such as have been tried in homes and returned and practically the same number as hitherto of such as are physically defective, though with a partially changed personnel.

The fear that a large number of crippled children would accumulate in the school to the detriment of the placing-out work has not been realized. The number is not large, 14 only, one more than it was two years ago. Homes, principally with relatives, have been found for some, and others have become self-supporting. Two boys, one of whom has lost an arm and the other a leg, graduated from the Owatonna High School. The one-armed boy, since his graduation, has been far more successful than others of his age who are not thus handicapped. As a teacher for two terms he did well, and as a traveling salesman he is now successful. The other boy took the highest honors of a large class and received a scholarship in the local business college, where he is now a student. His future success seems certain. A girl who lost both feet has completed

a course in stenography, and is now able to do good work in shorthand writing. She is well advanced in the high school course, after completing which she will be qualified to fill a stenographer's position. While such children must necessarily be residents of the school for a long time, the results attending their care and education attest the wisdom of receiving them.

As shown in Table 13, there are 50 children present who have been returned from homes and not re-indentured, but most of these can and will, without much delay, be replaced. A few have been tried many times in homes without success and being difficult children to place are held for correction and instruction.

The youngest children present are two babies, a boy and a girl, received at the age of five weeks and now three months of age. They are attractive babies and will not remain long.

Of all the children over ten years of age, not crippled, now in the school, only nineteen have been here longer than six months without having been placed out one or more times.

The average length of time which children have remained in the school is, from the date of admission to the date of being placed out the first time, nine months; including the time of residence in the school of such as have been returned after having been placed out and of such as have had a long residence in the school on account of physical defects, thirteen months.

DAY SCHOOL.

The new school house which was completed and occupied in the spring of 1899 is a satisfactory building, and large enough for all present needs of the school, and probably the future needs as well if the placing-out work is fully maintained. Seven of the eight school rooms are occupied by the regular school grades, the kindergarten, sloyd, domestic science and music classes. As a result of the constant changing of pupils, it often becomes necessary to have more than one grade in a room, especially in the highest room, where there are sometimes pupils belonging in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. This results, of course, in an overburdened program. Under such conditions we have found that the best way to make progress is not to attempt to go through the whole program in a day, but to take it up every morning where it was left the night before, and in this way go through with it as many times as possible during the week. Within reasonable limits, this plan works well, and the pupils make good progress.

A few of the children, including those who are crippled, remain and advance to the higher grades and attend the public schools in the city. Five are now attending the city schools, three of whom are in the high school and two in the eighth grade. Two were graduated from the high school last June and two in 1901. One who had practically completed the high school course left school in February, 1902, to take the position of clerk in this office.

The training that the pupils are receiving in sloyd is of great practical value to them. It develops them for better work in other directions, and its effects are apparent in fitting them for homes.

The systematic instruction given the girls in scientific cooking and correct housekeeping will be of great value to them and to their foster parents as they go out from the school into homes, and will enable them to hold their positions.

Our teachers, including the sloyd teacher, are all ladies, and all have had thorough preparation and successful experience, three of them having been graduated from the Winona Normal School.

The test of eligibility, applied in the selection of teachers, is their ability to pass a satisfactory examination given by the superintendent.

Besides the instruction given in the common branches, music, domestic science and sloyd, instruction in practical farming and gardening is also given.

IN HOMES.

Due diligence has been exercised in securing homes for the children. The large number shown to have been placed in homes is a significant feature of the summarized statement presented in a preceding paragraph, as in similar statements in previous years. The figures given include the replacements. It is a harder task to find a second or third home for a child than to find the first one, and the cost is frequently greater.

When our children are placed in homes, a trial period is given, during which the foster parents may return them at will. The conditions of the indenture agreement are such that, after the expiration of the trial period, permission is to be obtained from the superintendent before the child is returned; however, when conditions in the foster home have become disturbed and are such as to render longer residence there unpleasant or injurious to the child, permission for his return or transfer to another home is granted. The right to recall children whenever their interests require it is always reserved as a safeguard against possible ill-treatment, and is a provision required by the statute.

Under these provisions and for other reasons there is a movement of our population in homes as well as of that in the school. A record is kept in this office showing the daily changes among our children in homes as well as in the school.

The number under supervision in homes has steadily increased until it has reached 1,163, the daily average for the last year, and it will continue to increase for a good many years to come, notwithstanding the fact that through legal adoption, restoration to parents, becoming of age, and death, many are annually passing beyond our guardianship. Much of the time and energy of the superintendent must necessarily be devoted to this large and increasing number in homes. The state is bound to supply the best possible substitutes for the natural homes which the children have somehow missed, and to continue its protecting care after they have

been placed in foster homes. Requests and demands are received daily from children and foster parents for the adjustment of their varied interests which must receive attention. The testimony of those who are in a position to know that "the children placed out in homes under state auspices are better placed and more carefully looked after and guarded than are the children placed out by societies lacking the powerful backing that state law and state funds undoubtedly give," should be borne out by the facts.

DEVELOPMENT.

The development of the children is the paramount question. There is a demand for a statement of results. Reliable information as to the final results of placing out dependent children is difficult to obtain. The percentages of success often paraded by child-saving agencies lack reliability, and are often mere estimates which indicate such results as the management hope for and would like to realize, rather than the results actually accomplished and determined after rigid and careful inquiry by unbiased authority.

We cannot claim to have saved a child when we have placed him in an approved home. This may be merely the shifting of the burden which will be followed by unfavorable and expensive results. The dangers attending the care of destitute and neglected children are grave, and the results of tampering with their lives may be serious. The real test of value of the methods used must be the results accomplished. It is difficult, however, to tell the real results, to report faithfully, truthfully and fully the actual condition of those we have tried to help, especially when they number hundreds and thousands.

In giving attention to the children in homes subject to visitation by our agents, information has been obtained which is summarized in Table 16. Ninety-two per cent are shown to be doing well and fairly well. This is presented as representing the condition of the children when last seen, not as a claim that ninety-two per cent of all children cared for through this school have been "saved." They are saved only as they are built up in character and fortified with principles which enable them to maintain themselves "in soberness and virtue as useful citizens."

All children now out on indenture are included in this account, many of whom are too young to give evidence as to how they will develop. However, it is fair to suppose that a larger proportion of these young children who were received and placed out in infancy and early childhood will do well than of those who were received at a more advanced age.

Not included in this account are 718 children past eighteen years of age, 603, or 84 per cent of whom have grown into young people of good character. This includes some who have been adopted and restored to parents. If space would permit, it would be interesting to allow some of them to speak for themselves. Many letters have been received from young men and women in college and

positions of trust and responsibility which give evidence of satisfactory development.

The most of our children in homes have such social, educational and religious advantages as are found in the rural communities of this state among the better class of farmers.

SELECTION OF HOMES.

No child should be placed with people unfit to rear a citizen of this commonwealth. Careful steps are taken in the selection of a home in which a child is to be placed. Written references are required, but are not considered sufficient proof of a family's fitness to receive a child, and we now, with few exceptions, require that the home shall be visited by an agent of the school. As a result of long experience this method is rigidly adhered to; exceptions are rare.

At least six letters are written to reliable persons of our own selection, including a clergyman, making inquiries about each applicant, a promise being given in each instance that the reply will be treated with confidence. About five-sixths of these letters are answered, and the replies indicate the general character and standing of the applicant in the community. If a majority of these are favorable, the home is visited before the final decision is made; if unfavorable, the expense of a visit is not incurred, and approval of the application is withheld.

It has been found helpful in selecting the children for homes to have a large number of applications on hand, so as the more easily to assign each child to such a home as he needs, for the adaptation of the child to the place must be considered. Intelligent care in this regard may avoid abuses which are almost certain to result if careless methods prevail in "filling the applications."

We are pleased to note the increase in the number of applications received. Under the careful methods of selection described less than one-half of those who apply get children. Last year 311, fifty-four per cent of the 571 applications received, and this year 308, forty-five per cent of the 681 received, were approved. Not all of the applications which were not approved were rejected, however, some having been withdrawn and others dropped because we could not supply such children as were called for. All of the homes approved are not equally good, neither are all of the children equally promising or desirable. Some homes that offer limited opportunities will accept none but the children that should have the best opportunities, and our judgment as to the children that should be selected is not accepted by the applicants.

SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN IN HOMES.

Adequate supervision of the children placed in homes is as essential as the thorough investigation of the homes before they are placed. This work of supervision and investigation is done by our state agents. The frequency with which visits are made in order

that the supervision may be adequate depends upon several factors, among which are the character of the child, age when placed, length of time in the home and the character of the home. Once a year until a child is legally adopted or until we are assured by repeated visits through a term of years that such visits are no longer necessary, with more frequent visits to such as need them, is the rule.

It is desirable that a child should receive its first visit during the first three or four months in the home or soon after it gets acquainted, as the sooner it is released from an unhappy or ill-chosen home, the better. The truth must be recognized that, while the institution may not supply a true mother's love which has been lost, neither do many of the homes that are offered by well meaning people.

There are many homes in which the children after a while become well and permanently settled, in which they are loved and cared for as own children and bear the family name, and to which official visits are unnecessary; but there are others which must be visited frequently. It is to such children as are discontented and unsettled that a large portion of the time and skill of the agents must be given. Once in a while a guardian needs to be reminded that a contract with this school means all that it contains. Experience emphasizes the advisability of visiting the home of a child nearing the age at which the indenture expires to see that satisfactory settlement is made.

The settlement of indentures, the investigation of complaints, the pacification of the discontented and unsettled and similar duties must be attended to promptly. On account of such special work, the work of this department is increasing in somewhat greater ratio than the number of children in homes is increasing.

Our corps of agents which consists of three regular agents and one traveling attendant is none too large to accomplish all that should be done. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Jager and Mrs. Lewis continue their services in this department to our satisfaction. Miss Davies, who served as agent with marked success for three and one-half years, resigned in December last. Her place has been taken by Miss Hannah Swindlehurst of Wadena, Minn., who has had several years of successful experience as a teacher in the public schools of Minneapolis. Through this agency we have been enabled to prevent an increase in the number maintained at the school.

The supervision of children is carried on in connection with the investigation of homes. The summary of visits made by our agents shows the number to be 1,055 in 1901, 801 to children in homes, and 254 to applicants; and 957 in 1902, 554 to children, and 403 to applicants. This includes the special cases which required longer time and greater expense than the ordinary cases. These numbered 109 in 1901 and 152 in 1902.

Ninety-four per cent of the children in homes are at an average distance of about 95 miles from the school. Six per cent are scattered at greater distances.

State lines are now observed in placing the children, with rarely an exception, all being placed in Minnesota. This is consistent with the law restricting non-resident organizations in placing children in this state. Families which take children while residents of this state and subsequently move to another state, however, are permitted to take the children with them.

The work of our visiting agents has been systematized by dividing the state and other territory in which our children are located into eleven districts, and assigning the several agents to these districts so that the children in each are visited at intervals by the different visitors successively. A written report of each visit giving the visitor's opinion of the home and the condition of the child, is made and filed. Thus, the opinions of the several visitors of each home, as it is seen at different times and under different circumstances, are received and filed for future reference.

EXPENDITURES.

The total of all expenditures for current expenses and the state agency for the two years, and the cost per capita, are shown in the summarized statement at the beginning of this report. A more complete and detailed report of all receipts and disbursements will be found in Tables 1 to 3, which are appended hereto, and to which attention is called.

In order that the item of \$433.98 for court expenses, shown in the detail of state agents' accounts, Table 3 may not be misunderstood, it should be said that this expense was incurred as a result of an action brought by a guardian to recover possession of one of our children who was removed from his home because of ill-treatment.

APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDED.

We respectfully recommend appropriations for the two years ending July 31, 1905, as follows:

For current expenses, year ending July 31, 1904, in addition to standing annual appropriation of \$15,000.00.....	\$25,000.00
For current expenses, year ending July 31, 1905, in addition to standing annual appropriation of \$15,000.00.....	25,000.00
Total additional for current expenses, two years.....	\$50,000.00
For state agency, year ending July 31, 1904, in addition to standing annual appropriation of \$1,500.00.....	\$5,500.00
For state agency, year ending July 31, 1905, in addition to standing annual appropriation of \$1,500.00.....	5,500.00
Total additional for state agency, two years.....	\$11,000.00
For repairs, year ending July 31, 1904.....	\$2,000.00
For repairs year ending July 31, 1905.....	2,000.00
Total for repairs, two years.....	\$4,000.00

For Improvements—	
New laundry building, including heating and lighting.....	\$3,800.00
New laundry machinery and equipment.....	1,100.00
Cement floors in basement of main building, school house, hospital and cottage No. 6, 1,400 square yards.....	1,400.00
Tile floor in children's dining room.....	700.00
Library, including new books, additional book cases and rebinding old books	800.00
Grave stones	200.00
Total for improvements.....	<hr/> \$8,000.00

Our estimates for current expenses and the state agency are based upon the experience of the last two years, and the amounts named for each year are the same as were appropriated by the last legislature for the current year. Adequate maintenance of the state agency, which keeps the institution small, is important.

No new buildings are asked for to increase the capacity of the school. There is, however, need of a new laundry building, and of new and modern laundry machinery. The laundry is now located over our engine room, in rooms too small for the purpose. A laundry building should be erected near the engine house, and the rooms now used for that purpose converted into suitable quarters for the fire department. The laundry machinery and equipments, much of which has been in use since the institution opened, are practically worn out, and should be replaced with improved apparatus.

The basements of the buildings mentioned in which we desire to lay cement floors sometimes become damp. Such a condition is liable to endanger the health of the occupants, and should be remedied by cementing the floors. A new floor is needed in the children's dining room, and we recommend that it be of tile.

It is important that the appropriation for replenishing the library be granted. New books and additional book cases are needed, and many of the old books need rebinding.

The small amount requested for grave stones is needed in order that the graves of twenty-one children buried in the cemetery on the premises may be suitably and permanently marked.

IN CONCLUSION.

Attention is invited to the statistical tables submitted herewith. They serve to indicate the importance and extent of the work accomplished.

The reports of Mr. Lewis, Miss Davies and Mr. Jager, state agents, and of Dr. Adair, physician to the school, are also presented.

In submitting this report of the State Public School, we are pleased to acknowledge the adequate support hitherto given by the state government and to express our appreciation of the interest that has been shown by the people in its work.

To the pastors of the several churches in Owatonna our thanks are due for the able services they have freely rendered in connection with our Sabbath exercises and on funeral occasions.

The faithful and efficient services of our employes are gladly acknowledged and commended. Those who have cared for the children have brought to their tasks undulled sympathies and responsive hearts.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Control.

GALEN A. MERRILL,
Secretary.

REPORT OF MR. LEWIS, STATE AGENT.

To the Superintendent and Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit herewith a report of my work as state agent for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

It gives me pleasure to make this report, because as time passes the beneficent results of the interest and foresight of the originators of the work are shown. Most of our children who have reached manhood and womanhood have demonstrated their ability to take their places in the activities of life; many fitting themselves for so doing by manfully struggling to secure an education, some having already graduated with honors; others have achieved some measure of success and are on the road to prosperity, a number having homes of their own; all of whom but for the kindly stretching forth of the helping hand might have been overwhelmed by wrong and vice. One of "our girls," who now has her own home and is the proud mother of a pretty, well behaved little girl, said to me recently, "I now realize the kind care shown me, and will never cease to thank you all for what was done for me."

It has been very gratifying to learn that many of "our boys" responded to the call for soldiers during the recent war, some of whom laid down their lives; and, so far as we know, not one has disgraced his country's flag, but all have served with honor and bravery, and when their time expired received honorable discharge. It is results we are all working for, and as the results so far achieved are in the main satisfactory, a feeling of gratification will come to every one who has been identified with the work.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, adequate supervision is an indispensable adjunct to the work of placing children. The constantly increasing number of children in homes subject to supervision, requiring more travel both by rail and team, adds to the care and responsibility and expense as well, yet it is needed and profitable. Strenuous efforts have been made during the biennial period to visit as many children as possible, and at the same time do the work well. I have been cheered and gratified, when visiting children now nearing maturity, at the affection shown in many instances, and the cordial relations existing between the foster parents and the children. One can get some idea of the importance of child-saving work by comparing the forlorn and wretched conditions from which the children were taken with their subsequent careers in comfortable homes. There is much skepticism as to the

ideal foster home, but I can assure those interested in this subject that there are many homes which more than fulfill all reasonable requirements. Indeed, it is highly gratifying to note the affection and care bestowed on some of the children, and this work of visitation reveals an amount of goodness of which the world in general hears or knows nothing.

There is much to encourage in this somewhat onerous service of supervision. The placing of children under influences which are to develop the good and restrain the bad, the necessity of choosing for the child its home and placing it amid such influences, then looking forward five, eight, ten or more years in uncertainty as to the outcome, seems a grave responsibility. Yet all the time I have been buoyed up by the conviction that if I did this work as conscientiously and carefully as possible, an intelligence and power greater than mine would take care of the outcome. Now, after the lapse of almost ten years, following the development, noting the effects of kindly and regular discipline in the school and home, the moral training all indicated in the brighter, happier faces, the physical development, the manly or womanly demeanor, the regard for what is pure and elevating, my faith is amply justified.

While this is all true, there have been some discouragements. There was one case of abuse so pronounced as to justify prosecution. Fortunately, the case was reported early, the investigation made and the child removed before any permanent injury had been inflicted.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to secure longer and regular attendance at school and the requirement in the indenture of five months' attendance, there is in too many instances a woeful lack of interest in and an utter disregard of the requirements of the indenture, the guardians seeming to attach little significance to their promise to send the children five months, but by sending them forty or a few days more, just enough to draw the school aid, consider their obligation fulfilled. Some efficient means should be adopted to compel a fulfillment of this requirement and secure regular instead of occasional attendance. This matter of schooling and that of steady and hard work and lack of recreation are the principal causes for complaint.

During the biennial period I have made 567 visits, including 119 special cases, accompanied or transferred 46 children, investigated 209 prospective homes, traveled 23,468 miles by railroad and 5,653 miles by team, at a total net expense of \$4,308.47, an average of \$7.60 a visit.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your continued courtesy and with a hopeful looking forward to the success of this work, I am,

Respectfully yours,

FRANK LEWIS.

REPORT OF MISS DAVIES, STATE AGENT.

To the Superintendent and Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit herewith my report as state agent for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

The first two months of this period were spent in finishing the work in Steele county, begun in July. In this county we have some excellent homes where the feeling toward the work of the school is most cordial. I was especially pleased with one home where a boy of criminal parentage is receiving wise and affectionate training. If this family can hold him until his time is out, there is every promise that he will develop into a useful, law-abiding citizen. In another home there was a girl whose parents have a most unsavory reputation. She had been taught in her own home to lie and steal. Her foster parents have broken her of these faults and speak of her with great affection.

While working in this county, I investigated a number of homes of applicants. Some of these were rejected, as it seemed to me that the main desire on the part of the applicant was to get cheap help. This is sometimes the case.

About the middle of October I left Owatonna to visit the children in South Dakota. We have only a few children in this state, but their homes are scattered, and the trip is a rather long, hard one. In most of the homes in this state the conditions were found to be quite satisfactory. Several of them are homes which have been under the supervision of the school for years, where the relation between guardian and ward has been most pleasant. I visited one home where there was one of our girls who was treated exactly as a daughter. She had been away from home to attend school the year before, and at the time of my visit was taking music lessons in Yankton. Another interesting case was that of a boy who had made us much trouble by his untruthfulness and by running away from homes in which he was placed. Although the home in which I found him was not as well supplied with the comforts of life as several in which he had lived, it suited him perfectly, and he showed no desire to leave it. My work took me through the part of the state west of Aberdeen out to the Missouri river, where I visited a boy who was living on a large sheep ranch.

Returning from South Dakota, the remainder of the year was spent in the investigation of special cases and visiting the homes of applicants for children.

After several weeks spent in assisting in the work of the office, I visited the children in the counties directly east of Steele county, going first to Rochester. I was greatly assisted in my work in Olmsted county by Mr. Robert Hall, one of the county commissioners.

In our visiting we have to watch carefully to see that the child is not treated with too much severity by the foster parents. On the other hand, the effect of too great indulgence sometimes causes us more trouble and anxiety. I remember one case of this kind

that I found during this trip. In a home far above the average a small boy of eleven years was ruling the household, and following his own sweet will. It was a most unfortunate condition for the child, who needed firm treatment. After a long talk with the foster parents I decided to leave the child in the home, having shown them how seriously they were wronging him by their supposed kindness.

The remainder of the summer was spent in the counties south and east of Owatonna.

In September I left the school to make a trip through North Dakota and Northern Minnesota. We have only a few children in North Dakota, and most of these are with relatives, who have removed from Minnesota. This trip is a long, tiresome one, owing to the poor railroad and hotel service, and in a few years it ought, I think, to be possible to give it up entirely.

My trip through the northern part of Minnesota took me into the sparsely settled counties of the border lines. Many of the drives were rough and the exposure unpleasant, but I was both pleased and touched by the ready helpfulness and kindly interest shown by so many people as soon as I had explained my work. Most of the families I visited had moved from the southern part of the state, taking with them the wards of the school, whom they had taken into their homes. I found the school and church privileges almost entirely wanting in some of the places I visited. It will be some years before children can be placed advantageously in these more northern counties, unless it be in the towns.

Not long after my return from this trip I was called home on account of illness in my family, and found it necessary to sever my connection with the institution, Dec. 31, 1901.

I am glad to have this opportunity to express to you my hearty appreciation of the great work that you are carrying on. An institution so ably managed must become a mighty power for good in the state. I shall always feel the deepest interest in it and in its future.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ALLEN DAVIES.

REPORT OF MR. JAGER, STATE AGENT.

To the Superintendent and Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit herewith my report as state agent for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

During these two years my work has been in all parts of the state, and also included a visit to our wards in Iowa and Wisconsin. The number of these is constantly decreasing as they reach majority, without any new children being added to the list, since our Minnesota people are moving west and north rather than south and

east. A goodly number of these children are with their relatives, but that does not always remove the necessity of our careful supervision. I also made a very profitable visit to the Wisconsin State School at Sparta.

POPULAR INTEREST IN WORK.

In my visits to those county officials who sustain legal relations to our institution, I find increasing interest and confidence in our work; nor does this cease with their passing from office so that there is a constantly growing intelligent influence to assist us. The same is true of ministers and other moulders of public sentiment, and the general intelligence concerning our work is increasing rapidly. There are, however, many prosperous communities in this state where nothing is known of the State Public School. These ought to be visited and our work advertised, but it is difficult to do this without slighting other necessary work. Some circulars of information which could be generously distributed would greatly increase our opportunity for getting good homes for children and for enlisting new friends in our cause. Our work is much easier where we have a number of clear-headed friends with whom to advise about cases. Such we have, among others, in the humane officers of Minneapolis, Winona and Duluth, and the probation officers of these cities, including St. Paul, and also their charity workers, and I have learned to value highly their assistance always cheerfully given.

INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATIONS.

I heartily approve the plan of personal investigation, by an agent, of every applicant's home. It is necessary to understand the point of view of our informants and the standards of life in the community. What would be considered a good home by members of one community might not seem at all approvable to those of another, nor to us. One man considers that our children are homeless and neglected, and must have some kind of a home at once, and the home we are considering is better than no home at all, and so he approves it. Another considers that unless a family is childless and want a child for their own, their motives are unworthy, and he rejects the home, however good. Both err in their position. It is also true that people may have a seemingly desirable home to offer a child, and yet they are not capable of controlling and training it up to a successful life. These difficulties and many others can only be met by personal investigation. It is my honest conviction that to secure the best results the agent who makes the investigation and who will be one of those who look after the child placed there, should also be responsible for the selection of the child for that home.

DIFFICULT CASES.

After a child has been placed in a home, it is not always easy to decide what to do, even if the situation is not entirely satisfactory. Advice will not always settle matters satisfactorily. We cannot always satisfy the guardian, neither will it do to let the child decide for itself, for it does not consider future results. In one case it required the assistance of the sheriff to remove a large boy from a very poor and undesirable home to which he had gone from a much better home where we had placed him. In another case I had to carry bodily a girl of twelve years from a rough and unacceptable home which she refused to leave. Sometimes a child will leave a good home to escape the proper kindly restraint and training, and will go to people who are rough and unkind in their treatment, but exercise no systematic control over it. These cases are not numerous, and the safest way out is to remove the child from the neighborhood. Then there are a few children who for some reason are not very desirable, and for whom we simply have to do the best we can under the circumstances. If we had a better and more abundant brand of Christian charity, we would not so often be obliged to place these children with people whose motives are questionable.

It is peculiar how, in some localities, the opinion prevails that our children are all "hard cases," while in other places they are regarded as, without exception, good and desirable children. Usually the method of treatment accorded the children accounts for the difference of opinion. There are cases also where children have fallen into bad habits of various kinds, whether due to their own tendencies or neglect of the guardian, and a change of home is often necessary. Often the case would be hopeless did we not have the school to which the child could be returned for a period of careful training. My experience convinces me that many a boy and girl has been turned from the path of ruin by the patient effort of those who had them in charge in the institution. In the school we know the exact condition surrounding the child and have a basis to work from, which we can have in but few homes. Many a problem arising after the child is placed in a home would have to be solved by dangerous experiment did we not thoroughly understand the child through experience with it while in the school.

We meet people also who are trying to prejudice others against homeless children, advising against taking them because "the responsibility is too great and chances are all against them." A lady who was talking of adopting a child and was being thus advised gave an answer well worth repeating: "These children are in the world, however unwelcome to themselves and us. Some one must bring them up unless you propose drowning them like so many kittens. God has provided every condition for my taking a child, and I do not know why it is not a part of my duty in this world to furnish a home for such a child and rear it to useful citizenship, and I have a right to claim God's blessing on my effort." She now has a child from the State School. Perhaps I have talked too much about our difficulties, but these are what you

expect us to meet, and this is where we need the encouragement which your personal friendship and sympathy give us.

THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

There is a broader and brighter side, and the work as a whole is very inspiring. Many interesting and happy situations might be pictured. One is a family of excellent character who have adopted three homeless children, and have applied to us for one more baby to complete the two couples. They consider it a joy and a privilege to bring up these children. A girl whom I recently visited is a good example of the bright side of our work. She was a homeless child who had been given by some irresponsible person to a saloonkeeper and his wife, who kept her as a slave and shamefully abused her. The Minneapolis Humane Society with difficulty took her from this situation and brought her to the school. She was much discouraged about her prospects, not being attractive enough to be selected by those families seeking a child to become their own. While here, she was one of my favorite Sunday school scholars. A brief residence in the school corrected some of her uncouth manners and habits, and she was sent to the home of an American farmer who retired from the farm and moved to town. She was faithful and studious, spending all her leisure time in study, so that she passed successfully the entrance examination to one of the best high schools this summer. Although really needing her at home, her guardians were unselfish enough to let her go to the city to live with friends while taking her high school course. I visited her there and found her a young lady of beautiful Christian character, grateful for what has been done to give her a chance in life. This is her history for the past three years since she became our ward—she is now sixteen years old—what may we not expect to count as results for her whole life time, but who will compute in dollars and cents the value of this one result, and this is but one of hundreds of such.

WORK SUMMARIZED.

The most unsatisfactory part of my work is to try to report in terms of arithmetic what has been done during these two years. But knowing that your intimate acquaintance with our work will enable you to judge from these figures what has been accomplished of that part of our work which figures cannot measure, I give them. I have made 415 regular visits to children and 105 special visits where difficulty of some kind required an unintended trip. I have transferred 61 of these "specials" to other homes, and the other 44 have been readjusted in their homes or in a few cases returned to the school. I have also visited the homes of 265 applicants, making a total of 785 visits. (There are, of course, many visits made and much work done which cannot be classified and from which we cannot see the direct results to count them.) I have traveled 19,600 miles by railroad (street car travel not included), and 3,860 miles by team, making an average trip of 25 miles by rail and 5 miles by team, per visit. My total livery bill was \$400.35, making

an average of 10 cents per mile; total hotel bill, \$415.45. My total expense, salary included, was \$2,981.69, which, if I count that I had done nothing else but make these visits, would make an average cost of \$3.80 per visit.

I have had the privilege once each year of presenting our system of work in a lecture to the sociology class at Carleton College, and I have frequently presented our work in churches at their Sunday services. I wish I could do more of this—I believe it brings large returns. My only regret is that time has gone so fast and that I have not been able to do more work these two years.

Respectfully submitted,

H. J. JAGER.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Superintendent and Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I present my report as physician of the school for the period ending July 31, 1902.

During this time the health of the children under my care has been good, except when suffering from invasions of measles and whooping cough, epidemics of which appear at intervals of about two years; fortunately, these outbreaks have proven of ordinary severity only, and the resulting mortality has been gratifyingly low.

Systematic and persistent vaccination of all children, both those in residence and newcomers who are unable to show satisfactory evidences of protection, has been rigidly enforced, with the result that so far no case of smallpox has occurred. Two cases of variola in employes, both imported, were successfully quarantined in the detention building.

As will be seen from the record, diphtheria has appeared in the school, and while the treatment of this disease by modern methods is in the main satisfactory, the mortality rate is still sufficient to cause anxiety. A few cases of scarlatina occurred during 1900-01, but were of a uniformly mild character and attended with no loss of life.

A very puzzling condition of affairs arose during the fall of 1900, when without apparent cause seven of the children and one employe developed attacks of typhoid fever, all of whom, however, eventually recovered. A thorough investigation of all possible sources of infection was made, and showed that the water and food supplies were above suspicion, and the cause of the outbreak still remains a matter of doubt.

Seven deaths have occurred in the institution since the period covered by my last report; three from pneumonia, two from diphtheria, one from measles and one from eclampsia. Deaths among the children occurring outside the school and in homes will be found in another part of this report.

The fitting up of an operating room in the general hospital building with aseptic furniture of the most improved type was a much longed for improvement, and is thoroughly appreciated by all concerned in the care of the surgical cases, of which each year fur-

nishes a larger and increasing number. There are in the school a respectable proportion of children who are the victims of diseases requiring for their successful treatment the use of orthopedic appliances of various kinds. A limited number of these can be supplied by the State Hospital for Crippled Children at St. Paul, but as the capacity of this latter institution is limited in this direction, it has been found impossible to supply all the children requiring it with this particular form of treatment. The same may be said with reference to those unfortunates who have lost a limb, either from accident or disease. Some provision, it would seem, should be made by the state for the fitting of artificial limbs in all these cases.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. ADAIR.

TABLE NO. 1.

ABSTRACT OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

To inventory Aug. 1, 1900.....	\$3,436.74	
To charges from current fund, farm.....	1,648.34	
To charges from current fund, attendance.....	1,354.19	
By produce furnished.....		\$5,514.49
By transfers from this account to fuel.....		141.75
By inventory Aug. 1, 1901.....		3,561.13
Net profit	2,778.10	
Totals	\$9,217.37	\$9,217.37

ABSTRACT OF FARM ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

To inventory Aug. 1, 1901.....	\$3,561.13	
To charges from current fund, farm.....	1,565.83	
To charges from current fund, attendance.....	1,327.64	
By produce furnished.....		\$5,688.95
By inventory Aug. 1, 1902.....		4,911.82
Net profit	4,146.17	
Totals	\$10,600.77	\$10,600.77

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING COST OF CARING FOR ALL WARDS.

Year.	Cost of Maintaining the School.	Cost of State Agency.	Total Cost.	Aver. No. in School and Homes under Supervision.	Per Capita Cost.
1886-87.....	\$7,851.50	.....	\$7,851.50	44	\$178.44
1887-88.....	15,421.18	.....	15,421.18	101	152.68
1888-89.....	20,387.42	\$344.25	20,731.67	179	115.82
1889-90.....	21,394.03	1,438.43	22,832.46	286	79.83
1890-91.....	22,170.30	1,696.70	23,867.00	389	61.35
1891-92.....	23,212.70	1,893.64	25,106.34	524	47.91
1892-93.....	27,302.83	1,948.32	29,251.15	609	48.03
1893-94.....	29,203.46	3,048.03	32,251.49	722	44.67
1894-95.....	36,816.89	3,554.06	40,370.95	887	45.51
1895-96.....	36,807.30	3,577.91	40,385.21	982	41.13
1896-97.....	32,760.43	3,038.87	35,799.30	1,077	33.24
1897-98.....	38,239.20	2,918.25	41,157.45	1,228	35.52
1898-99.....	37,948.34	4,357.31	42,305.65	1,298	32.59
1899-00.....	37,311.88	5,996.56	43,308.44	1,332	32.52
1900-01.....	42,650.60	5,620.83	48,271.43	1,375	35.10
1901-02.....	36,634.46	5,637.03	42,271.49	1,393	30.35

TABLE NO. 3.

DETAIL OF STATE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS FOR TWO YEARS.

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Totals.
Railroad and street car fares.....	\$1,003.04	\$1,027.05	\$2,030.09
Livery and bus.....	693.11	583.75	1,276.86
Board.....	736.16	750.01	1,486.17
Books, stationery and printing.....	.25	1.00	1.25
Incidentals.....	27.60	20.60	48.20
Postage and telegraphing.....	20.73	20.64	41.37
Salaries.....	3,139.94	2,800.00	5,939.94
Court expenses.....		433.98	433.98
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
July 31, 1900.	\$5,620.83	\$5,637.03	\$11,257.86
Appropriation, 1900.....			\$6,000.00
Expenses state agency.....		\$5,620.83	
Transferred to current expenses, Aug. 1, 1901.....		379.17	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....		\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
July 31, 1901.			
Appropriation, 1901.....			\$7,000.00
Expenses state agency.....		\$5,637.03	
Canceled Aug. 1, 1902.....		1,362.97	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....		\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1901.	1902.
Average number subject to supervision.....		1,121	1,163
Number of visits made.....		1,055	957
Expenses as above.....		\$5,620.83	\$5,637.03
Per capita costs of visits made.....		5.33	5.89

TABLE NO. 4.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVED FOR THE FIRST TIME EACH YEAR
SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Eight months ending July 31, 1887.....	43	28	71
Year ending July 31, 1888.....	46	27	73
Year ending July 31, 1889.....	72	31	103
Year ending July 31, 1890.....	72	46	118
Year ending July 31, 1891.....	90	68	158
Year ending July 31, 1892.....	85	49	134
Year ending July 31, 1893.....	81	69	150
Year ending July 31, 1894.....	137	65	202
Year ending July 31, 1895.....	149	75	224
Year ending July 31, 1896.....	82	48	130
Year ending July 31, 1897.....	118	85	203
Year ending July 31, 1898.....	134	85	219
Year ending July 31, 1899.....	76	59	135
Year ending July 31, 1900.....	100	62	162
Year ending July 31, 1901.....	101	66	167
Year ending July 31, 1902.....	95	64	159
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	1,481	927	2,408

TABLE NO. 5.

SHOWING NUMBER RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY AND PLACED IN EACH COUNTY.

COUNTY.	Received Previously to Aug. 1, 1900.		Received Year End- ing July 31, 1901.		Received Year End- ing July 31, 1902.		Total Boys and Girls Since Opening.	Total Children Placed in Each County.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Aitkin	10	4	1	1	4	3	23	14
Anoka								1
Becker	14	5					19	6
Beltrami	2	5	1	2		1	11	2
Benton	9	3	2	3			17	
Big Stone	11	3					14	5
Blue Earth	12	12		2			26	42
Brown	5	1				1	7	21
Carlton	1			1		1	3	
Carver	4						4	3
Cass	6	6					12	4
Chippewa	3	4		2			9	1
Chisago	13	2			2	2	19	1
Clay	3	4					7	4
Cottonwood	6	4					10	19
Crow Wing	24	10	1	2			37	5
Dakota	22	6					28	22
Dodge	8	8	1	3			20	45
Douglas	8	10			2	2	22	8
Faribault	1	1			3		5	123
Fillmore	7	10			1	2	20	23
Freeborn	12	2	1	2			17	55
Goodhue	22	23	5	2	4	2	58	31
Grant	8	5	3	2			18	
Hennepin	430	242	36	17	21	13	759	232
Houston	7	6					13	2
Hubbard	3						3	5
Isanti	3	4			2		9	4
Itasca	1	2					3	1
Jackson	1	2					3	44
Kanabec	1						1	
Kandiyohi	2						2	6
Kittson								1
Lac qui Parle	2						2	10
Lake	1	1				3	5	
Le Sueur	5	4					9	43
Lincoln							5	3
Lyon	16	13	1				30	39
McLeod	4	1					5	17
Marshall	2						2	
Martin	4	2					6	9
Meeker	1						1	
Mille Lacs	5	6	2	1			14	4
Morrison	7	4			1	5	17	6
Mower	21	9				3	33	12
Murray	6	2	3				11	27
Nicollet	13	5		2			20	14
Nobles	14	12					26	43
Norman	6	1					7	2
Olmsted	15	17		2	4	1	39	36
Otter Tail	88	49	5		8	3	148	40
Pine	11	8			1	3	23	2
Pipestone	2	3					5	4
Polk	19	12	2				33	9
Pope	7	11	2	1	2		23	1
Ramsey	115	49	15	7	10	8	190	66
Red Lake	1						1	3
Redwood	8	11					19	53
Renville	6	1			3	1	11	31
Rice	31	22	1		8	4	66	67
Rock	3						3	9
Scott								11
Sherburne	8	3					11	21
Sibley								6
St. Louis	67	47	7	3	5	2	131	28
Stearns	17	11	1		6	3	38	16

TABLE NO. 5—Continued.

COUNTY.	Received Previous to Aug. 1, 1900		Received Year End- ing July 31, 1901.		Received Year End- ing July 31, 1902.		Total Boys and Girls and Orphanage Deaf.	Total Children Placed in Each County.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Steele	18	22	.....	2	.....	1	43	130
Stevens	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Swift	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17
Todd	5	6	2	2	6	2	23	5
Traverse .....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2
Wabasha	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	20
Wadena	6	3	2	2	.....	.....	13	7
Waseca	9	2	.....	1	.....	.....	12	149
Washington	12	16	.....	.....	1	1	30	8
Watsonwan	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Wilkin .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Winona	33	28	5	4	3	1	74	15
Wright	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	7
Yellow Medicine	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	9
Totals	1,285	797	101	66	95	64	2,408	1,731

States.

Arkansas	1
California	6
Canada	4
Colorado	3
Connecticut	1
Illinois	21
Indiana	3
Idaho	4
Iowa	45
Kentucky	2
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	5
Missouri	4

States.

Montana	8
Nebraska	2
North Dakota	22
New York	8
Pennsylvania	4
South Dakota	43
Vermont	3
Virginia	4
Washington	12
Wisconsin	43
Total	251

In Minnesota	1,731
In other states	251

Total	1,982
Present in the institution July 31, 1902, died, returned to counties because not proper children for this school, and self-supporting and not located	426

Total	2,408
With few exceptions, the children in other states were originally placed in Minnesota, and the families with whom they lived have since removed.	

TABLE NO. 6.

DISPOSITION MADE OF ALL CHILDREN RECEIVED SINCE OPENING.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In homes on trial.....	8	8	16
In homes on indenture.....	702	431	1,133
Returned to counties.....	59	33	92
Restored to parents.....	77	36	113
Died	62	18	80
Adopted in district court.....	28	62	90
Attained majority	322	216	538
Married, not included in above.....	.....	19	19
Present July 31, 1902.....	163	85	248
Declared self-supporting before attaining majority	60	19	79
Number received July 31, 1902.....	1,481	927	2,408

TABLE NO. 7.

NATIONALITY OF ALL CHILDREN RECEIVED.

	Number.	Per Cent.
American	826	.341
American (Indian)	16	.007
American (negro)	64	.027
Austrian	9	.004
English	69	.028
French	121	.050
Finn	35	.015
Irish	175	.073
Italian	11	.004
German	393	.163
Dutch	5	.002
Hungarian	5	.002
Bohemian	19	.008
Polish	37	.015
Russian	7	.003
Scandinavian (Swede, Norwegian, Dane).....	547	.223
Swiss	15	.006
Scotch	52	.022
Welsh	2	.0008
Total	2,408	
The Hebrew race, not indicated by nationalities above represented	11	

TABLE NO. 8.

NUMBER OF ORPHANS, HALF-ORPHANS, ETC.

	Previous to Aug. 1, 1900.	Year Ending July 31, 1901.	Year Ending July 31, 1902.	Totals.
Orphans	127	13	4	144
Half-orphans	933	60	88	1,081
Both parents living.....	1,022	94	67	1,183
Totals	2,082	167	159	2,408
Deserted by father.....	591	71	51	713
Deserted by mother.....	92	1	1	94
Deserted by both parents.....	114	21	10	145
Totals	797	93	62	952

TABLE NO. 9.

AGES OF CHILDREN WHEN RECEIVED AT THE SCHOOL.

	Previous to Aug. 1, 1900.		Year End- ing July 31, 1901.		Year End- ing July 31, 1902.		Totals.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Under 1 year.....	5	5	2	1	2	3	9	9
1 and 2 years.....	10	20	2	2	4	.....	16	22
2 and 3 years.....	59	39	5	5	7	4	71	48
3 and 4 years.....	73	50	4	5	6	3	83	58
4 and 5 years.....	80	53	3	1	5	1	88	55
5 and 6 years.....	87	51	7	5	5	2	99	58
6 and 7 years.....	111	63	9	6	6	4	126	73
7 and 8 years.....	97	66	2	6	8	8	107	80
8 and 9 years.....	131	86	13	6	8	7	152	99
9 and 10 years.....	139	63	9	6	11	7	159	76
10 and 11 years.....	142	74	9	4	10	6	161	84
11 and 12 years.....	110	57	13	5	4	9	127	71
12 and 13 years.....	107	76	8	5	11	2	126	83
13 and 14 years.....	88	58	8	5	3	5	99	68
14 and 15 years.....	37	30	6	4	5	3	48	37
15 and 16 years.....	9	6	1	.....	.....	.....	10	6
Totals	1,285	797	101	66	95	64	1,481	927
Totals, boys and girls.....	2,082		167		159		2,408	

Average age, 8.06.

TABLE NO. 10.

AGES OF CHILDREN PRESENT JULY 31, 1902.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	1	2	3
Between 1 and 2 years.....	5	.....	5
Between 2 and 3 years.....	4	.....	4
Between 3 and 4 years.....	7	2	9
Between 4 and 5 years.....	7	2	9
Between 5 and 6 years.....	12	3	15
Between 6 and 7 years.....	12	5	17
Between 7 and 8 years.....	24	7	31
Between 8 and 9 years.....	11	10	21
Between 9 and 10 years.....	23	9	32
Between 10 and 11 years.....	8	8	16
Between 11 and 12 years.....	9	10	19
Between 12 and 13 years.....	13	6	19
Between 13 and 14 years.....	9	6	15
Between 14 and 15 years.....	7	6	13
Between 15 and 16 years.....	4	6	10
Over 16 years.....	7	3	10
Present July 31, 1902.....	163	85	248
Average age, 8.75 years.			

TABLE NO. 11.

MORTALITY AT THE SCHOOL AND IN HOMES, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total
In the School—																
Eclampsia															1	1
Measles															1	1
Accidental blow in stomach.....				1												2
Cancrum oris.....							1					1				2
Consumption			1										1			2
Diphtheria		1	2	1	1			1	1		1				1	10
Diabetes																1
General debility		1						1								1
Influenza																1
Meningitis	1															3
Membranous laryngitis.....												1				3
Nephritis, acute.....			1				3	1	1							6
Peritonitis												1	1		1	3
Pneumonia		1						1	1							1
Pyæmia		1		1								4		2	1	12
Splenic Anaemia.....									1							1
Totals	1	3	4	3	1	2	7	4	4	1	7	1	2	2	5	47
In Homes—																
Appendicitis												1				1
Asthma												1				1
Blood-poisoning	1															1
Diphtheria		1											1			2
Drowned																1
Epilepsy							1									1
Freezing									1							1
Kicked by horse.....								1								1
La Grippe.....			1													1
Lockjaw													1			1
Membranous croup.....							1									1
Meningitis													1			1
Opium poisoning.....											1					1
Peritonitis									1	1						3
Pneumonia										1		1				1
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....													1			1
Rheumatism							1								1	2
Run over by cars.....										1						1
Shot accidentally.....								1				1			1	3
Struck by lightning.....													1			1
Tuberculosis									1						1	2
Unknown												1				1
Brain fever.....														1		1
Sunstroke														1		1
Abscess in head.....															1	1
Heart disease.....															1	1
Total in school and homes.....	2	4	5	3	1	4	9	7	7	3	8	6	6	6	9	80

TABLE NO. 12.

NUMBER OF MONTHS' RESIDENCE OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL.

Months.	Number.	Months.	Number.	Months.	Number.	Months.	Number.
126	1	65	3	43	4	21	33
114	1	64	3	42	11	20	25
110	1	63	6	41	13	19	25
109	2	62	6	40	14	18	34
104	1	61	1	39	4	17	31
102	1	60	2	38	24	16	33
88	1	59	6	37	11	15	45
87	1	58	5	36	3	14	62
84	1	57	3	35	16	13	50
82	2	56	9	34	10	12	60
81	1	55	3	33	6	11	58
80	3	54	5	32	11	10	74
79	1	53	2	31	10	9	74
76	2	52	3	30	14	8	82
74	1	51	5	29	15	7	122
73	1	50	3	28	11	6	122
71	2	49	4	27	10	5	172
70	4	48	10	26	23	4	190
69	3	47	6	25	22	3	220
68	4	46	10	24	25	2	205
67	2	45	7	23	26	1	108
66	4	44	6	22	26	*	126
Totals ..	40		108		309		1,951

Average time of residence at the school, 13.13 months.

*Less than one month.

Average time of residence at the school, from the date of admission to the date of being placed out the first time, 9 months.

TABLE NO. 13.

RECORD OF CHILDREN INDENTURED SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.
SHOWING PERMANENCY OF INDENTURES.

Indentured once	1,300
Indentured twice	521
Indentured three times.....	138
Indentured four times.....	47
Indentured five times.....	15
Indentured six times.....	5

SHOWING DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN INDENTURED.

Adopted	89	
Attained majority	531	
Died	34	
Married	19	
Restored to parents.....	58	
Returned to county.....	33	
Returned and not re-indentured.....	50	
Self-supporting before attaining majority.....	79	
Remaining on indenture.....	1,133	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	2,026	2,026

TABLE NO. 14.

SHOWING THE NUMBER INDENTURED AND THE NUMBER DIED, DISCHARGED AND RETURNED FROM ON INDENTURE EACH YEAR SINCE THE SCHOOL OPENED.

	Eight Months Ending July 31, 1887.	Year Ending July 31, 1888.	Year Ending July 31, 1889.	Year Ending July 31, 1890.	Year Ending July 31, 1891.	Year Ending July 31, 1892.	Year Ending July 31, 1893.	Year Ending July 31, 1894.	Year Ending July 31, 1895.	Year Ending July 31, 1896.	Year Ending July 31, 1897.	Year Ending July 31, 1898.	Year Ending July 31, 1899.	Year Ending July 31, 1900.	Year Ending July 31, 1901.	Year Ending July 31, 1902.
On Indenture at the beginning of period.....		5	40	89	195	313	404	468	573	688	789	882	975	1,024	1,068	1,066
Indentured during period.....	5	44	64	142	187	170	155	242	272	262	230	251	232	254	276	294
Totals.....	5	49	104	231	382	483	559	710	845	950	1,019	1,133	1,207	1,278	1,344	1,360
Returned to school.....		8	14	35	41	67	64	71	104	105	91	96	88	100	123	114
Discharged.....					8	12	25	64	50	53	44	65	91	117	121	139
Died.....		1	1	1			2	2	8	3	2		4	8	4	4
Totals.....		9	15	36	49	79	91	137	157	161	137	158	183	220	248	247
Remaining on indenture at close of period.....	5	40	89	195	313	404	468	573	688	789	882	975	1,024	1,068	1,066	1,183

TABLE NO. 15.

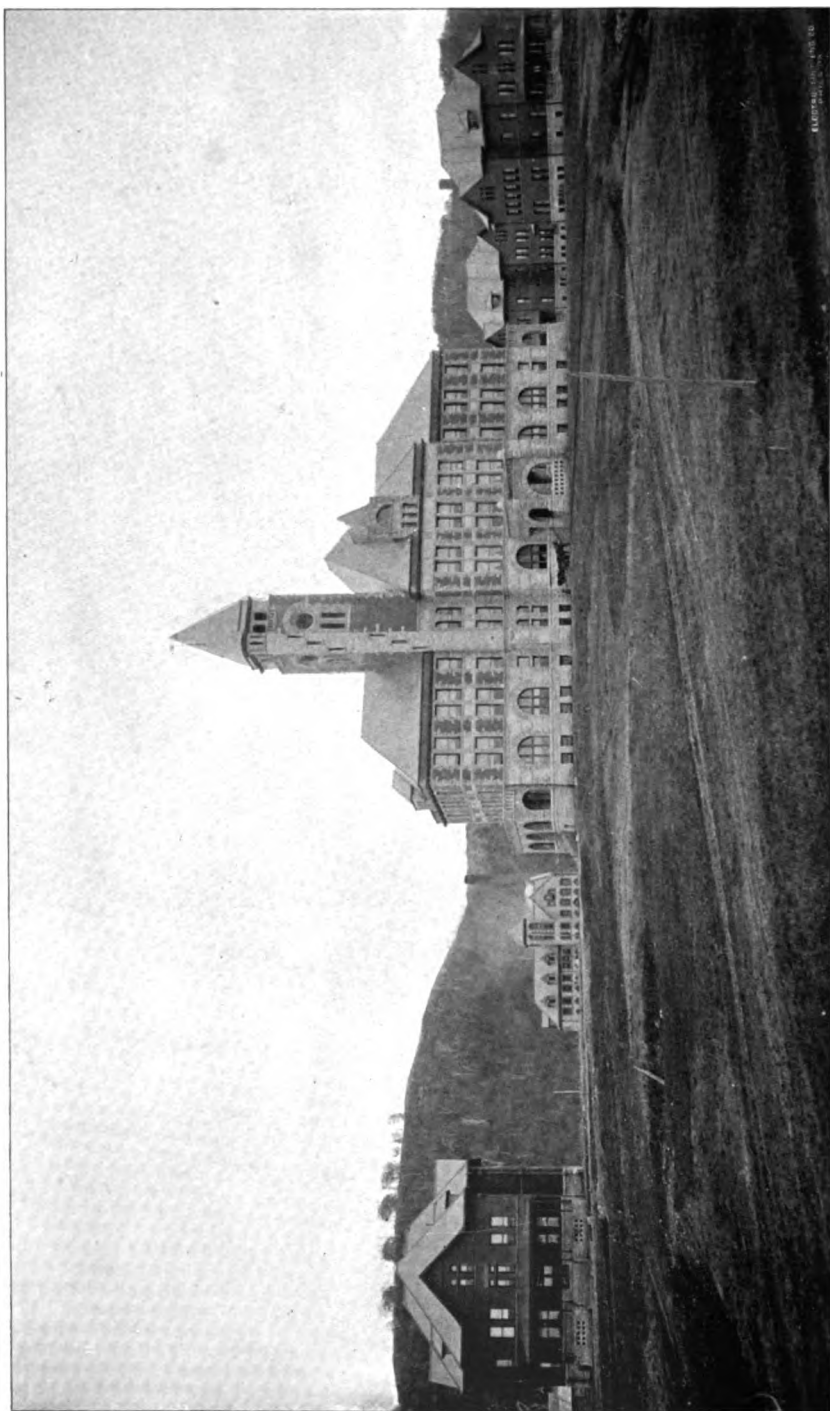
DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN ON INDENTURE JULY 31, 1902.

	Number.	Per Cent.
Those in good homes, progressing steadily—doing well....	770	.68
Those not so promising or in less desirable homes—doing fairly well	272	.24
Those who do not give promise of becoming useful—doing poorly	91	.08
Total	1,133	

TABLE NO. 16.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SUBJECT TO VISITATION EACH MONTH DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Gr. s.	Totals
August	691	421	1,112	690	414	1,104
September	697	421	1,118	693	421	1,114
October	700	422	1,122	704	427	1,131
November	695	425	1,120	727	434	1,161
December	692	421	1,113	737	445	1,182
January	698	416	1,114	735	447	1,182
February	702	419	1,121	748	448	1,196
March	708	422	1,130	748	455	1,203
April	709	422	1,131	741	453	1,194
May	710	428	1,138	730	449	1,179
June	708	427	1,135	726	447	1,173
July	701	419	1,120	715	443	1,158
Totals	8,411	5,063	13,474	8,694	5,283	13,977
Averages	701	422	1,123	725	440	1,165



STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Minnesota State Training School,
Red Wing, Minn., Sept. 13, 1902.

To the Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you the following report of the State Training School for Boys and Girls, for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

The usual statistics, for the period covered by this report, are appended and made a part of this report.

The general health of the school has been excellent. There have been a few cases of typhoid fever, but no epidemic of any diseases. Four deaths, two boys and two girls, have occurred during the past two years—one from typhoid fever, one from inflammation of the brain, one from ulcer of the stomach and tuberculosis, and one girl was drowned while in bathing, when the girls were in camp at Point Au Sable. She was in the water with her teacher and quite a number of the girls. She was the only one of the entire number who could swim, and, venturing beyond her depth, for some unknown reason, sank and was not recovered until life was extinct. This is the only accident of the kind that has occurred to mar the pleasure of our encampments during the twenty-five seasons or more that they have been permitted to enjoy them.

The religious services of the school have been kept up in a satisfactory manner by the pastors and priests of the local churches.

SCHOOLS.

The school department has maintained its usual high degree of efficiency. During the past year free-hand drawing has been added and the results have been very satisfactory. We believe our school department will bear favorable comparison with any of the public schools of the same grade in the state.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Industrial education has for many years been a prominent feature of this school. The training in Sloyd is especially beneficial to the younger classes. It embraces mechanical drawing. No boy is permitted to make any article in the course until he has first made a drawing of same to scale. I know of nothing that so holds the attention of a class of small boys as a well-conducted class in Sloyd. The course requires about eight months, for two hours a day, for the ordinary pupil.

A well-equipped blacksmith shop furnishes employment and instruction to a class of boys in iron work. In addition to the horseshoeing and the large amount of repairs necessary in an institution of this character, the boys are given a large amount of practice in the principles of iron working, and many who go out from the school acquire sufficient knowledge and practice in this line to enable them to occupy paying positions in the shops of our cities and towns. Many of the boys who have completed the course in the Sloyd shop continue the course in the more practical departments of cabinet making and carpenter work. Practically all of the furniture used in the school is made in our shops by our boys, under the directions of a competent instructor, and it is a source of surprise to strangers that they are able to turn out such good work.

In shoemaking, printing and tailoring very creditable work is turned out. While we have made ample provision for industrial training in the boys' department of the school, the girls have been somewhat neglected in this line. They have been taught all that pertains to good housekeeping, but have not acquired a knowledge of any trade or employment that would fit them for anything except domestic service. Very few of this class of girls, most of whom come from the cities, would be content to follow that line of work outside of their own homes, and, from a lack of knowledge of any trade or employment to which they can turn, they drift into idle and dissolute habits. I would suggest that a school in dressmaking be established, where instructions could be given in the art by a person thoroughly qualified, and where the girls may learn fine dressmaking in all its branches. A sufficient amount of work could be provided from the ladies connected with the school and living in the immediate vicinity that would make such a shop self sustaining. This is a trade at which they would find ready employment in almost any community.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Our farm and garden have been fairly productive, and the products have gone very far in the supplying of our tables with vegetables, milk and small fruits. Changes in the management of this department, however, have been too frequent to permit of the highest degree of efficiency.

The farm connected with the school is not an ideal one from the farmer's standpoint, although, considering the tillable acreage, quite a large amount has been produced. It is not practicable to cultivate more than 150 of the 400 or more acres which belong to the farm. We had hoped that the last legislature would have added to the farm by the purchase of a small tract of adjoining land, but in this we were disappointed. In my judgment, investment in land for this purpose would be economy to the state.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In our last report we urged the necessity of more room for both boys' and girls' departments. The policy of the board, by which the average term of detention has been largely diminished, has so far reduced the number in both boys' and girls' departments that it now hardly seems a necessity that these buildings be provided for. I realize, however, that the separation of the different classes in the girls' department, under present conditions, is not as complete as the best interests of the children demand. The erection of a cottage for girls, large enough to accommodate about thirty of the smallest girls, would be a great help in carrying on the work of the school and in preventing contamination.

I believe the State Training School is the only institution in the state that is provided with no hospital arrangements. We have, in our reports to the legislature, urged the necessity of this provision on several occasions. Providence has dealt very kindly with us up to this time in staying the hand of disease, and we have managed, without such accommodations, by sending our worst cases to the city hospital in Red Wing, and providing for others in the regular dormitories. We would again, however, urge the necessity of a building for this purpose, and that the legislature be asked to make provision for same.

Our steam and lighting plant has now been in operation for eleven years, and, from failure to make provision for necessary repairs, the fall of 1901 found us in an extremely bad condition. We managed, however, to pull through, but it was neither safe nor economical. Provision has now been made, however, for what repairs are absolutely necessary to put the plant in a safe working condition, and this work is now being done. It must be understood, however, that the entire plant is in poor condition, largely from the effect of using water that contained such ingredients as operate injuriously upon the iron in the boilers and pipes. It is a question of but a short time when the entire plant must be renewed. In this event I believe that it would be economy to the state to erect a new building near the river and install a new plant therein, conveying steam to the buildings through pipes protected by arch subways and thoroughly insulated so as to prevent radiation and loss of heat, power to the various buildings where needed to be transmitted by wire to electric motors. A building so located would be at the point of water supply and would be in such a position that fuel could be dumped from the cars into the coal bins, and, with

the use of stokers, a cheap grade of coal could be used, and I believe the expense for heating purposes would be very largely reduced.

It has been the practice in this school for more than twenty-five years to take our children into camp during the heated term for about ten days. After moving to Red Wing a site for said camp was selected at Point Au Sable, near Frontenac, and cheap frame structures were erected for sleeping accommodations, also for kitchens and a dining room for the officers. A canvas canopy, to protect the boys from the hot sun and the inclement weather while at their table, was provided. This season, however, we encountered a severe storm on the first day of our encampment, which blew our canopy, which was old and rotten from long exposure to the weather, to pieces, to such an extent that it was impossible to repair it. I would suggest that a frame shed be erected instead of the canopy. This would in the long run not cost more than canvas canopy, and it would be more convenient and comfortable. The expense would be about \$500, and the building would last many years.

For the past eight years we have used ensilage for the feeding of our herd of cows, and about 200 tons annually of green fodder have been cut for that purpose. Our ensilage cutter, which was never heavy enough for the work, is very much worn out. We need a new machine heavy enough to stand hard usage. We are also very much in need of an engine to run the same. Heretofore we have rented a threshing engine for that purpose, and are sometimes unable to secure an engine at the time it is most needed. I would recommend that an ensilage cutter, with a gasoline engine to run same, and large enough for all farm purposes, be purchased.

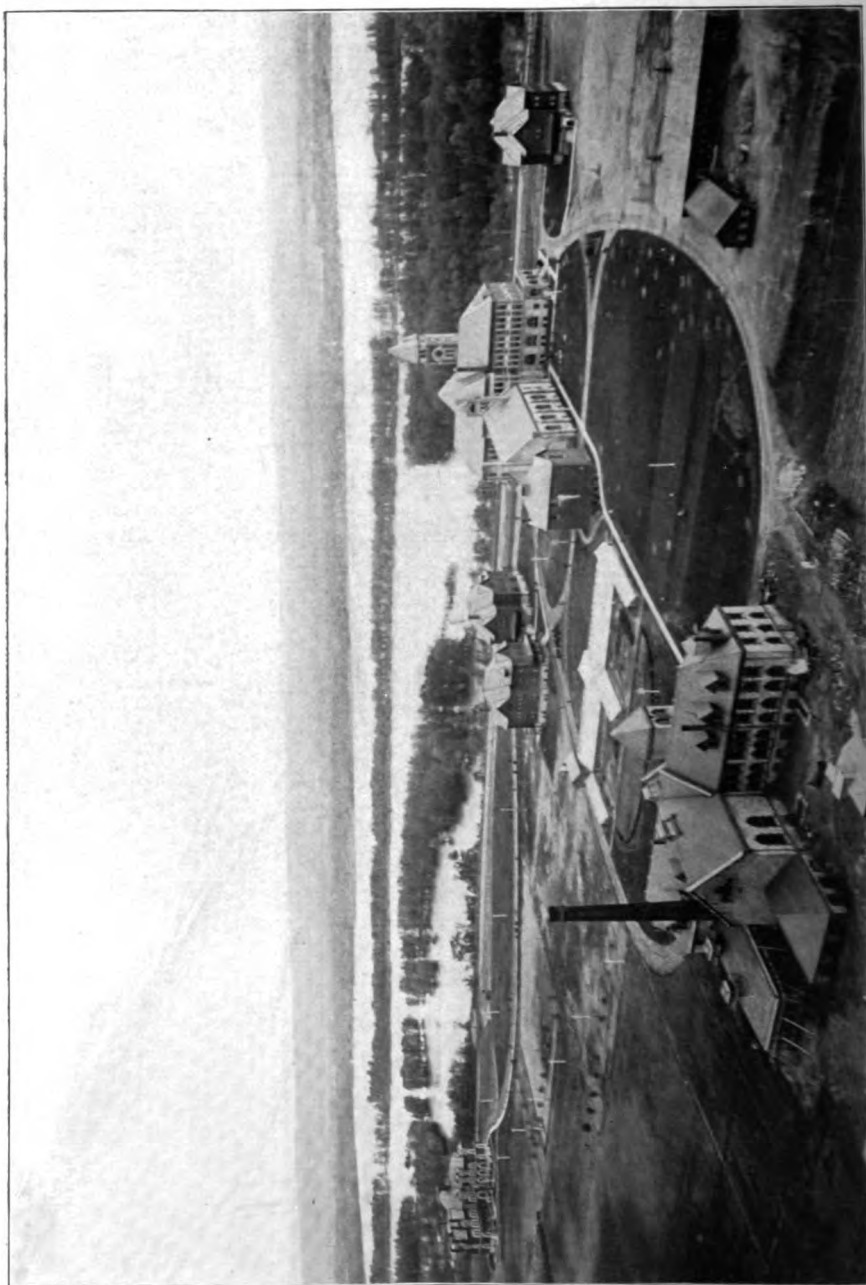
The report of the State Agent, accompanying this report, will be found interesting from the knowledge that it conveys with regard to the work of the school. For, after all, our work is measured by the results obtained. Our school outside is now larger than the school within, and if the State Agent is to maintain the efficiency in that department as in the past, it will be quite necessary that more help be provided for. I believe it to be a very important part of the work that the boys and girls who go out from this school be properly looked after while out on furlough. They need protection and encouragement. As the matter now stands, nearly all supervision must be abandoned from lack of time on the part of the agent.

I would suggest the advisability of the employment of another agent and such a division of the work made as the best judgment of the board may dictate.

I desire to thank the officers of the school, who, through their loyalty and devotion to duty, have contributed very largely toward the degree of success which has crowned our efforts for the betterment of those under our charge, and to you, gentlemen of the board, I am under obligations for the uniformly courteous treatment accorded me and for your many helpful suggestions.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. BROWN,
Superintendent.



STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

	Boys	Girls.	Totals.
There have been committed to the school since its opening, January 15, 1868.....	2,370	325	2,695
Present July 31, 1900.....	314	71	385
New commitments.....	251	60	311
Former inmates readmitted.....	86	21	107
Returned from hospital for deformed and crippled children	2	...	2
In connection the past two years.....	653	152	805
Furloughed by order of the board.....	368	77	445
Transferred to state reformatory.....	3	...	3
Leave of absence.....	1	2	3
Term expired.....	3	5	8
Died	2	2	4
Escapes who have attained majority.....	3	...	3
Escaped and not returned.....	13	...	13
Present July 31, 1902.....	260	66	326
Daily average for the year ending July 31, 1901.....	312.8	70.7	383.5
Daily average for the year ending July 31, 1902.....	313	77.9	390.9
Average term of detention of those released within the past two years, 1 year, 11 months.			

COMMITTED FOR THE FOLLOWING OFFENSES.

	Boys	Girls.	Totals.
Incorrigibility	123	43	166
Larceny	90	7	97
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny..	16	..	16
Assault	3	..	3
Vagrancy	5	2	7
Assault and battery.....	2	..	2
Grand larceny, second degree.....	7	..	7
Burglary, third degree.....	1	..	1
Truancy	2	..	2
Notorious drunkenness.....	1	1	2
Indecency	1	..	1
Illegal cohabitation.....	..	3	3
Fornication .....	..	2	2
Disorderly conduct.....	..	2	2
Totals	251	60	311

FROM WHAT COUNTIES.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Anoka	7	..	7
Benton	2	..	2
Blue Earth.....	7	2	9
Carlton	1	..	1
Cass	1	..	1
Chisago .....	..	1	1
Clay .....	..	3	3
Crow Wing.....	1	1	2
Dakota	7	..	7
Dodge	1	..	1
Douglas	3	..	3
Faribault	6	1	7
Fillmore	1	1	2
Freeborn	1	..	1
Goodhue	1	..	1
Hennepin	72	20	92
Houston	2	..	2
Hubbard	1	..	1

FROM WHAT COUNTIES—Continued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Jackson	1	1	2
Kittson	1	..	1
Le Sueur	4	..	4
Lyon	1	..	1
Marshall	1	..	1
Martin	4	..	4
Mille Lacs	3	1	4
McLeod	3	..	3
Morrison	1	..	1
Mower	2	..	2
Olmsted .....	..	2	2
Ottertail	1	..	1
Pipestone	1	..	1
Pino .....	..	1	1
Polk	2	1	3
Ramsey	67	10	77
Red Lake	2	..	2
Redwood .....	..	1	1
Renville	1	..	1
Rice	2	1	3
St. Louis	14	10	24
Sherburne	1	..	1
Stearns	4	..	4
Steele	3	..	3
Todd	4	2	6
Traverse	1	..	1
Wadena	4	..	4
Washington	1	..	1
Winona	4	1	5
Wright	3	..	3
Fort Peck Indian Agency, Poplar, Montana	1	..	1
Totals	251	60	311

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Between 8 and 9 years old	6	..	6
Between 9 and 10 years old	6	..	6
Between 10 and 11 years old	12	2	14
Between 11 and 12 years old	23	3	26
Between 12 and 13 years old	31	3	34
Between 13 and 14 years old	41	7	48
Between 14 and 15 years old	48	7	55
Between 15 and 16 years old	31	19	50
Between 16 and 17 years old	53	19	72
Totals	251	60	311

EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Since Or- ganization.
Could not read	14	..	14	236
First Grade	15	1	16	320
Second Grade	18	..	18	522
Third Grade	39	22	61	670
Fourth Grade	75	12	87	696
Fifth Grade	40	7	47	132
Sixth Grade	27	10	37	60
Seventh Grade	14	6	20	32
Eighth Grade	9	2	11	27
Totals	251	60	311	2,695

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

	—For Biennial Period.— Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Since Or- ganization.
American	121	29	150	1,093
American (colored)	8	..	8	30
American (Indian)	1	..	1	2
Austrian	1	1	2	4
Belgian	1	..	1	1
Bohemian	1	..	1	20
Canadian	15	4	19	68
Dane	5	..	5	30
Dutch .....	..	..	..	1
English	6	..	6	84
French	1	2	3	143
Finlander	2	..	2	4
German	32	17	49	469
Hungarian	1	..	1	3
Hollander .....	..	..	..	5
Italian	5	..	5	10
Irish	14	1	15	365
Jewish .....	..	..	..	5
Mexican .....	..	1	1	1
Norwegian	14	3	17	168
Polander	6	..	6	86
Prussian	1	..	1	2
Russian .....	..	..	..	14
Swede	12	2	14	72
Swiss	1	..	1	5
Scotch	2	..	2	8
Welch	1	..	1	2
Totals	251	60	311	2,695

BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Arkansas	1	..	1
California	3	..	3
Canada	3	1	4
Denmark	1	..	1
England	2	..	2
Finland	2	..	2
Germany	7	4	11
Illinois	5	1	6
Iowa	4	2	6
Ireland	1	..	1
Italy	3	..	3
Kansas .....	..	1	1
Massachusetts .....	..	1	1
Michigan	1	1	2
Minnesota	173	40	213
Missouri	7	..	7
Montana	1	..	1
New York	8	..	8
Norway	3	..	3
North Dakota	1	2	3
Ohio	2	1	3
Poland	2	..	2
South Dakota	6	..	6
Sweden	2	..	2
West Virginia	2	..	2
Wisconsin	11	6	17
Totals	251	60	311

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Parents living together.....	125	23	148
Parents living apart.....	34	6	40
Father dead.....	46	14	60
Mother dead.....	36	13	49
Orphans	10	4	14
Totals	251	60	311

The following table shows the charges upon which committed of all who have been in the institution since its organization:

ON WHAT CHARGES COMMITTED.

Larceny	1,179	Burglary in the third degree	10
Incorrigibility	1,185	Vagrancy and incorrigibility	5
Grand larceny, first degree... ..	13	Malicious destruction of property	12
Grand larceny, second degree.	63	Disorderly conduct.....	4
Vagrancy	57	Illegal cohabitation.....	5
Assault and battery.....	26	Attempt at arson.....	2
Burglary	12	Poisoning cattle.....	1
Arson	9	Attempt to poison.....	1
Forgery	9	Highway robbery.....	1
Notorious drunkenness.....	10	Fornication	4
Malicious mischief.....	5	Obtaining money under false pretenses	1
Licentious conduct.....	4	Felony	1
Disturbing the peace.....	3	Running away from home....	1
Gambling	4	Indecency	7
Rape	2	Displacing railroad switch....	1
Manslaughter in the fourth degree	2	Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	1
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny... ..	53	Shooting and wounding with target gun.....	1
Attempt to break into store.. ..	2	Concubinage	1
Assault with attempt to rob.. ..	2	Truancy	2
Attempt to commit rape.....	2		
Assault	11		
Manslaughter	1		
		Total	2,695



Girls' School.



Shop.



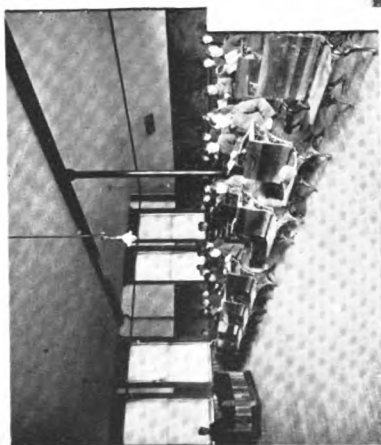
Dormitory.



State Training School, Red Wing.



Corridor.



Boys' School.



Dining Hall.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL, RED WING.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE AGENT
MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

To the Board of Control,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the work of the state agency for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902.

The system of investigating the homes of the children committed to the State Training School previous to their furlough, and of maintaining a supervision over all of the children who are out on furlough during their minority, through the medium of a state agency, has now been in operation seven years. In that time, as will be noted by glancing at the statistical lists attached to this report, 1,141 boys and girls have gone from this institution, 492 of whom, including the 13 escapes, are still under the jurisdiction of this school. Some of these have been returned to the school from time to time for various reasons ranging from misfortune to crime, so that the total number of departures aggregates 1,365.

In almost every case the preliminary investigation of the home, either by letter or, as is customary within the boundaries of our own state, by a personal visit to the neighborhood and home by the State Agent, has been made, entailing a vast amount of traveling and work. This preliminary work is exceedingly valuable, however, for it gives us an accurate knowledge of the natural environment of the boy or girl and determines whether or not that home is a safe and proper one for the child to return to. Very few of our boys or girls come from what might be termed good homes. Drunkenness, insanity, depravity, brutality and crime are prime factors in many of the histories of these children, while lack of government and lack of care account for the rest.

While it is true that the good homes are the exception to the rule, yet so strong are the heart ties and the home ties that we do not use the power the law gives us of placing the children in homes other than their own unless the home proves to be so bad that it would be unfair, as well as unsafe, to send out a child to such a chance in life. When the home is proved unfit, or if there is no home to go to, we find a home for the boy or girl, such a home entailing the necessity of self-supporting work either in the home itself or outside of it. The task is not an easy one, for we deal with uncertain natures and have both the child and the community to look out for.

Experience has taught us that the country is the safest place for our boys, and particularly for our girls, but unless the boy or girl expresses a willingness to go on a farm, we never force them to do so, for it is much easier to "put" our children into good places than to make them "stay put" if their natural inclinations draw them in other directions. We have found that a good business understanding on the basis of dollars and cents works more fairly and pleasantly than any other arrangement, but we often regret our inability to visit the children so placed as often as we would wish in order to see for ourselves whether the bargain is fairly lived up to. Liberty is dear to all, and it not infrequently happens that the fear of being taken away from their chance outside has caused some of our girls and boys to put up with a lack of schooling, of clothing, or of the money promised, without making any complaint whatever about it to the school; a state of affairs we would alter if we knew about it. On the other hand, while farmers and others have been exceedingly kind in taking our lads and lassies, and some of them have been even more generous than could reasonably have been expected, we usually get a very decided opinion from them if our children fail to come up to their requirements or expectations. Nothing whatever but personal supervision can see that equal justice is done both to the children and to the people taking them. For the little boys we get home, clothes and a certain amount of schooling, not less than four months in every year; and for the older ones the current wages paid to any boy or young man for similar work.

The rule has been that no boy or girl could leave the school until a suitable home and employment—either work or school—was ready and waiting for them. In the usual replies sent every month to the reports received from the children we always urge the necessity of obedience and of worthy employment of time, and, although an occasional instance of lapse into crime does occur, we feel confident that, considering all things, our children on the outside are doing remarkably well. A glance at the tables of "Present Conditions of Furloughed Boys and Girls" will show that very few of them are idle. In the large majority of the cases of those working on farms the boys are attending school during the winter months—the one inestimable privilege of the self-supporting home in the country. So well have our boys done in the country as a whole that

we have more applications now than we can fill, while the need for girls is almost a demand.

The system of correspondence keeps us informed of where and how our charges are, each boy and girl reporting by letter twice a month for the first three months and once a month after that during the remainder of their minority. These letters are answered once a month, with special replies for special cases. In addition one day a month, in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul, is set aside for an office day for the convenience of the children and of their parents and friends, should they desire an opportunity to talk with or to seek advice personally from the agent of the institution. The children in these two cities need supervision more than in all of the rest of the state put together.

Miss Fowler, the assistant, attends to the keeping of the records, which are voluminous and, we venture to think, quite complete, and to the many details of office work required. She often does escort duty for the girls and some of the boys, but has not had the time to do the supervisory work we so much need. The length of the furlough, extending during minority, and often covering a period of many years, makes a constant increase in the number who should be under the supervision of the school and in the amount of record work in the office.

Under the new ruling of the board we have dropped from the list the names of all girls out on furlough over the age of eighteen years, also all of the boys whose commitments to the school were found to be faulty, although we are still in communication with many of them. We still have left the net number of 479 boys and girls who are under age and presumably under the supervision of the school. We have kept fairly good track of most of them, and are in constant communication with 356 of them, although that number includes some who are not counted as being under the jurisdiction of the school, as above noted. The subjoined table at the end will show the present whereabouts of nearly all of that number, and will give some indication of the scattered nature of the work. Letters come to us from all over the world, not only from those who are still in our charge, but from many who have risen to man's and woman's estate and who are now filling their places either for good or ill in the great world without.

SUMMARY OF WORK.

INCLUDING BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS, FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING
JULY 31, 1902.

Left the School—	1901.	1902.	Total.
Boys	180	222	402
Girls	33	53	86
Totals	213	275	488

Twenty-eight of these boys and eight of the girls were placed out twice.

Left the school, twenty-eight counted twice—boys..... 402
Left the school, eight counted twice—girls..... 86

Manner of Leaving.	1901.	1902.	Total Boys.	Total Girls.
Furloughed within the state.....	147	186	333	50
Furloughed to go to other states....	15	17	32	18
Transferred to state reformatory....	3	...	3	...
Attained majority.....	1	1	2	7
Discharged on faulty commitment...	1	...	1	1
Never committed to the school.....	1	...	1	...
Enlisted in the U. S. Army.....	1	...	1	...
Taken to Bethany Home.....	...	...	...	1
Escaped, including one kidnaped boy	11	15	26	...
Sent to school for blind (same girl twice) .....	...	...	...	2
Went to hospital for treatment.....	...	1	1	1
Ill with consumption.....	...	...	...	4
Died .....	...	2	2	2
Totals	180	222	402	86

Total number of boys released on furlough..... 365
 Total numbers of girls released on furlough..... 74

PRESENT CONDITION OF FURLOUGHED BOYS AND GIRLS.

	Boys.	Girls.
Working on farms.....	98	..
Working at trades in factories and mills.....	75	..
Miscellaneous work of all kinds.....	68	..
Out of work.....	12	..
At home—attending school.....	30	9
Self supporting in other homes.....	..	8
Passed out of our jurisdiction.....	11	39
Married .....	..	2
In United States Army.....	1	..
Whereabouts not definitely known.....	15	3
Disappeared—whereabouts unknown.....	10	..
In prison—Wisconsin and Arkansas.....	2	..
In state reformatory.....	2	..
In jail awaiting trial.....	1	..
Returned to the school under new commitment.....	1	..
Returned and out again.....	19	6
Returned and escaped from the school.....	3	..
Returned and now in school.....	6	6
Died at home.....	2	1
Dropped because of residence in distant states.....	9	..
Totals	365	74

Total number of boys returned to the school..... 88
 Total number of girls returned to the school..... 21

CAUSE OF RETURN.

	Boys.	Girls.
Voluntary returns—dissatisfied or unfortunate.....	11	..
Sick and came back.....	2	..
Returned from school for blind (same girl twice).....	..	2
Returned from hospitals.....	3	..
In honor—out of work or home.....	..	7
Unsatisfactory conduct—no criminal charges.....	23	6
Unsatisfactory place.....	..	1
Malicious conduct.....	1	..

CAUSE OF RETURN—Continued.

	Boys.	Girls.
Running away from home or place.....	8	2
Vagrancy	7	..
Criminal charges later disproved.....	3	..
Attempting to procure goods under false pretenses.....	1	..
Desertion from U. S. Army and dishonorable discharge there- from	1	..
Immorality .....	..	4
Drunkenness	1	..
Petit larceny.....	15	..
Grand larceny.....	5	..
Burglary	2	..
Forgery	1	..
Passing a forged check.....	1	..
Enticing small boys from home.....	1	..
Criminal assault.....	1	..
Unnatural cohabitation.....	1	..
Totals	88	21

Of the above boys but 37 were returned on criminal charges.

Of the above girls 4 were under arrest, all by request, 9 returned alone.

	—Boys and Girls—	
Not under arrest		52
Under arrest by police	22	
Under arrest at request of school	7	
Under arrest at request of parents or friends	7	
		36
Total		88
Total number of escapes—one boy kidnaped		26
Escapes returned to the school	10	
Escaped boys now of age	3	
		13
Still out		13

Of the thirteen not yet returned to the school, one is serving a term of imprisonment in an Iowa state prison, one is in the reform school in South Dakota, and another is in jail in Minneapolis, awaiting trial.

Total number of furloughed boys and girls returned..... 109

Total number returned for crime..... 41

(35 of the 41 had returned to the care of their own people.)

Of the entire number, twenty-seven returned alone, the State Agent returned twenty-four, the superintendent returned thirteen, the Assistant State Agent returned eight, sheriffs or deputies returned six, relatives returned two, a farmer one, and other officers of the school returned the remaining twenty-eight.

Sixty-six homes, with self-supporting work, were found for the boys, forty-seven of which were in the country.

Thirty-six homes, with self-supporting work, were found for the girls, eleven in the country, thirteen with relatives.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Total number of individuals who have gone from the institution since the state agency began, from June, 1895, to July 31, 1902.....	1,141
Total number, counting every departure.....	1,365
Total number still under age and supervision, boys.....	451
Total number still under age and supervision, girls.....	28
Total	479
Escapes still out under age.....	13
Total	492
In regular correspondence with.....	556

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESUME OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

State agent's appropriation.....	\$3,000.00
Assistant state agent's appropriation.....	600.00
Balance on hand, state agent's.....	141.18
Balance on hand, assistant state agent's.....	15.19
Supplementary appropriation.....	400.00
Rebates on mileage books.....	30.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

State agent's salary for year ending July 31.....	\$1,000.00	
Assistant state agent's salary for year.....	480.00	
Fares of children to and from the school.....	698.02	
Hotel	420.38	
Railroad	447.00	
Livery	148.25	
Street car fares.....	23.10	
Telegraph and telephone.....	42.05	
Postage	98.60	
Sundries	27.70	
Safe for office.....	125.00	
Office supplies.....	30.05	
Expense as delegate to Washington at convention....	99.25	
Legal expense for furloughed boys.....	33.08	
Rewards and expenses for furloughed boys.....	78.32	
Rewards and expenses for escaped boys.....	431.96	
Totals	\$4,182.76	\$4,186.37
Balance on hand July 31, 1901.....	3.61	
Totals	\$4,186.37	\$4,186.37

RESUME OF FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

State agent's appropriation.....	\$3,000.00
Assistant state agent's appropriation.....	1,000.00
Balance on hand.....	3.61
Rebates on mileage books and witness fees.....	39.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

State agent's salary for year ending July 31, 1902.....	\$999.98	
Assistant state agent's salary for year.....	480.00	
Fares of children to and from the school.....	736.47	
Hotel	540.02	
Railroad	558.16	
Livery	102.25	
Street car fares.....	35.72	
Telegraph and telephone.....	62.02	
Postage	108.97	
Sundries	21.44	
Office supplies.....	19.46	
Expenses and rewards for furloughed boys and girls..	139.76	
Totals	\$3,804.25	\$4,042.85
Balance on hand July 31, 1902.....	238.60	
Totals	\$4,042.85	\$4,042.85

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE JOHNSTON,
State Agent.

MINNESOTA STATE REFORMATORY.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

St. Cloud, Minn., Aug. 1, 1902.

To the Honorable the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: For the biennial period ending with July 31, 1902, I have the honor to report as follows:

This has been a time of great activity in the construction department. The upper portions of the rear two sections of the main building which were destroyed in the fire of Dec. 13, 1899, have been replaced and finished. The superintendent's residence has been practically rebuilt.

Two wells, each large and deep, were dug and curbed.

A complete and very satisfactory water system has been finished, involving the laying of over one-half a mile of six-inch mains, and the placing of two twelve-horse gasoline engine in a substantial brick power house.

The blacksmith shop was rebuilt, the same having been made necessary by the fire of January, 1902.

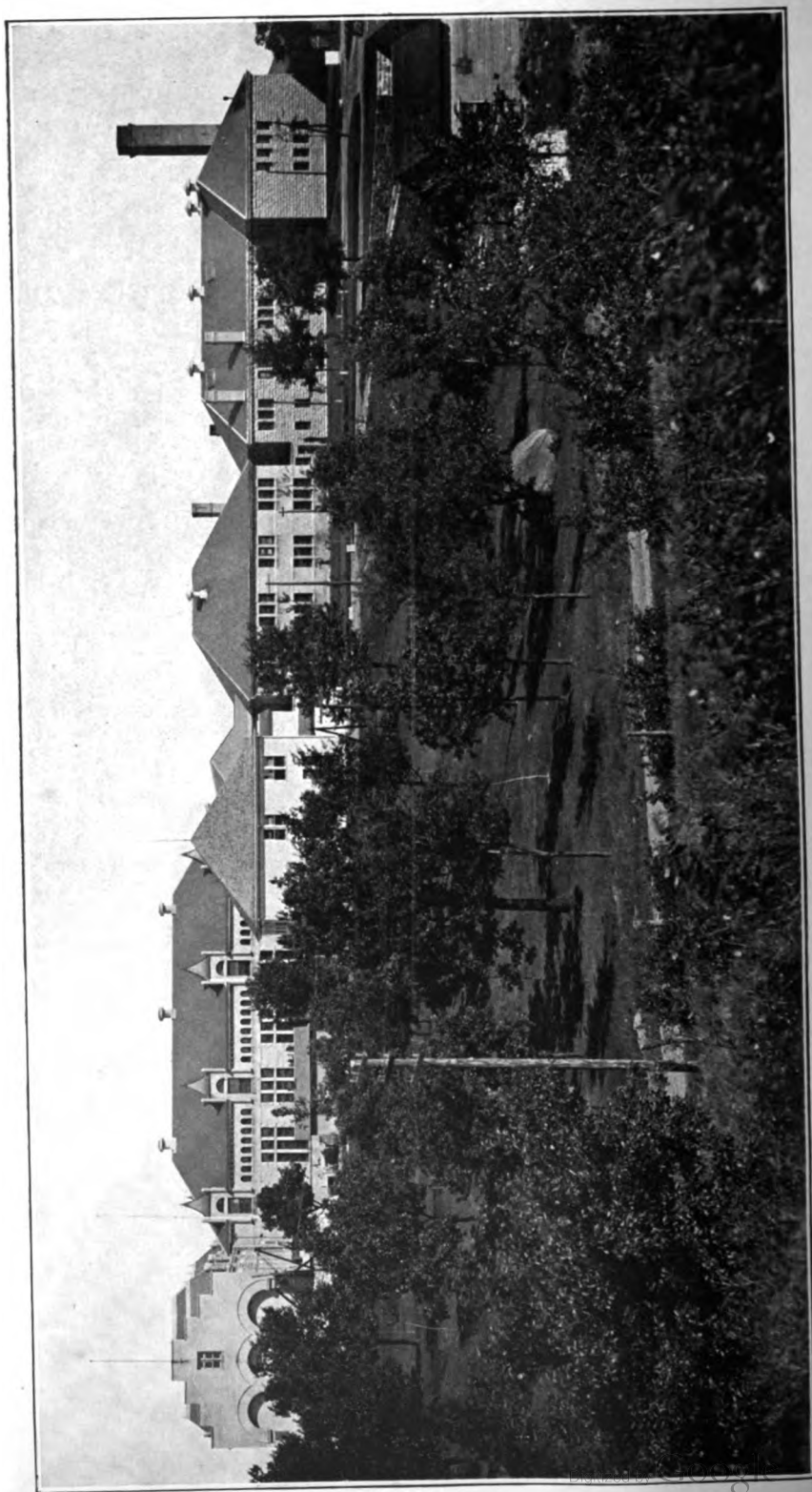
The construction of a large piggery in the valley south of the main buildings was an item.

The grounds have been graded to a considerable extent.

The former hospital building has been moved back of the engine room, and is used as a carpenter shop.

The refrigerator has been rebuilt.

The principal work of construction, however, has been in connection with the permanent administration building. The basement walls, and some of the superstructure were in, when it was discovered that the lines were not in proper place. Two tourelles were taken down, together with some of the basement walls. In other places the walls were reinforced with heavy masonry.



STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD.

This work involved very considerable and disappointing delays, but it was thoroughly done, as becomes a permanent structure, and the work of building goes on.

Meantime the quarry, cutting shop and blacksmith shop have not been idle, and there is now on hand, for use in the building, cut stone to the value of \$13,689. The iron for the second floor has been bought, and it is expected that the building will progress without further delay or unnecessary expense.

When completed, this will be one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most enduring, buildings in the state.

The only real estate which has been acquired is the building and lot now occupied by the principal keeper. The price was \$2,100.

For the accommodation of employes and of the public, a bicycle path to the city is being made.

A complete local telephone system has been put in. The Bertillon system of measurements has been installed. The grounds have been lighted.

The officer's dormitory has been comfortably furnished, and good plumbing conveniences provided there and in the hospital.

The sewer pipe running through the tunnel under the main building has been removed, being inadequate and defective, and new pipe has been substituted, which is properly exposed to the air, and will therefore not give out so soon.

A new heating system is being installed, which, in my opinion, will be found to be lasting, and to effect a considerable saving in fuel.

Commencing early in the biennial period I concluded to gather more information concerning inmates than it had been the usage to call for. Large books were made for the purpose, and lengthy interviews held with the inmates on their arrival. Their whole history was called for, and their answers recorded. Where information was not forthcoming, the inmates were charged not to expect favor from the management. Where information was given letters were at once sent to all persons named, for verification of the statements. The system has commended itself to me.

Persons refusing to disclose their identity are rarely first offenders, and, in each instance, have been found to have good reason for desiring to conceal their past.

During the past two years twenty-two young men have been transferred to the State Prison for incorrigibility, and three have been received by us on transfer from the State Training School.

I visited the State Prison on two occasions, and, through the courtesy of the warden, interviewed quite a number of prisoners, with a view to their transfer from that institution to the Reformatory.

I found none who wished to be transferred from there, and very few whom I should care to receive, and I have concluded that, if the district judges err in their sentences, it is generally on the side of mercy or leniency.

The population of the Reformatory on Aug. 1, 1902, was 192 men, not counting those on parole. Of this number it is known that five had served time in prison, seventeen in reform schools, forty-eight in houses of correction, workhouses or jails, and eighteen had paid fines upon conviction for crime. Two had formerly been inmates of this Reformatory, and twenty-eight acknowledged that they had committed crime for which they had not been apprehended.

Our inquiry into the antecedents of these men was not completed, and will probably disclose the fact that others among them have not been circumspect at all times.

We thus know that at least 118 men out of 192 have had previous criminal experience. Some of the others were tramps. It must be remembered that some among the 192 refused to disclose their identity.

Dr. J. H. Dewart has continued his fortnightly lectures in his capacity as moral instructor. We are under obligations to the following gentlemen for lectures to the inmates, viz.: Governor Van Sant, Geo. H. Reynolds, Esq., D. T. Wellington, Dr. George Hindley, Maj. B. H. Randall, Mr. R. R. Atchinson, the Twin Brothers Morrill, Dr. W. L. Beebe, Rev. E. C. Clemens, Rev. Jas. S. Corkey, Mr. Geo. R. Kleeberger, Rev. C. O. Beckman, Mr. W. A. Gates, Rev. L. F. Badger, Rev. D. A. Tawney, Mr. Eugene May, Mr. Geo. E. Little, Dr. H. A. Tomlinson and Capt. W. H. Harries. The Wm. Owen Company gratuitously presented "David Garrick." Local musicians have kindly entertained us.

The school of letters has progressed very satisfactorily.

The clergymen of St. Cloud are invited to attend at the institution on evenings convenient to themselves, and to us, and give religious instruction to the inmates who are adherents of their several creeds. The instruction being sectarian, no payment of public funds for the service can be permitted.

Several of the clergymen have done missionary work in response to this invitation, but, I am sorry to say that, at the present time, none of them are attending regularly, though I have promises for the future.

One clergyman organized a non-sectarian Bible class of eighty members, but he has felt obliged to discontinue it.

The health of the inmates continues to be good. None have died during the last seven years. Two men on parole died from accidental causes.

I purchased an operating table, and quite a number of surgical cases have been looked after in the hospital. Good results have followed in each case.

We now have a resident physician, which has proven to be a very good thing, especially in emergency cases, which arise from time to time.

During January, 1901, the institution was closed to visitors, on account of the prevalence of smallpox in various parts of the state.

Each morning from 7 to 8 o'clock the inmates are given a military drill, which has been found to be beneficial to all, but particularly to those whose work is indoors.

Shaving outfits, including razors, are bought at wholesale, and sold to the inmates at cost. They are permitted to shave themselves as often as they desire.

The gray is no longer used to designate the first grade, but chevrons are sewed on to the blue coats of the second grade suits.

An exhibit was made at the state fairs of 1900 and 1901. At the 1902 state fair we have no exhibit, except as some of our garden and orchard products are included in the Stearns county showing.

A nursery has been inaugurated, and will be added to each season. It is the intention to devote considerable attention to native shade and fruit trees.

Three men have been deported to foreign countries. I quite favor the plan in the case of vicious or irresponsible persons, and believe that it would be much more effective if better measures might be taken against their return.

To those who may read this report, I wish to emphasize the fact that we have no accommodations for women. Occasionally one is received, but, as she cannot be kept at the reformatory, we are obliged to place her in a district jail.

During the last two years eight men have escaped from the Reformatory grounds. Unfortunately for him, one of them was not retaken. As he was a repeater from a near-by state, he will probably be found some day in prison. We never give them up. One man was returned from the Indian Territory who had been gone three years, one from New Jersey after five years, and one from New Hampshire after nine years.

With so many men working without guard in the fields, and at other places remote from the buildings, it is to be expected that occasional escapes will occur, but the close scrutiny now made into the record of each man, together with careful selection of men for outside work, will tend to minimize the number.

The reward for the delivery of escapes and parole breakers has been reduced from fifty to twenty-five dollars, except in cases where the superintendent sees fit to offer a larger reward. The sum of one hundred dollars was formerly paid in all cases.

The force of guards upon the stockade has been again reduced, and they now number three. At the inception of the institution there were eight.

During the past year the population of the Reformatory has been the greatest in its history, and the number of guards and keepers has been the smallest in proportion.

The average term of detention has been increased, and I am inclined to believe that it should be still further increased, but there will always be particular cases calling for favorable action after a comparatively short imprisonment.

Plats showing the location of all pipes which are underground have been made and filed. Until recently nothing of this kind was at hand.

The round stone cutting shop is about to be enlarged, so that it will have a diameter of one hundred feet, and accommodate about sixty workmen.

The quarry is in excellent condition. The demand for rubble stone, especially from the Red River Valley, is quite active, and I am disposed to expect its continuance.

Earnings from this source are likely to constitute an important item in our miscellaneous receipts.

The greenhouse is in poor condition on account of age, and it is hoped that it may be repaired before cold weather comes on.

We are still required to employ inmate labor in the office. Considerable trouble has arisen on this account in the past, and I hope the time will soon come when we may dispense with it, at least until the new administration building is completed, and more satisfactory and secure office arrangements are made.

I look forward to the time when the plank stockade may be replaced by a substantial and high stone wall, and expect next winter to get out stone with which to make a start along the railroad right of way. The exact location of the wall along the north and south sides of the enclosure is a matter which will call for particular inquiry, consideration and judgment.

It is my opinion, in view of the rapid growth of the state, that we shall need to commence the construction of another cell wing, as soon as the administration building is completed, and it may perhaps be some time before it will be necessary to inaugurate new industries in order to give employment to the inmates, but when the time comes the manufacture of school supplies and furniture might offer a profitable and satisfactory opening. In the meantime the enlargement of the farm and the securing of more and better fields seems to be demanded.

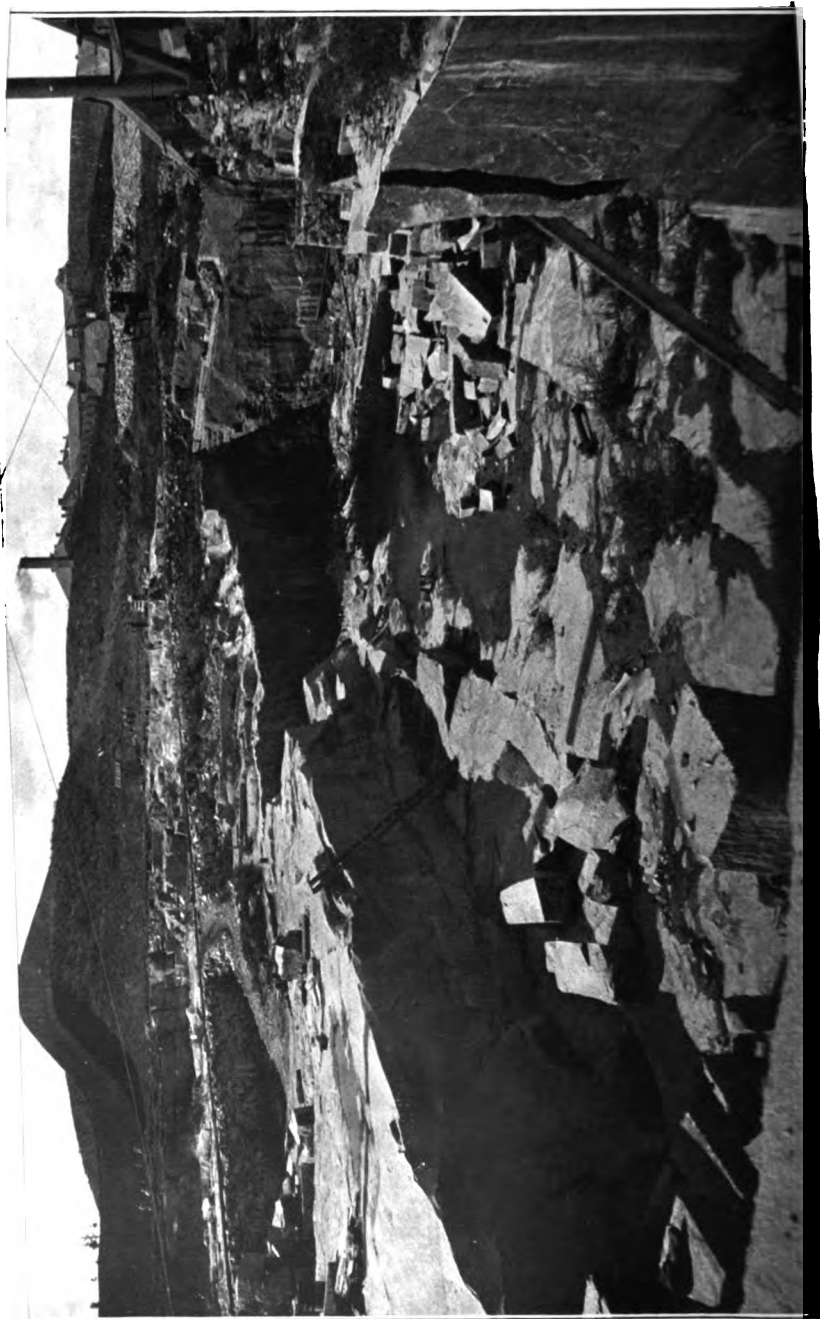
A few months ago the so-called Freeman farm, consisting of over six hundred acres of land, could have been bought for twenty-five thousand dollars, and perhaps may still be bought at that price. To my view no more valuable tract of land could be secured. In quality it is good. It adjoins us on the west and covers our front within a few hundred feet of our main buildings. It extends on both sides of the boulevard leading to the city, and excludes our control over building sites, which might sometime be occupied to our disadvantage.

It is improved to a valuable extent with farm house, ranch buildings, fences and clearings. A segregated location could then be secured for the first temporary placing of men about to be paroled, a plan dear to the heart of many thinking men.

It includes three conveniently located cottages, which the state might rent to its employees.

It would enable us to increase our flocks and herds, and produce all our own meat supply, and perhaps more. It would give us some good farm lands, which we lack.

I believe that the value of the land will surely advance, and that, unless it is secured now, it can never again be bought at the same price.



Most of our inmates go to work for farmers when they leave us, and we should have more and better facilities for teaching them the business.

Other tracts of land are available, but, in view of the above, I think this the most desirable land which adjoins the state's holdings at this place.

I beg to call your attention again to the matter of providing against long delays in jail, before indictment, of persons who freely admit their guilt, and to suggest that it might be provided by statute that, after a full explanation to them by the judge of the court, of their rights, and a full statement to the judge by them, of the facts showing their guilt, they might be retained, pending indictment, in the Prison or Reformatory.

They would thus start on the way to reform and liberty without loss of time. The indictment and plea would then be largely formal matters, and it might be provided that the plea of guilty might be received by any judge of the district or supreme court.

This would save expense, and avoid the debilitating effects which so often follow from idle jail confinement, and from jail contamination. The period of detention before plea to be taken into consideration in the sentence, and in subsequent dealings with the prisoner.

A constitutional amendment doing away with the need of an indictment in such cases would still further simplify the proceeding, but as that cannot be easily or readily obtained, this is offered as the best remedy at hand for a serious evil and injustice.

Inmates frequently protest that they are innocent, after having pleaded guilty in court. They claim to not have understood, or to have been over-persuaded. The claim of innocence is not usually well founded, but the inmate often handicaps himself by insisting upon it for a considerable length of time.

To avoid this condition, legislation might be enacted providing that when a prisoner pleads guilty he should state facts which satisfy the court of his guilt before the plea is accepted, and that his statement should be reduced to writing and attached to the commitment.

It seems to me that it would be well, after the prisoner has been convicted on trial or on plea, for inquiry to be made concerning his antecedents by the county attorney or other competent person before he is committed to the Reformatory as a first offender. In cases where he refuses to disclose his identity, it seems that it would generally be quite safe to treat him as an habitual offender.

I have been requested to call the attention of your board to the so-called Inmates' Benefit Fund, which is made up of fines levied for misconduct against the earnings of inmates, and which now amounts to \$1,935.95.

This is a fund which is found very convenient, and which we wish might be used to decorate the chapel and cell rooms, provide pleasant bathing facilities, purchase reading matter, musical instruments, etc., and be generally employed for the direct benefit of the inmates.

The last legislature made an appropriation, available Aug. 1, 1902, for a cold storage and creamery combined. We have a great deal on hand at present in the construction line, but I hope that this work may be undertaken at the opening of the next building season.

Under your authority I have withheld from each inmate's wages the sum of ten dollars, at the time of his final release, and he is required to report semi-annually during two years or more, with the understanding that he shall receive the money at the end of that time, if his conduct is good. Otherwise it will be forfeited.

Besides exercising a gentle restraint over him, after our custodial jurisdiction has terminated, it is expected that this plan will afford us information of considerable statistical importance—information which I think is not had by any other reformatory.

I beg to recommend that the provision of law which specifies that board and lodging be furnished to officers and employes be stricken out, and that, in lieu of furnishing them sustenance, an equivalent in money be paid to the officers and employes.

For such success as this institution may have attained during the past biennial period, the full credit belongs to my faithful assistants who have done the work.

I thank you, gentlemen of the board, for your patience with me, and for your kindness toward me in my attempted performance of duties which I still find onerous and difficult.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. RANDALL,
General Superintendent.

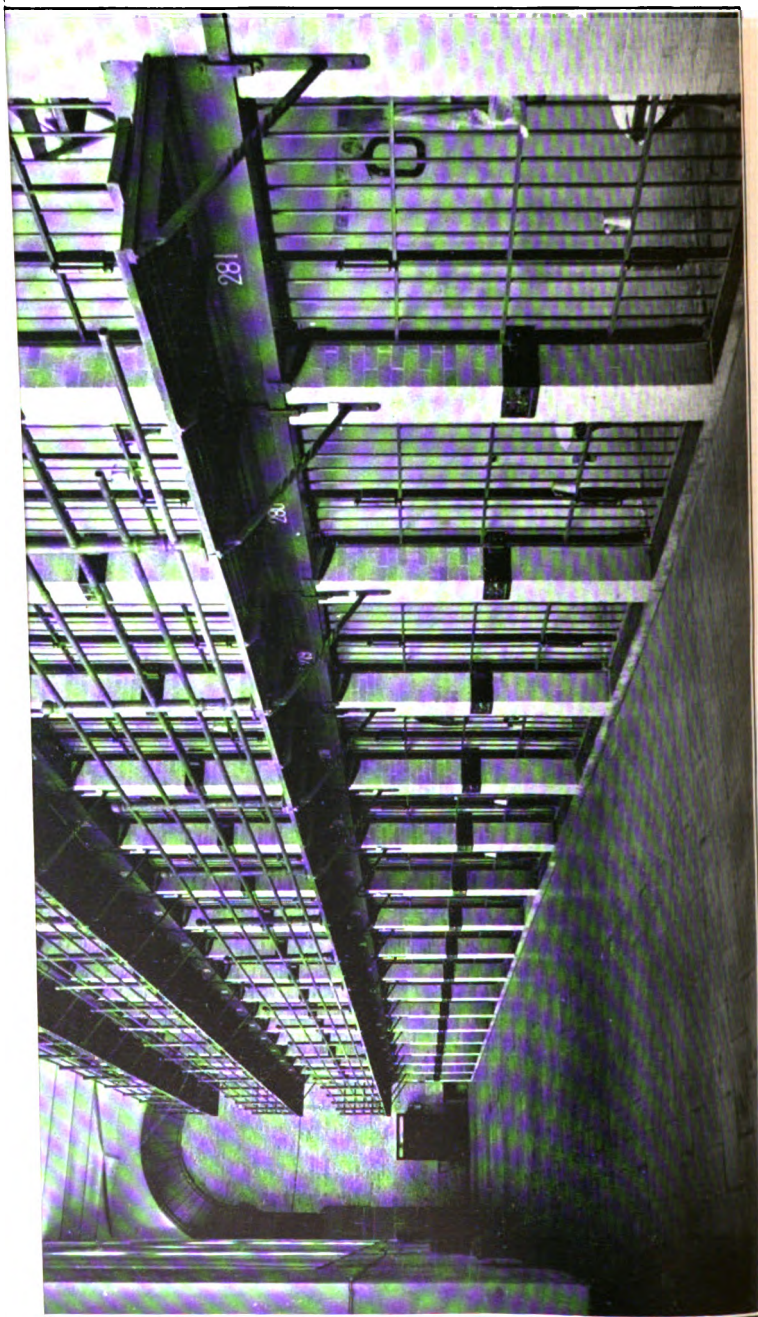


FIG. 1. ROOM. MATHEMATICS. 281. 281. 281.

STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO INMATES OF THE STATE REFORMATORY.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH RECEIVED.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Anoka	2	Nicollet	1
Becker	1	Nobles	2
Blue Earth.....	2	Norman	1
Carlton	1	Olmsted	1
Carver	1	Otter Tail.....	2
Chisago	1	Pine	1
Chippewa	1	Pipestone	1
Clay	3	Polk	2
Cottonwood	1	Pope	3
Dakota	2	Ramsey	15
Dodge	1	Redwood	3
Douglas	2	Rice	1
Faribault	5	Rock	1
Fillmore	1	Roseau	2
Freeborn	8	St. Louis.....	21
Goodhue	1	Scott	1
Hennepin	37	Sherburne	1
Hubbard	1	Stearns	3
Jackson	3	Steele	6
Kandiyohi	1	Swift	1
Kittson	1	Todd	3
Lac qui Parle.....	2	Wabasha	1
Le Sueur	2	Wadena	2
Martin	2	Washington	1
Meeker	1	Winona	6
Mille Lacs.....	5	Wright	1
Morrison	2		
Mower	6	Totals	143
Murray	1		138

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Anoka	1	Le Sueur.....	2
Beltrami	1	Lyon	1
Blue Earth.....	5	McLeod	3
Cass	1	Martin	1
Carver	1	Mille Lacs.....	5
Chippewa	1	Meeker	1
Clay	2	Mower	7
Cottonwood	3	Murray	1
Dakota	3	Nicollet	2
Dodge	1	Nobles	2
Douglas	1	Norman	2
Faribault	3	Olmsted	3
Fillmore	3	Otter Tail.....	2
Freeborn	1	Pine	1
Goodhue	2	Polk	2
Hennepin	41	Ramsey	17
Houston	1	Redwood	4
Hubbard	3	Rice	3
Jackson	1	St. Louis.....	19
Kandiyohi	3	Sherburne	1
Kittson	1	Stearns	3
Lake	2	Stevens	1

COUNTIES FROM WHICH RECEIVED—*Continued.*

	Received.	Present.		Received.	Present
Steele	1	2	Winona	2	2
Swift	1	1	Wright	4	...
Todd	3	2	Yellow Medicine.....	1	...
Wadena .....	...	1			
Waseca	3	...	Totals	168	139
Washington	1	1			

CRIMES COMMITTED.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

	Received.	Present.
Arson, first degree.....	...	2
Arson, third degree.....	3	1
Assault, first degree.....	1	2
Assault, second degree.....	15	10
Attempted burglary, second degree.....	...	1
Attempted carnal knowledge.....	2	...
Attempted burglary.....	2	...
Attempted grand larceny, second degree.....	...	1
Attempted rape.....	1	...
Aiding escape.....	1	...
Burglary, second degree.....	1	...
Burglary, third degree.....	12	10
Carnal knowledge.....	4	...
Forgery, first degree.....	1	...
Forgery, second degree.....	14	13
Forgery, third degree.....	1	1
Grand larceny, first degree.....	10	11
Grand larceny, second degree.....	68	72
Incorrigibility.....	1	...
Indecent assault.....	...	4
Incest	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	...	1
Manslaughter .....	...	1
Perjury	1	1
Rape .....	...	1
Robbery, first degree.....	2	1
Robbery, second degree.....	1	4
Robbery, third degree.....	1	...
Receiving stolen property.....	1	...
Securing bicycle.....	1	...
Totals	143	138

CRIMES COMMITTED.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Received.	Present.
Abduction	1	...
Arson, third degree.....	...	3
Aiding escape.....	...	1
Assault, first degree.....	...	2
Assault, second degree.....	12	11
Attempted robbery, first degree.....	1	1
Attempted burglary, second degree.....	1	1
Attempted burglary, third degree.....	...	1
Attempt to carnally know.....	...	2
Attempt grand larceny, second degree.....	1	...
Attempt rape.....	1	1

CRIME COMMITTED—Continued.

	Received.	Present.
Burglary, second degree.....	2	1
Burglary, third degree.....	23	10
Carnal knowledge.....	4	2
Counterfeiting.....	1	...
Forgery, first degree.....	...	1
Forgery, second degree.....	10	11
Forgery, third degree.....	1	2
Grand larceny, first degree.....	18	10
Grand larceny, second degree.....	85	73
Incorrigibility.....	...	1
Manslaughter.....	1	...
Manslaughter, second degree.....	1	...
Obstructing track of railway.....	1	...
Raising P. O. money order.....	1	...
Rape.....	...	1
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1
Robbery, first degree.....	2	1
Robbery, second degree.....	1	1
Robbery, third degree.....	...	1
Totals.....	168	139

OCCUPATIONS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

	Received.	Present.		Received.	Present.
Actors.....	1	...	Laborers.....	31	28
Agents.....	1	...	Lathers.....	...	1
Asphalt layers.....	1	...	Laundrymen.....	3	3
Auctioneers.....	1	...	Machinists.....	...	1
Bootblacks.....	1	...	Miners.....	4	...
Barrel nailers.....	1	...	Nailmakers.....	...	1
Boxmakers.....	1	...	Nurses.....	...	1
Bakers.....	1	3	Packers.....	1	...
Barbers.....	1	4	Painters.....	4	5
Blacksmiths.....	3	2	Photographers.....	...	1
Boatmen.....	...	1	Plumbers.....	1	2
Bookkeepers.....	3	3	Porters.....	2	...
Boilermakers.....	1	...	Pressfeeders.....	1	...
Butchers.....	2	4	Printers.....	2	1
Candymakers.....	...	2	Railroadmen.....	5	1
Carpenters.....	2	5	Rivet heaters.....	1	...
Chairmakers.....	1	...	Salesmen.....	...	2
Cabinetmakers.....	1	...	Seamstresses.....	1	...
Clerks.....	7	5	Sailors.....	...	1
Coachmen.....	...	1	Shoemakers.....	...	1
Cooks.....	4	5	Sheet metal workers.....	1	...
Coopers.....	1	2	Tailors.....	2	1
Draughtsmen.....	1	1	Teachers.....	1	...
Engravers.....	1	1	Teamsters.....	3	5
Errand boys.....	...	1	Telegraph operators.....	3	1
Engineers.....	6	3	Tinsmiths.....	...	1
Farmers.....	21	24	Walters.....	3	2
Firemen.....	2	5	Well diggers.....	...	1
Flour packers.....	...	1	No occupation.....	7	2
Harnessmakers.....	...	2			
Hostlers.....	2	...	Totals.....	143	138
Iron workers.....	...	1			

OCCUPATIONS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Actors	1	Machinists	4 1
Asphalt layers	1	Miners	5 4
Auctioneers	1	Mattressmakers	1 ...
Bakers	1 1	Moulders	1 ...
Barrel nailers	1	Masons	2 ...
Barbers	2 2	Millers	1 ...
Blacksmiths	4 3	Nurses .....	... 1
Bookkeepers	5 4	Packers	1 ...
Bootblacks .....	... 1	Porters .....	... 2
Boxmakers	3 ...	Painters	3 2
Boilermakers .....	... 1	Plumbers .....	... 3
Butchers	1 3	Pressfeeders .....	... 1
Bookbinders	1 ...	Printers	2 2
Bricklayers	1 ...	Railroadmen	4 2
Cabinetmakers	1 1	Saloonkeepers	1 ...
Candymakers .....	... 1	Shoemakers	1 1
Carpenters	3 3	Sailors .....	... 1
Clerks	7 2	Seamstresses .....	... 1
Cooks	7 6	Stonecutters	3 ...
Coopers .....	... 1	Solicitors	1 ...
Collectors	1 ...	Salesmen	1 ...
Draftsmen .....	... 2	Stenographers	3 ...
Engravers .....	... 1	Tailors	2 2
Engineers	5 3	Teamsters	6 4
Electricians	3 ...	Telegraphers	2 1
Errand boys .....	... 1	Tinsmiths	2 ...
Farmers	30 17	Teachers .....	... 1
Firemen	2 3	Varnishers .....	... 1
Grain buyers	1 ...	Walters	4 2
Hostlers	1 2	Well diggers	1 ...
Iron workers	1 2	No occupation	6 9
Jewelers	1 ...		
Laborers	29 30	Totals	168 139
Laundrymen	1 4		

DENOMINATION OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Swedish Mission	1 ...	Lutheran	30 26
Baptist	10 6	Methodist	23 22
Catholic	41 41	Presbyterian	3 15
Church of Christ	2 5	United Brethren	1 ...
Congregational	5 7	Universalist .....	... 1
Episcopal	8 3	Non church members	16 10
Evangelical	1 ...		
Hebrews	2 2	Totals	143 138

DENOMINATION OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Adventist	1	Hebrews	3
Baptist	10	Lutherans	23
Catholic	56	Mennonite	1
Campbellites	1	Methodist	20
Church of Christ.....	1	Presbyterian	7
Congregational	2	Universalist	1
Dutch Reformed.....	1	United Brethren.....	1
Evangelical	1	No religion.....	17
Episcopal	3		
	6	Totals	168
			139

HABITS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Use liquor.....	113	Associate with immoral	
Do not use liquor.....	30	women	83
		Do not associate with	
Totals	143	immoral women.....	60
	138		58
Use tobacco.....	128	Totals	143
Do not use tobacco.....	15		138
	30		
Totals	143	Gamble	33
	138	Do not gamble.....	110
			117
		Totals	143
			138

HABITS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Use liquor.....	143	Gamble	55
Do not use liquor.....	25	Do not gamble.....	113
	31		111
Totals	168	Totals	168
	139		139
Use tobacco.....	146	Associate with immoral	
Do not use tobacco.....	22	women	101
	18	Do not associate with	
Totals	168	immoral women.....	67
	139		56
		Totals	168
			139

NATIVITY.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

Received. Present.		Received. Present.	
Austria	1	Central states, eastern	
Bohemia	1	division	6
Canada	6	Central states, western	
Denmark	2	division	38
England	2	Middle Atlantic states..	10
Finland	3	Minnesota	54
Germany	5	New England states....	1
Norway	6	Pacific states.....	3
Russia	2	Southern states.....	1
Sweden	3	Switzerland	3
	3		1
		Totals	143
			138

NATIVITY.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

		Received. Present.				Received. Present.	
Austria	2	1		Switzerland	1	...	
Bohemia .....	...	1		Central states, eastern			
Canada	7	7		division	1	...	
Denmark	5	1		Central states, western			
England	1	1		division	40	39	
Finland	2	3		Middle Atlantic states..	10	13	
Germany	4	5		New England states....	1	1	
Holland	1	...		Minnesota	68	52	
Ireland	3	...		Pacific states.....	3	...	
Norway	5	4		Southern states.....	8	4	
Russia	1	3					
Scotland	2	...		Totals	168	139	
Sweden	3	4					

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

		Received. Present.				Received. Present.	
16 years	1	1		25 years	6	10	
17 years	5	14		26 years	5	6	
18 years	19	16		27 years	8	5	
19 years	13	10		28 years	13	3	
20 years	16	14		29 years	6	5	
21 years	13	13		30 years	3	1	
22 years	13	12					
23 years	12	20		Totals	143	138	
24 years	10	8					

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

		Received. Present.				Received. Present.	
16 years	2	...		25 years	15	7	
17 years	10	10		26 years	10	9	
18 years	10	15		27 years	5	6	
19 years	23	12		28 years	4	10	
20 years	23	21		29 years	4	5	
21 years	15	8		30 years	4	2	
22 years	17	12					
23 years	13	14		Totals	168	139	
24 years	13	8					

INMATES' DEPOSIT FUND.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand August 1, 1900.....	\$4,100.61
Received from friends of inmates.....	204.37
Received from inmates.....	243.38
Received from earnings of inmates.....	4,471.58
Total	\$9,019.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to friends of inmates.....	\$151.69
Paid to inmates.....	3,278.73
Paid for books, papers, clothing, toilet articles, etc.....	624.61
Paid for inmates' benefit.....	1,057.33
Loaned to current expense fund.....	285.65
Balance July 31, 1901.....	3,621.93

Total \$9,019.94

INMATES' DEPOSIT FUND.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand August 1, 1901.....	\$3,621.93
Received from friends of inmates.....	207.32
Received from inmates.....	368.12
Received from earnings of inmates.....	5,171.16
Received from current expenses.....	303.65
Received from other sources.....	10.00

Total \$9,682.18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid friends of inmates.....	\$190.01
Paid to inmates.....	1,875.58
Paid for clothing, books, etc.....	503.63
Paid to M. S. R. revolving fund.....	18.00
Paid to inmates' benefit fund.....	753.66
Paid as reward for return of Ballard, from his account.....	14.41
Balance on hand July 31, 1902.....	6,326.89

Total \$9,682.18

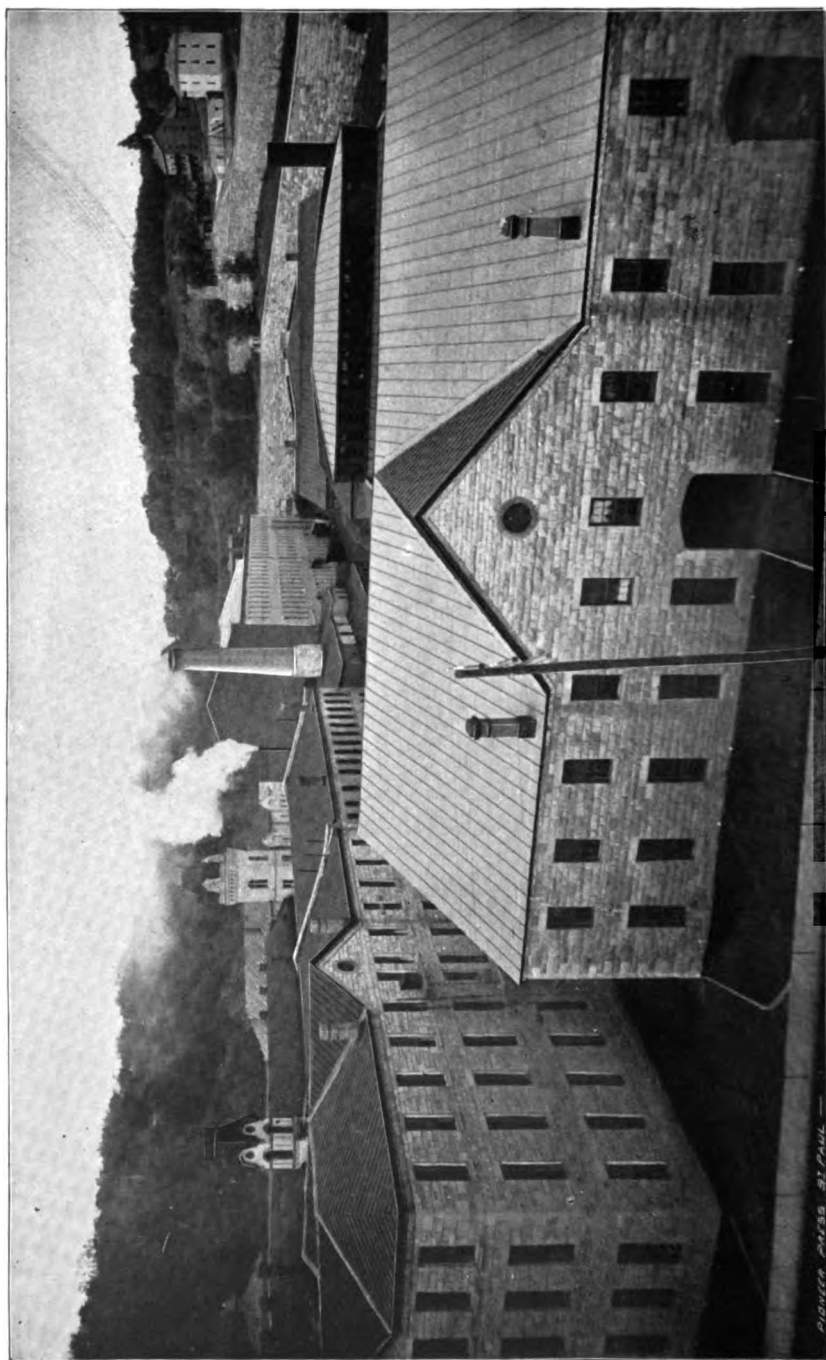
STATEMENT OF LABOR PERFORMED AND AVERAGE COUNT BY GRADES.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

	Aug. 1900.	Sept. 1900.	Oct. 1900.	Nov. 1900.	Dec. 1900.	Jan. 1901.	Feb. 1901.	Mar. 1901.	Apr. 1901.	May 1901.	June 1901.	July 1901.
Quarry	212	136	202	175	262	306	231	170	134	140	60	12
Stone shop.....	220	246	127	44	368	462	238	620	455	456	532	526
Blacksmith shop.....	144	124	155	144	153	175	173	138	128	128	127	111
Inmates' kitchen.....	241	227	217	215	265	265	264	277	257	257	262	258
Officers' kitchen.....	152	127	117	141	157	167	139	155	150	149	141	149
Laundry	58	55	58	62	76	75	76	80	63	57	55	56
Cell house.....	139	121	134	137	142	152	123	141	143	127	111	110
Runners	76	85	109	92	90	105	96	92	69	80	78	62
Firemen and engi- neers	123	120	124	136	184	186	184	214	199	226	197	179
Plumbing	63	85	133	85	113	169	164	172	130	165	125	105
Clerks	110	100	110	110	92	81	73	70	49	54	29	2
Farm and garden.....	943	713	750	640	48	470	389	514	723	919	1,009	1,338
Teamsters	136	155	172	164	166	138	146	161	187	211	190	182
Improvement		83	2	1								
Shoe and tailor shop.....	168	131	176	196	264	285	141	242	239	250	260	289
Seed contracts.....	48	17	24									
School					9	33	38	106	112	36		
New buildings.....	163	79	376	514	79	28						
General repairs.....	158	209	125	24	233	379	337	330	306	317	262	176
Loading	2	13	44	12	15			4	19	20	3	
Handling fuel.....	102	92	152	271	264	105	142	130	168	148	113	95
Miscellaneous	330	241	230	228	184	176	284	196	124	96	153	154
Idle	455	526	451	520	682	584	553	613	480	631	661	599
Sick	73	68	32	91	61	237	204	187	227	123	122	62
Solitary	73	68	82	91	61	237	204	187	227	123	122	62
First grade.....	92.3	89.9	88.0	92.3	87.1	80.1	76.6	76.0	74.6	73.4	75.3	67.3
Second grade.....	38.7	32.7	40.8	36.1	47.2	61.1	64.4	63.6	63.6	68.2	72.0	72.8
Third grade.....	2.6	2.5	4.4	6.0	5.7	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.2	3.9	4.0

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Aug. 1901.	Sept. 1901.	Oct. 1901.	Nov. 1901.	Dec. 1901.	Jan. 1902.	Feb. 1902.	Mar. 1902.	Apr. 1902.	May 1902.	June 1902.	July 1902.
Quarry	196	205	117	173	107	11	2	106	276	125	360	343
Stone shop.....	353	484	824	836	848	381	757	807	870	896	845	919
Water plant.....					145	224	546	372				
Blacksmith shop.....	146	171	205	234	260	143	221	239	256	257	231	128
Inmates' kitchen.....	262	248	263	263	270	309	301	330	274	260	298	304
Officers' kitchen.....	155	140	154	134	130	190	117	133	146	154	148	187
Laundry	58	54	58	54	56	71	74	67	62	54	51	53
Cell house.....	116	105	113	130	135	143	159	153	141	144	138	141
Runners	82	72	80	101	102	96	97	104	107	122	105	120
Firemen and engi- neers	206	194	148	163	215	262	252	249	195	189	168	151
Plumbing	113	110	125	140	167	234	157	186	221	294	190	198
Clerks	27	27	88	112	131	103	93	99	115	106	88	80
Farm and garden.....	1,178	920	963	682	538	478	408	707	1,097	1,440	1,301	1,228
Teamsters	176	172	193	170	192	198	71	180	227	231	215	232
Improvement		6	33	126				22	99		89	105
Shoe and tailor shop.....	270	230	161	203	244	225	222	221	260	145	231	264
School						232	84					
New buildings.....					9				9	55	131	148
General repairs.....	88	52	82	67	120	216	138	85	204	176	186	157
Loading	14	26	13	32		12	9	42	95	16	4	16
Handling fuel.....	77	83	119	217	386	217	85	142	112	53	51	64
Miscellaneous	123	96	82	93	99	110	338	134	93	121	101	167
Idle	429	487	507	648	839	1,467	681	968	675	961	799	896
Sick	52	56	153	186	235	101	86	96	111	92	83	66
Solitary	12	10		5	7	10	13	20		6	15	12
First grade.....	68.0	71.5	76.8	87.4	91.3	94.7	90.0	95.5	99.0	105.0	101.1	100.3
Second grade.....	65.2	59.6	64.0	64.8	70.8	72.2	80.3	78.0	78.6	78.6	84.8	86.7
Third grade.....	3.5	4.8	4.6	6.2	7.1	6.8	9.1	10.7	10.8	9.6	7.6	8.9



MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, STILLWATER.

MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN.

PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Stillwater, Minn., Aug. 19, 1902.

To the Honorable, the Board of Control of State Institutions, St. Paul, Minnesota,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration, my report of the operations of this institution for the biennial period ending July 31, 1902, together with carefully prepared detailed statements, showing the financial transactions and statistical tables relating to inmates, which follow under appropriate heads.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The prison records show that the number of prisoners in confinement on July 31, 1900, was 486, of which 480 were males and 6 females. The highest number of prisoners in confinement during the last biennial period was 577, of which 571 were males and 6 females. The total number of inmates on July 31, 1902, was 547 males and 6 females, making a total of 553, 58 of whom are life prisoners. This shows an increase of 67 prisoners during the last two years. If this rate of increase continues we will soon have over 600 prisoners in confinement. Our maximum cell capacity is 568.

NEW PRISON.

The increase in the criminal population of this state brings us face to face with one of two alternatives—either the speedy preparation for the building of a new prison, or the overhauling of the old prison and the erection of additional buildings to accommodate the increased numbers.

While this increase in the criminal population does not indicate an increased criminality, which is evidenced by the fact that the growth has not exceeded the natural pro rata increase in the total population of the state, but the rapid development of the Northwest, the opening up of new mines, the varied and various manufacturing interests and other industrial developments will tend to increase our transient or floating population. This will result in a more rapid increase of our criminal population, which must be provided for.

Our cell house is very old and very poorly ventilated, the cells are small, the corridors are narrow, and the locks, cell doors and brakes are old and in very poor repair.

If it is decided to build a new prison an appropriation for that purpose should be provided for very soon in order that the selection of a site and the erection of buildings may commence as soon as possible. It will take three years or more to complete a new prison. To build economically and at a minimum cost to the state, nearly all of the labor, both skilled and unskilled, should be performed by convicts.

If a site is selected near the old prison, with adequate facilities for obtaining the stone for the foundations and the manufacture of brick by convicts for the walls and the buildings, I think we ought to be able to build a prison with a capacity for 1,000 prisoners (including an asylum for insane prisoners) that will be a credit to the state at an expense not to exceed one-half million dollars.

INSANE CRIMINALS AND ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

If it is decided that a new prison shall not be built for the present, I would recommend that an appropriation be asked for and provided that will enable us to build a new chapel, a small additional cell house and a suitable building in which to confine insane prisoners.

I would suggest that the latter building be made large enough to accommodate all of the insane prisoners that are now confined at the state insane hospitals, in addition to those we are now trying to take care of with our very inadequate facilities.

There is a strong and growing prejudice on the part of the officers of our insane hospitals against admitting insane criminals to their hospitals for treatment. They feel that it is an injustice to associate them in treatment with other patients for obvious reasons. One of the strongest objections is based upon the fact that they cannot give them the same treatment that they do their patients with safety, and that they are not provided with means or adequate facilities that will allow them to be specially treated.

There is also a disposition on the part of some prisoners to feign insanity in order that they may be sent to an insane asylum, hoping thereby to more easily make their escape.

As a rule, insane criminals are possessed of a degree of low cunning that requires close watching and careful guarding to prevent their escape. This has been demonstrated by the number of ingenious escapes that have been made from hospitals from time to time.

After carefully considering the subject, I am of the opinion that it would be best for all concerned if the state provided an asylum at one of its penal institutions for the care of its insane.

Our records show that seventy-five prisoners have been committed to insane hospitals since 1872, forty-five of whom are still confined in the asylums; eight of the above number have escaped and are now at large, several of these being life prisoners and dangerous homicides.

These frequent escapes of a most dangerous class of insane criminals is one of the strongest reasons why the state should provide a more secure place for the care and confinement of its insane prisoners. The location of such a building, in connection with the prison, would also tend to minimize the disposition to feign insanity.

I would suggest also the building of a new chapel for the reason that our present chapel quarters are too small to accommodate all of the prisoners. Our present dining room is also much too small to accommodate all of the prisoners in the dining rooms. If a new chapel is built, the room now occupied for chapel can be utilized for a dining room, thus providing us with ample dining room facilities.

I would also suggest that provision be made for the repair of the locks and cell doors of the old cell house and an improvement of our old ventilating system, which is entirely inadequate and so poor as to be dangerous both to health and life.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Since the inauguration of the grading and parole system in 1894, the total number of prisoners paroled up to the close of the present biennial period has been 566, 428 of whom were committed under definite sentences and 138 on the reformatory plan; 83 were paroled in 1901 and 66 in 1902, making a total of 149 for the last biennial period. Of the total number of 566 paroled, 62 have violated their parole and were returned to prison and 15 are still at large.

The total wages earned by the 566 men on parole, since the beginning of the operations of the parole law, are \$114,362.32. Out of a total of 62 prisoners returned for violation of parole, 7 have been paroled a second time, 14 2-7 per cent of whom have been discharged, 28 4-7 per cent are still on parole and 57 1-7 per cent have violated their parole a second time.

The average time served by these men before violating their first parole was three months and ten days; the average time served before violating their parole the second time was three months and

fifteen days. The similarity of periods between the first and second parole lapses furnishes food for thought and naturally suggests this inquiry: Were they not victims of uncontrollable impulses, in fact, largely irresponsible and therefore more weak than vicious? At all events, our experience in paroling prisoners a second time, as indicated above, furnishes strong grounds for the conclusion that paroles should be granted the second time very rarely and under exceptional circumstances only.

The grading and parole system has been in force in this institution long enough to fully demonstrate its beneficial results. A marked change in the conduct and character of the inmates has been observed. They are more cheerful and comply more readily with the rules and regulations of the prison. In the admirable working order of the system, we have ample proof that it is in line with the most advanced thought on prison management.

Convicts, whether first offenders or not, can be greatly benefited by the grading system. While the parole points out for the first offender a chance to work out his own salvation under conditions that must, by their very nature, qualify him the better to meet the new responsibilities of citizenship, the benefit of the grading and parole system is also evidenced by the great decrease in breaches of discipline, and, in consequence, a very much smaller number of punishments are necessary to maintain a high and healthful standard of discipline.

The careful surveillance over prisoners while on parole, followed up by immediate arrest and return to prison for violation of parole rules, is a very powerful factor in stimulating those so privileged to live well-ordered lives. The spirit of charity and helpfulness shown by the good people of this state, in offering positions to paroled prisoners, has added greatly to the successful operation of the system. This timely assistance has enabled us to find employment (with a few exceptions) for all of those paroled.

THE DISCHARGED PRISONER.

Our penal laws and their administration are at fault in permitting the discharge of prisoners during the winter months in this severe climate. The prisoners unconditionally discharged direct from prison are, as a rule, those who have been in prison before, or who have a criminal history that makes them ineligible for release on parole. This class of unfortunates ought not to be unnecessarily tempted by being released from prison under unfavorable conditions. It is very difficult to get employment during the winter months, and the cost of maintenance is also higher, which greatly adds to the stress placed upon the ex-prisoner.

When a prisoner is committed under a definite sentence, the sentence should be so gauged that, under the operation of the good-time law, the prisoner's sentence will expire during the spring or summer months, when work can be more readily obtained and conditions made more favorable for earning an honest livelihood. (See law now in force, but generally ignored.)

CHAPTER 91, SECTION 6832.

SENTENCE, HOW LIMITED.

"Where a convict is sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for a longer period than one year, it is the duty of the court, before which the conviction is had, to limit the term of sentence so that it will expire between the month of March and the month of November, unless the exact period of the sentence is fixed by law."

(Copy.)

Our records show that but very little attention is paid to this law. This is evidenced by the fact that the highest record of discharges from the institution for the past five years has been during the months of January and February. (See following table.)

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Total
January	19	24	17	23	24	107
February	21	19	27	17	29	113
March	25	18	19	19	14	94
April	23	16	23	14	15	91
May	23	14	15	16	26	94
June	18	13	23	17	16	87
July	21	14	27	21	21	104
August	23	12	21	23	18	87
September	15	19	28	14	29	105
October	19	25	14	17	14	95
November	18	16	22	14	15	85
December	19	20	11	16	21	87

The attention of the judges of the district courts should be called to the hard conditions and unnecessary temptations placed upon the ex-convict under the prevailing practice, and, if it cannot be remedied under the operation of the present law, new legislation should be provided that will remedy this great evil.

FINANCIAL SHOWING.

Our net earnings and profits for the past year have exceeded our total expenses by \$38,673.66, this being the period covered since the Board of Control took charge of the state institutions. This is a very much better showing than the year of 1901, when the disbursements exceeded the receipts by \$6,753.27.

In analyzing the following financial statement, covering the biennial period just closed, I wish to call the attention of the Board of Control to the fact that I did not take charge as Warden of the state prison until more than half of the year of 1901 had already expired, and that I am not, therefore, responsible for the excess of expenses over the earnings shown for that year.

When I took charge in March the appropriation available for that year had already been reduced very much below the average allowance in order to come out at the end of the year within the appropriation. It was the only year in my experience when we

have had any difficulty in making the two ends meet, as you doubtless know from official reports covering the entire period of my incumbency as Warden of the state prison.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE OF EARNINGS, PROFITS AND EXPENSES. 1901.

Disbursements	\$106,131.33	
Receipts		\$66,581.93
Net profit on twine business.....		32,796.13
Excess of expenses over earnings.....		6,753.27
Totals	\$106,131.33	\$106,131.33

1902.

Disbursements	\$97,431.13	
Receipts		\$72,039.52
Net profits on twine business for year.....		64,065.27
Net gain, excess of earnings over expenses.....	38,673.66	
Totals	\$136,104.79	\$136,104.79

TABLE OF EARNINGS, PROFITS AND EXPENSES FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

Disbursements	\$203,562.46	
Receipts		\$138,621.45
Profit from twine business for year 1901.....		32,796.13
Profit on twine business for year 1902.....		64,065.27
Net gain, excess of earnings over expenses covering past two years.....	31,920.39	
Totals	\$235,482.85	\$235,482.85

TWINE PLANT.

When the twine plant was established an appropriation of \$150,000, as a revolving fund, was provided by the State Legislature to be used to defray the operating expenses, purchase raw material, etc. A total appropriation of \$100,000 was also provided at various periods for the purchase of binder twine machinery and equipment for the twine plant.

You will notice from the inventory shown in the binder twine statement for the biennial period just closed that the twine machinery and equipment has been reduced, in the inventory, to \$46,569.91, and that this reduction for wear and tear has been taken care of out of the earnings and profits of the business. (See following statement.)

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

Cash in state treasury.....	\$150,887.70
Cash in First National Bank, Stillwater.....	50,000.00
Accounts	2,848.77
Notes	357,024.85
Machinery inventory.....	46,569.91
Twine and material inventory.....	10,103.92

LIABILITIES.

Twine plant appropriation, 1892.....		\$150,000.00
Appropriation at different times for machinery	\$120,000.00	
Less amount realized from sale of old machinery	20,000.00	100,000.00
Profit and loss.....		367,435.15
Totals	\$617,435.15	\$617,435.15

DIETARY.

Covering that portion of the biennial period just closed, since my re-appointment as Warden, the dietary changes have been made as varied as possible, consistent with due regard for economy and good health among the officers and prisoners. The food has been well cooked, ample in quantity and sufficient in variety to promote good health. Vegetables and fruits have been supplied in their seasons, together with a good supply of condiments.

We have kept carefully in view the necessity for furnishing food in such variety as to reduce to a minimum the unappetizing sameness so general in prison diet, believing that by a careful study of the dietary requirements we can more successfully relieve the ailments so common in prisons caused by sedentary habits. (See following table, showing per capita cost of food for officers, employees and prisoners for the biennial period.)

Per diem cost of food per capita for employees, 1901.....	\$0.2643
Per diem cost of food per capita for employees, 1902.....	.2712
Per diem cost of food per capita for convicts, 1901.....	.09517
Per diem cost of food per capita for convicts, 1902.....	.09761

MAINTENANCE AND EARNINGS.

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE COST OF MAINTENANCE AND EARNINGS "PER CAPITA" SINCE 1879.

	Expense Per Cap.	Earnings Per Cap.	Deficit.	Excess.
1879	\$206.84	\$98.85	\$107.99	.....
1880	194.63	102.82	91.81	.....
1881	212.60	111.81	100.79	.....
1882	219.87	123.80	96.07	.....
1884	180.69	101.60	79.09	.....
1885	173.84	117.21	56.63	.....
1886	158.10	115.22	42.88	.....

MAINTENANCE AND EARNINGS—Continued.

	Expense.	Earnings.		
	Per Cap.	Per Cap.	Deficit.	Excess.
1887	161.40	113.88	47.52	.....
1888	177.57	112.28	65.29	.....
1889	191.65	.....	.....	.....
1890	247.99	.....	.....	.....
1891	229.08	83.45	145.63	.....
1892	235.60	203.15	32.45	.....
1893	241.74	156.17	85.57	.....
1894	206.56	150.82	55.74	.....
1895	187.44	146.30	41.14	.....
1896	206.12	172.01	34.11	.....
1897	219.29	188.27	31.02	.....
1898	182.74	297.36	.....	\$114.62
1899	195.17	257.30	.....	62.13
1900	214.00	162.12	51.88	.....
1901	213.97	200.35	13.62	.....
1902	177.79	248.36	.....	70.57

LEGISLATION.

I would recommend that some change be made in the penal code providing a suitable penalty for the escape, or attempted escape, of convicts from the prison. I would also suggest a more stringent law governing officers and employes of the prison in the discharge of duties relating to convicts, emphasizing their responsibility for the safe keeping of convicts; also providing for a suitable penalty for aiding or abetting a prisoner to escape, bringing in and delivering to, or carrying out for, convicts any contraband matter.

The necessity for a change in our law, as indicated above, was plainly evidenced by an experience we had at the state prison one year ago last March, when it was discovered that one of the prisoners had bribed two of the officers of the state prison to assist him in making his escape. The preparations for the final culmination of the plot had been going on for four or five months, and was to have taken place about the time I was reappointed Warden of the prison. The plot was discovered three days after my appointment, and, as you know, both of the officers and the prisoner were indicted and tried for the offense. One of the officers pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the reformatory, the other officer stood trial and got off with a fine, the prisoner having been acquitted because of defective law.

EDUCATIONAL.

Our prison school, commencing June 1st and ending October 1st of each year, giving eight months' schooling, is still ably conducted under the supervision of Prof. Darius Stewart, superintendent of the public schools of this city. School sessions are held every alternate evening in the dining rooms, and the average attendance for the last school year was about 160.

The principal studies have been reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, bookkeeping and English literature. A corps of teachers are selected from the best-educated prisoners of the institution, who receive ten (10) cents an hour compensation for their services as school teachers under the able management of Prof. Stewart.

CHATAUQUA CIRCLE.

The regular course of Chatauqua studies have been kept up as usual. Perfect harmony among its members prevails, and all of its meetings are conducted in a gentlemanly and orderly manner. The best-educated prisoners of the institution, including school teachers, are members of the Chatauqua. The society keeps up with the regular Chatauqua work, and its society is a member of the association. It elects its own officers, prescribes its laws of government, and exercises full power in all matters pertaining to its conduct and management. Not a single case of abuse of power or misuse of privilege has come to my notice during the past ten years, which, I think, argues well in favor of the continuance of the privileges extended to the society.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the prison for the past eighteen months, covered by the biennial period just closed, has been very good. The officers, employes and prisoners have shown a due regard for the rules and regulations of the prison. The necessity for severe punishment of prisoners, for serious breaches of discipline, have been few and far between.

I desire to commend the officers and employes of this institution for the able, intelligent and faithful manner in which they have performed the duties assigned to them; and for the harmony and good will shown in their relations with each other.

PRISON INDUSTRIES.

In the manufacture of binding twine we employ from 100 to 225 prisoners. Our output of binding twine in 1901 was 5,438,710 pounds, and in 1902, 5,467,185 pounds. The maximum capacity of our twine plant is about 8,000,000 pounds per year. The unstable condition of the hemp market during the past year and the high and fluctuating price both on Manila and Sisal hemp, required very careful buying and vigorous, but conservative, management in order to make a good financial showing.

While the twine industry does not provide the kind of skilled labor that is best suited to teach prisoners a trade, it has other compensating features that must be taken into account.

I would recommend that legislation be asked for that will allow the Board of Control of State Institutions to use a moderate sum from the hemp and twine revolving fund with which to purchase

some rope machinery. This appropriation, you will notice from the financial statements made, has grown from \$150,000 to \$617,435.15, and I would recommend the purchase of:

One 12-thread upright rope machine.

One 36-thread upright rope machine.

One 54-thread upright rope machine and

One No. 2 horizontal former and laying machine.

I think these machines can be purchased at a maximum price of about \$5,000, and they will enable us to manufacture about 4,000 pounds of rope per day in the following sizes, viz.: twenty-one different sizes, varying from one-quarter to two inches in diameter.

There is always a good market for merchantable sizes of rope, and I am confident that it can be manufactured and sold at a good profit.

It will also enable us to work up our stock of hemp more economically and get quick returns on any stock of hemp that we cannot economically and profitably manufacture into binding twine.

The manufacture of boots and shoes on the piece price plan, provided for by contract with the W. B. & W. G. Jordan Co., has proven very satisfactory, and the average "per diem" earnings of convicts under this contract have been larger, I believe, than can be found in any other prison in the country.

PRISON LIBRARY.

The prison library is in excellent condition, and is well patronized by nearly all of the inmates.

Last year quite a number of new books were purchased and a new catalogue was printed by the "Prison Mirror." You will notice by the inventory that we have about 4,000 books in the library.

The visitors' fees, which were originally designed for the maintenance of the library and the "Prison Mirror," have far outgrown our requirements. The "Prison Mirror" is now practically self-sustaining and our library is well stocked and in good repair.

VISITORS' FEES.

The income from visitors' fees in 1901 was	\$3,436.05
The income from visitors' fees in 1902 was	3,441.50
Making a total for the biennial period.....	\$6,877.55

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the heads of the various departments of this institution for the very able assistance and support they have given me during the period covered by this report.

I am especially indebted for helpful and loyal support to Deputy Warden, Mr. J. S. Glennon; Chief Clerk, Mr. H. W. Davis; F. M. Bordwell, Steward, and F. A. Whittier, State Agent.

I am also greatly indebted to the other officers and employes of the institution for the zealous and loyal support they have given me during this period, and to you, gentlemen, members of the Board of Control of State Institutions, I wish to express my sincere thanks for the courteous official support and the friendly counsel and advice you have so readily accorded me upon all occasions, for which I am very much indebted, and without which I could not have successfully discharged the duties of this office, all of which is

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY WOLFER,
Warden Minnesota State Prison.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT JULY 31, 1901, BY COUNTIES.

Aitkin	1	Murray	2
Beltrami	3	Nicollet	6
Benton	2	Nobles	1
Blue Earth	18	Norman	1
Brown	4	Olmsted	3
Carlton	2	Ottertail	10
Carver	2	Pine	7
Chippewa	1	Polk	4
Chisago	1	Ramsey	60
Clay	6	Redwood	7
Cottonwood	1	Renville	1
Crow Wing	19	Rice	10
Dakota	8	Rock	3
Douglas	3	Roseau	4
Faribault	3	St. Louis	58
Fillmore	1	Scott	2
Freeborn	5	Sherburne	1
Goodhue	3	Sibley	1
Grant	2	Stearns	8
Hennepin	111	Steele	2
Houston	1	Stevens	1
Hubbard	1	Swift	5
Isanti	2	Todd	4
Itasca	1	Traverse	1
Jackson	8	Wabasha	4
Kanabec	1	Wadena	2
Kandiyohi	2	Waseca	4
Kittson	1	Washington	6
Le Sueur	4	Watsonwan	1
Lincoln	1	Wilkin	3
Lyon	7	Winona	3
McLeod	1	Wright	5
Marshall	2	Yellow Medicine	3
Martin	3	Reformatory	23
Millie Lacs	2	U. S. District Courts	24
Morrison	3	U. S. Military	1
Mower	10		
		Total	527

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT JULY 31, 1902, BY COUNTIES.

Aitkin	1	Nicollet	8
Beltrami	7	Nobles	1
Benton	2	Norman	2
Big Stone	1	Olmsted	2
Blue Earth	13	Ottertail	10
Carlton	1	Pine	5
Carver	2	Polk	12
Chippewa	1	Ramsey	59
Chisago	1	Red Lake	1
Clay	10	Redwood	5
Cottonwood	4	Renville	1
Crow Wing	15	Rice	10
Dakota	6	Rock	2
Dodge	1	Roseau	3
Douglas	1	St. Louis	71
Fillmore	1	Scott	1
Freeborn	4	Sibley	1
Goodhue	4	Stearns	15
Grant	2	Steele	4
Hennepin	122	Swift	5
Houston	1	Todd	3
Isanti	2	Traverse	1
Itasca	1	Wabasha	2
Jackson	5	Wadena	2
Kanabec	1	Waseca	7
Kittson	2	Washington	5
Lake	2	Watsonwan	2
Lyon	1	Wilkin	1
McLeod	3	Winona	4
Marshall	1	Wright	7
Martin	2	Yellow Medicine	4
Mille Lacs	1	Reformatory	20
Morrison	5	U. S. District Courts	36
Mower	12	U. S. Military	1
Murray	2		
		Total	553

THE GRADE STANDING YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

First grade..... 345 Second grade..... 169 Third grade..... 13

THE GRADE STANDING YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

First grade..... 401 Second grade..... 144 Third grade..... 8

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN CONFINEMENT YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

August	471	February	562
September	446	March	517
October	458	April	515
November	464	May	511
December	483	June	531
January	502	July	537

Greatest number in confinement, July 7, 1901..... 544
Least number in confinement, Sept. 24, 1900..... 441
Daily average..... 496

MONTHLY AVERAGE IN CONFINEMENT YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

August	513	February	562
September	508	March	556
October	531	April	561
November	542	May	549
December	559	June	556
January	573	July	558

Greatest number in confinement, Jan. 1, 1902.....	577
Least number in confinement, Sept. 9, 1901.....	505
Daily average.....	548

THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED EACH YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1858.....	2	1873.....	64	1888.....	214
1859.....	5	1874.....	93	1889.....	257
1860.....	16	1875.....	96	1890.....	152
1861.....	12	1876.....	90	1891.....	167
1862.....	7	1877.....	145	1892.....	147
1863.....	8	1878.....	113	1893.....	256
1864.....	7	1879.....	146	1894.....	287
1865.....	11	1880.....	133	1895.....	235
1866.....	29	1881.....	127	1896.....	235
1867.....	36	1882.....	159	1897.....	281
1868.....	31	1883.....	119	1898.....	245
1869.....	47	1884.....	223	1899.....	245
1870.....	39	1885.....	254	1900.....	231
1871.....	60	1886.....	232	1901.....	281
1872.....	59	1887.....	208	1902.....	256

CRIMES—1901.

Accepting money for insolvent bank	1	Incest	2
Attempt carnal knowledge.....	3	Indecent assault.....	7
Attempt to kill	1	Maiming	2
Attempt to commit robbery...	1	Manslaughter, first.....	12
Arson, second.....	1	Manslaughter, second.....	6
Arson, third.....	2	Misappropriation by public of- ficer	1
Assault, first.....	16	Murder, first.....	29
Assault, second.....	33	Murder, second.....	24
Bigamy	6	Murder, third.....	8
Burglary, first.....	1	Passing counterfeit money....	7
Burglary, second.....	3	Perjury	2
Burglary, third.....	28	Rape	5
Breaking into postoffice.....	4	Robbery from postoffice.....	1
Carnal knowledge female child under ten.....	4	Robbery, first.....	24
Carnal knowledge female child	7	Robbery, second.....	13
Carnal knowledge.....	1	Robbery, third.....	12
Crime against nature.....	2	Receiving stolen property.....	4
Compounding a felony.....	2	Riot	2
Counterfeiting	1	Selling liquor to Indians.....	1
Forgery, first.....	3	Selling mortgaged property....	2
Forgery, second.....	31	Sodomy	4
Forgery, third.....	2	Subornation of perjury.....	1
Forging money order.....	1	Swindling	1
Grand larceny, first.....	39	Uttering forged instrument....	1
Grand larceny, second.....	154	Violation postoffice laws.....	9
		Total	527

CRIMES—1902.

Abduction	1	Forgery of money order.....	3
Accepting money for insolvent bank	1	Grand larceny, first degree.....	40
Attempt grand larceny, second	2	Grand larceny, second degree..	145
Attempt carnal knowledge.....	3	Incest	4
Attempt to commit rape.....	1	Indecent assault.....	9
Attempt burglary, third.....	2	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	4
Attempt to swindle.....	1	Maiming	1
Attempting extortion.....	1	Manslaughter, first degree.....	13
Attempt to commit robbery....	2	Manslaughter, second degree...	2
Attempt to kill.....	1	Misappropriation by public of- ficer	1
Arson, second degree.....	1	Murder, first degree.....	28
Arson, third degree.....	3	Murder, second degree.....	27
Assault, first degree.....	15	Murder, third degree.....	9
Assault, second degree.....	34	Non-support of family.....	1
Bigamy	3	Passing counterfeit money....	8
Burglary, first degree.....	1	Perjury	2
Burglary, second degree.....	1	Rape	5
Burglary, third degree.....	25	Robbery from postoffice.....	3
Breaking in postoffice.....	5	Robbery, first degree.....	25
Carnal knowledge of female child under ten.....	4	Robbery, second degree.....	13
Carnal knowledge female child	8	Robbery, third degree.....	10
Carnal knowledge.....	4	Receiving stolen property.....	5
Crime against nature.....	4	Riot	2
Compounding a felony.....	1	Selling mortgaged property....	2
Counterfeiting	10	Sodomy	4
Embezzlement postoffice.....	2	Subordination of perjury.....	1
Forgery, first degree.....	1	Swindling by cards.....	4
Forgery, second degree.....	34	Uttering forged instrument....	1
Forgery, third degree.....	1	Violation postoffice laws.....	9
		Total	553

COMMITMENTS AND RECONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM
AUGUST 1, 1900, TO JULY 31, 1901.

First conviction to any prison.....	229
Second conviction, first to this prison.....	22
Second conviction, second to this prison.....	20
Third conviction, first to this prison.....	3
Third conviction, second to this prison.....	1
Third conviction, third to this prison.....	2
Fourth conviction, first to this prison.....	1
Fourth conviction, second to this prison.....	1
Fourth conviction, third to this prison.....	1
Fifth conviction, fifth to this prison.....	1
Total	281

COMMITMENTS AND RECONVICTIONS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM
AUGUST 1, 1901, TO JULY 31, 1902.

First conviction to any prison.....	196
Second conviction, first to this prison.....	20
Second conviction, second to this prison.....	23
Third conviction, first to this prison.....	4
Third conviction, second to this prison.....	2
Third conviction, third to this prison.....	4
Fourth conviction, first to this prison.....	2

Fourth conviction, second to this prison.....	1
Fourth conviction, third to this prison.....	2
Fourth conviction, fourth to this prison.....	1
Fifth conviction, second to this prison.....	1
Total	256

SENTENCES—1901.

Six months.....	2	Four years and six months....	5
Eight months.....	1	Four years and seven months..	1
Nine months.....	8	Four years and ten months....	2
Ten months.....	3	Five years.....	32
One year.....	47	Five years and three months..	1
One year and one day.....	1	Five years and six months....	3
One year and two months.....	5	Five years and eleven months..	1
One year and three months....	4	Six years.....	16
One year and four months....	2	Six years and three months....	2
One year and five months.....	1	Seven years.....	10
One year and six months.....	21	Seven years and six months....	3
One year and seven months....	1	Eight years.....	9
One year and eight months....	3	Eight years and three months..	3
One year and nine months....	2	Eight years and six months....	1
One year and eleven months....	1	Ten years.....	23
Two years.....	33	Ten years and six months.....	1
Two years and four months....	1	Twelve years.....	1
Two years and six months....	25	Fourteen years and six months	2
Three years.....	31	Fifteen years.....	5
Three years and one month....	1	Sixteen years.....	2
Three years and two months..	1	Nineteen years and six months..	3
Three years and six months....	7	Twenty years.....	2
Three years and eight months..	1	Thirty years.....	5
Three years and nine months..	2	Reformatory plan.....	47
Four years.....	24	Life	56
Four years and three months..	1	Total	527
Four years and four months....	2		

SENTENCES—1902.

Four months.....	2	Four years and eight months..	1
Six months.....	1	Four years and ten months....	1
Eight months.....	2	Five years.....	89
Nine months.....	7	Five years and three months..	1
Ten months.....	2	Five years and six months....	5
One year.....	55	Five years and eleven months..	1
One year and one month.....	2	Six years.....	13
One year and three months....	3	Six years and three months....	2
One year and five months.....	2	Six years and six months.....	1
One year and six months.....	27	Seven years.....	9
One year and eleven months....	1	Seven years and six months....	5
Two years.....	36	Eight years.....	14
Two years and six months....	27	Eight years and three months..	3
Two years and eight months....	1	Eight years and six months....	1
Two years and nine months....	1	Nine years.....	28
Two years and eleven months..	1	Twelve years.....	2
Three years.....	36	Fourteen years and six months	2
Three years and one month....	1	Fifteen years.....	6
Three years and two months....	1	Nineteen years and six months	3
Three years and three months..	1	Twenty years.....	3
Three years and six months....	9	Thirty years.....	5
Four years.....	31	Reformatory plan.....	44
Four years and four months....	1	Life	59
Four years and six months....	6	Total	553

OCCUPATION—1901.

Actors	4	Jewelers	1
Aeronauts	1	Journalists	1
Agents	11	Laborers	147
Bakers	3	Lathers	3
Bankers	1	Laundrymen	1
Barbers	8	Lawyers	1
Bartenders	4	Locksmiths	1
Bellboys	2	Lumbermen	8
Bicycle repairers	1	Masons	4
Blacksmiths	4	Machinists	2
Boilermakers	3	Merchants	7
Bookbinders	1	Millers	1
Bookkeepers	5	Miners	8
Bootblacks	1	No occupation	2
Brasspolishers	1	Oilers	1
Brewers	2	Painters	16
Bricklayers	3	Paperhangers	6
Broommakers	1	Plasterers	3
Brushmakers	2	Printers	4
Butchers	9	Plumbers	6
Carpenters	15	Porters	4
Cattlemen	7	Physicians	3
Chaircaners	2	Riveters	1
Cigarmakers	2	Railroadmen	20
Clerks	7	Roofers	1
Commission dealers	2	Sailors	4
Confectioners	1	Screwmakers	1
Cooks	6	Shoecutters	1
Coopers	2	Shoemakers	11
Dairymen	1	Soldiers	7
Dentists	3	School teachers	2
Domestics	1	Steamfitters	5
Drivers	1	Stonecutters	1
Drummers	5	Tailors	5
Engineers	15	Telegraphers	1
Farmers	47	Teamsters	10
Firemen	13	Trappers	1
Glaziers	2	Umbrellamakers	2
Hardwood finishers	1	Watchmakers	2
Hatters	2	Waiters	4
Hostlers	1	Weavers	9
Housekeepers	2	Woodworkers	3
Horsemen	1		
		Total	527

OCCUPATION—1902.

Actors	2	Boxmakers	1
Agents	9	Brasspolishers	1
Bakers	2	Brewers	2
Bankers	1	Bricklayers	3
Barbers	8	Broommakers	1
Bartenders	5	Brushmakers	2
Bellboys	3	Butchers	8
Bicycle repairers	1	Carpenters	12
Blacksmiths	8	Carpetlayers	1
Boilermakers	1	Cattlemen	7
Bookbinders	1	Chaircaners	2
Bookkeepers	10	Cigarmakers	1
Bootblacks	1	Clerks	15

OCCUPATION 1902—Continued.

Coachmen	1	Merchants	7
Collectors	1	Miners	5
Commission dealers	3	Moulders	1
Confectioners	2	Nurses	1
Clergymen	1	No occupation	2
Conductors	1	Painters	15
Cooks	11	Paperhangers	4
Coopers	1	Peddlers	2
Dairymen	1	Plasterers	2
Dressmakers	2	Printers	1
Domestics	2	Plumbers	5
Drivers	1	Porters	5
Drummers	4	Postal clerks	2
Druggists	1	Pressmen	1
Electricians	2	Physicians	2
Engineers	17	Railroadmen	20
Farmers	43	Sailors	6
Firemen	13	Salesmen	6
Fish dealers	1	Screwmakers	1
Glassblowers	1	Shoecutters	2
Glaziers	1	Shoemakers	9
Hardwood finishers	1	Soldiers	7
Harnessmakers	2	School teachers	1
Hatters	2	Steamfitters	5
Hair bleachers	1	Stonecutters	1
Housekeepers	1	Tailors	3
Horsemen	2	Telegraphers	2
Jewelers	1	Teamsters	11
Journalists	2	Tinsmiths	4
Laborers	157	Umbrellamakers	1
Lathers	3	Watchmen	2
Laundrymen	1	Waiters	5
Liverymen	1	Weighers	9
Longshoremen	1		
Lumbermen	9	Total	553
Masons	1		

RELIGION—1901.

Adventist	1	Jewish	1
Baptist	23	Lutheran	38
Catholic	219	Methodist	83
Campbellite	1	None	8
Christian	5	Protestant	88
Congregationalist	9	Presbyterian	21
Dunkard	1	Spiritualist	1
Episcopal	25	Universalist	1
Friends	2		
		Total	527

SOCIAL RELATIONS—1901.

Single	319	Widowed	14
Married	183		
Divorced	11	Total	527

EDUCATION—1901.

Illiterate	9	High school	22
Read only	71	College	2
Read and write	168		
Common school	255	Total	527

HABITS—1901.

Abstinent	98	Intemperate	215
Moderate	214		
		Total	527

AGE—1901.

Under 20 years	29	40 to 50 years	72
20 to 25 years	113	50 to 60 years	26
25 to 30 years	113	60 years and over	11
30 to 40 years	163		
		Total	527

RELIGION—1902.

Baptist	16	Lutheran	59
Catholic	228	Methodist	80
Christian	4	None	18
Congregationalist	10	Protestant	88
Dunkard	1	Presbyterian	21
Episcopal	23	Universalist	1
Friends	2		
Jewish	2	Total	553

SOCIAL RELATIONS—1902.

Single	317	Widowed	24
Married	202		
Divorced	10	Total	553

EDUCATION—1902.

Illiterate	16	High school	25
Read only	63	College	3
Read and write	166		
Common school	280	Total	553

HABITS—1902.

Abstinent	99	Intemperate	285
Moderate	169		
		Total	553

AGE—1902.

Under 20 years	32	40 to 50 years	83
20 to 25 years	101	50 to 60 years	39
25 to 30 years	120	60 years and over	12
30 to 40 years	175		
		Total	553

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS—1901.

At sea	1	Minnesota	83
Alabama	2	Mississippi	2
Arkansas	3	Missouri	11
Austria	4	Montana	4
Bermuda	1	Mexico	1
Bohemia	2	Nebraska	9
California	9	New Hampshire	2
Connecticut	3	New Jersey	5
Canada	34	New York	41
China	1	North Carolina	1
Delaware	1	North Dakota	3
Denmark	3	Norway	10
England	5	Ohio	16
Finland	10	Pennsylvania	26
Georgia	1	Poland	3
Germany	24	Porto Rico	1
Holland	1	Rhode Island	2
Greece	1	Russia	1
Indiana	9	South Carolina	1
Illinois	33	South Dakota	1
Iowa	13	Scotland	3
Ireland	6	Switzerland	2
Italy	2	Sweden	29
India	1	Tennessee	1
Kansas	2	Texas	3
Kentucky	8	Vermont	6
Louisiana	2	Virginia	3
Maine	7	Washington	1
Maryland	2	West Virginia	4
Massachusetts	11	Wisconsin	34
Michigan	11		
		Total	527

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS—1902.

At sea	1	Mississippi	4
Alabama	2	Missouri	12
Arkansas	3	Montana	4
Austria	2	Mexico	1
Bermuda	1	Nebraska	6
Bohemia	2	New Hampshire	2
California	8	New Jersey	4
Connecticut	1	New York	40
Canada	42	North Dakota	4
China	1	Norway	20
Delaware	1	Ohio	15
Denmark	8	Pennsylvania	28
England	5	Poland	4
Finland	10	Porto Rico	1
Georgia	4	Rhode Island	2
Germany	28	Russia	2
Greece	1	Roumania	1
Illinois	37	South Dakota	1
Indiana	9	Scotland	3
Iowa	17	Switzerland	5
Ireland	6	Sweden	29
Italy	3	Tennessee	1
India	1	Texas	3
Kentucky	9	Vermont	6
Maine	6	Virginia	3
Louisiana	2	Washington	2
Maryland	2	West Virginia	2
Massachusetts	7	Wisconsin	30
Michigan	16		
Minnesota	33	Total	553

NATIVITY OF PARENTS—1901.

African	25	Grecian	1
American	164	Germans	34
American, English	12	German, Canadian	1
American, Hebrew	1	German, English	5
American, Norwegian	3	Indian	10
American, Scotch	5	Irish	76
Austrian	3	Irish, American	29
Australian	3	Irish, Canadian	9
Belgium	1	Irish, German	7
Bohemian	1	Irish, Scotch	6
Canadian	10	Italian	3
Canadian, French	6	Norwegian	6
Canadian, American	4	Polish	1
Chinese	1	Russian	1
Danish	3	Scotch, German	2
Dutch	2	Scotch, English	2
English	2	Scotch	6
English, Irish	5	Spanish, German	1
Don't know	10	Swedish	37
Finnish	9	Swiss	4
French, American	4	Welch	1
French, Irish	4	West Indian	1
French, German	6		
		Total	527

NATIVITY OF PARENTS—1902.

African	27	German	45
American	165	German, American	2
American, English	11	German, Canadian	1
American, Hebrew	1	German, English	1
American, Norwegian	4	Indian	10
American, Scotch	5	Irish	69
Austrian	3	Irish, American	23
Australian	3	Irish, Canadian	8
Bohemian	1	Irish, German	6
Canadian	14	Irish, Scotch	7
Canadian, American	9	Italian	4
Canadian, French	7	Norwegian	13
Chinese	1	Polish	1
Danish	7	Russian	3
Dutch	1	Roumanian	1
English	5	Scotch	12
English, Canadian	1	Scotch, German	2
English, Irish	1	Scotch, English	3
Finnish	9	Spanish, German	1
French	2	Swedish	36
French, American	3	Swiss	7
French, Irish	1	West Indian	1
French, German	5	Don't know	10
Grecian	1		
		Total	553

RECORD OF MEN PAROLED THE SECOND TIME.

Out of a total of 62 men returned for violation of parole, 7 have been paroled the second time. Of the 7, 14 2-7 per cent have been discharged; 28 4-7 per cent are still on parole; 57 1-7 per cent violated their paroles the second time.

The average time served by these men on their first parole, before violating same, was three months and ten days. Taking the time of the two men still on parole up to July 31, 1902, the average time served by these men on their second parole was three months and fifteen days.

THE FOLLOWING ARE MEN PAROLED THE SECOND TIME, WITH THE TIME SERVED ON FIRST AND SECOND PAROLE BY EACH.

		—Time on Parole—	
		First Parole.	Second Parole.
No. 3953	Alfred Swanson.....	3 months 6 days.	0 months 26 days.
No. 3784	R. P. Stanton.....	2 months 8 days.	3 months 4 days.
No. 5138	Jacob Miller.....	1 month 7 days.	3 months 25 days.
No. 5074	John Davis.....	2 months 27 days.	1 month 13 days.
No. 5262	Wm. Keenan.....	1 month 14 days.	1 month 14 days.
No. 5027	G. Otto.....	8 months 28 days.	11 months 14 days.
No. 4897	James Congdon.....	3 months 12 days.	2 months 10 days.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

The United States in account with Minnesota State Prison, for board of United States prisoners, monthly allowances, etc., for the two years ending July 31, 1902.

		Dr.
1900.		
Sept. 30.	To 1,923 days' board at 40 cents.....	\$769.20
Sept. 30.	Monthly allowance.....	59.64
Sept. 30.	Cash on discharge.....	15.00
Sept. 30.	Clothing on discharge.....	35.00
Sept. 30.	Transportation on discharge.....	5.75
Dec. 31.	2,061 days' board at 40 cents.....	824.40
Dec. 31.	Monthly allowance.....	66.61
Dec. 31.	Cash on discharge.....	10.00
Dec. 31.	Clothing on discharge.....	24.00
Dec. 31.	Transportation on discharge.....	9.71
1901.		
Mar. 31.	2,147 days' board at 40 cents.....	858.80
Mar. 31.	Monthly allowance.....	69.42
Mar. 31.	Cash on discharge.....	10.00
Mar. 31.	Clothing on discharge.....	24.00
Mar. 31.	Transportation on discharge.....	2.85
June 30.	2,190 days' board at 40 cents.....	876.00
June 30.	Monthly allowance.....	71.16
June 30.	Cash on discharge.....	15.00
June 30.	Clothing on discharge.....	36.00
June 30.	Transportation on discharge.....	17.42
Sept. 30.	2,301 days' board at 40 cents.....	920.40
Sept. 30.	Monthly allowance.....	74.10
Sept. 30.	Cash on discharge.....	20.00

Sept. 30.	Clothing on discharge.....	48.00	
Sept. 30.	Transportation on discharge.....	24.62	
Dec. 31.	2,525 days' board at 40 cents.....	1,010.00	
Dec. 31.	Monthly allowance.....	82.37	
Dec. 31.	Cash on discharge.....	15.00	
Dec. 31.	Clothing on discharge.....	36.00	
Dec. 31.	Transportation on discharge.....	22.34	
1902.			
Mar. 31.	2,634 days' board at 40 cents.....	1,053.60	
Mar. 31.	Monthly allowance.....	87.83	
Mar. 31.	Cash on discharge.....	5.00	
Mar. 31.	Clothing on discharge.....	12.00	
Mar. 31.	Transportation on discharge.....	5.15	
June 30.	3,046 days' board at 40 cents.....	1,218.40	
June 30.	Monthly allowance.....	99.44	
June 30.	Cash on discharge.....	15.00	
June 30.	Clothing on discharge.....	36.00	
June 30.	Transportation on discharge.....	17.15	\$8,602.36
Month of July, 1,147 days' board at 40 cents.....		\$458.80	
Month of July, monthly allowance		37.00	495.80
Total earnings from United States to Aug. 1, 1902			\$9,098.16
		Cr.	
Cash receipts as shown by treasury earnings table...	\$7,216.37		
Balance unpaid Aug. 1, 1902.....	1,881.79		\$9,098.16

REPORT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MINNESOTA STATE PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1901.

CLASSIFIED EXPENSES.

1	Attendance	\$43,608.11	
2	Food	26,417.00	
3	Clothing and bedding	8,069.34	
4	Laundry supplies.....	782.72	
5	Fuel	4,724.91	
6	Light	469.47	
7	Medical supplies.....	1,172.02	
8	Freight and transportation.....	3,694.31	
9	Postage and telegraphing	830.94	
10	Stationery and printing.....	1,235.24	
11	Amusement and instruction.....	1,316.44	
12	Household supplies.....	1,310.08	
13	Furniture and upholstery.....	158.72	
14	Building repairs.....	1,273.75	
15	Tools and machinery.....	1,010.17	
16	Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	1,040.36	
18	Burial expenses.....	53.00	
19	Miscellaneous	8,964.75	\$106,131.33

EARNINGS.

Manufacturing of 177,639.5 pairs unlined shoes.....	\$14,801.49	
Manufacturing of 102,869 pairs lined shoes.....	13,468.83	
Manufacturing of 19,958.5 pairs welt shoes.....	3,133.49	
Manufacturing of 10,083 pairs boots.....	1,563.30	\$32,967.11

Special convict labor, 780 hours, at 10c.....	\$78.00	
Material furnished.....	37.22	
One-half salary night watchman.....	325.00	
United States for board of prisoners.....	2,784.38	
Sale of high school apparatus.....	560.22	
Sale of meal tickets.....	87.00	
Visitors' fees.....	3,436.05	
Convict labor, twine shop.....	24,876.70	
Miscellaneous.....	1,255.18	
Prison Mirror, subscription and advertising.....	175.07	33,614.82
Profit of twine business for year ending July 31, 1901		32,796.13
		<u>\$99,378.06</u>
Net loss excess of expenses over earnings.....		6,753.27
Total		<u>\$106,131.33</u>

**REPORT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF MINNESOTA STATE
PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.**

CLASSIFIED EXPENSES.

1 Salaries and wages.....	\$41,243.59	
2 Provisions	27,733.61	
3 Household supplies.....	2,474.96	
4 Clothing	4,257.22	
5 Fuel and light.....	7,053.28	
6 Hospital and medical supplies.....	685.45	
7 Shop, farm and garden.....	3,494.81	
8 Ordinary repairs.....	559.20	
9 Library	92.90	
10 Water and ice.....	684.54	
11 Postage and stationery.....	954.79	
12 Transportation of inmates.....	129.90	
13 Miscellaneous	8,066.88	\$97,431.13
Net gain excess of earnings over expenses.....		38,673.66
Total		<u>\$136,104.79</u>

EARNINGS.

Manufacturing of 211,400 pairs unlined shoes.....	\$18,812.39	
Manufacturing of 105,825 pairs lined shoes.....	14,534.91	
Manufacturing of 35,493 pairs welt shoes.....	5,828.07	
Manufacturing of 8,892 pairs boots.....	1,429.09	\$40,604.46
Special convict labor, 1,040¾ hours, at 10c.....	\$104.08	
Material furnished.....	60.68	
One-half salary night watchman.....	275.00	
Miscellaneous convict labor.....	338.25	
United States for board of prisoners.....	4,431.99	
Sale of high school apparatus.....	286.26	
Sale of meal tickets.....	81.10	
Visitors' fees.....	3,441.50	
Convict labor, twine shop.....	20,963.70	
Prison Mirror, subscription and advertising.....	118.20	
Miscellaneous	1,334.30	31,435.06
Profit of twine business for year ending July 31, 1902		64,065.27
Total		<u>\$136,104.79</u>

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE NUMBER AND COST PER MAN FOR ATTENDANCE, FOOD, CLOTHING, ETC., AND THE AVERAGE CASH EARNINGS PER MAN SINCE 1887.

YEAR	Average No.	Attendance.	Food.	Clothing and Bedding.	Laundry.	Fuel.	Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Freight and Transportation.	Postage and Telegraphing.	Books, Stationery and Printing.	Household Supplies.	Furniture and Upholstery.	Building, Repairs, etc.	Tools and Machinery.	Farm, Garden, Stock, etc.	Burial Expenses.	Expenses not Classified.	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.
1887.....	398	89 73	\$47.91	\$13.04	\$0.76	\$11.86	\$3.87	\$1.50	\$0.24	\$0.78	\$0.51	\$1.85	\$0.47	\$3.00	\$0.79	.....	\$0.17	\$5.62	\$181.40	\$113.98	\$47.52
1888.....	426	77.57	47.81	14.76	.44	16.08	4.39	1.74	.88	1.01	1.07	2.73	.46	2.89	1.81	.....	.15	4.81	177.57	112.28	65.29
1889.....	425	82.32	52.68	16.26	.40	11.29	1.77	1.43	.42	1.02	.91	2.88	.88	8.24	1.51	.....	.22	14.41	191.65	.....	.....
1890.....	353	98.29	39.92	17.49	.69	13.51	4.46	3.32	4.97	1.52	1.96	8.22	.75	1.46	2.19	.....	.23	39.11	247.99	.....	.....
1891.....	390	99.24	55.78	14.87	.90	1.49	2.91	2.17	4.83	1.68	2.29	4.28	.91	.88	3.18	.....	.19	34.07	229.08	88.45	145.63
1892.....	371	99.86	45.72	11.96	1.09	27.69	.96	1.86	4.13	1.17	3.07	3.60	.62	.52	1.63	.....	.06	81.76	235.60	203.15	32.45
1893.....	379	100.82	44.18	11.01	1.20	27.44	8.02	2.47	5.73	1.80	2.80	2.66	1.04	8.52	3.16	.....	.08	6.57	241.74	156.17	85.57
1894.....	516	79.98	38.96	11.80	1.21	19.18	.92	2.29	3.08	1.17	2.56	2.83	.84	4.54	2.62	.....	.04	8.32	206.56	150.82	55.74
1895.....	504	83.81	46.96	7.79	1.82	15.52	1.21	2.98	4.82	2.84	3.07	2.17	1.75	6.07	1.52	\$0.76	.16	6.23	187.44	146.30	41.14
1896.....	455	87.68	51.90	7.61	1.56	19.50	1.70	1.90	7.45	1.90	5.81	4.00	.01	4.85	4.95	.74	.05	5.47	206.12	172.01	34.11
1897.....	498	81.89	42.61	10.08	1.25	18.83	.97	1.96	5.20	1.70	2.29	2.18	.85	2.07	3.17	.61	.19	43.25	219.29	198.27	21.02
1898.....	511	79.72	43.26	7.46	1.19	14.31	.91	1.82	4.26	1.66	2.23	1.74	.04	1.51	2.43	1.51	.04	13.10	183.74	237.96	Note.*
1899.....	505	84.17	47.99	10.89	1.58	14.34	1.05	2.20	3.87	1.59	1.73	3.13	.11	8.26	1.99	1.82	.10	13.37	195.17	237.30	Note.†
1900.....	508	84.96	56.06	11.61	1.00	11.21	1.15	2.51	7.03	1.82	1.22	2.19	.59	7.76	3.20	2.39	.27	16.56	214.00	162.12	51.88
1901.....	496	87.92	58.26	17.02	1.58	9.52	.96	2.96	7.45	1.67	2.49	2.64	.82	2.56	2.04	2.10	.11	20.75	218.97	200.85	18.62

* The year 1898 shows an excess of earnings over expenditures of \$14.62 per capita.

† The year 1899 shows an excess of earnings over expenditures of \$62.15 per capita.

NEW CLASSIFICATION FOR 1902.

YEAR.	Average No.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions.	Household Stores.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Hospital and Medical Supplies.	Shop, Farm and Garden.	Ordinary Repairs.	Library.	Water and Ice.	Postage and Stationery.	Transportation of Inmates.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.
1902.....	548	\$75.26	\$50.61	\$4.52	\$7.77	\$12.87	\$1.25	\$6.88	\$1.02	\$0.17	\$1.24	\$1.74	\$0.24	\$14.72	\$177.79	\$248.96	Note.\$

Per diem cost of food per capita for officers, 1901, .28484. Per diem cost of food per capita for convicts, 1901, .09817.

Per diem cost of food per capita for officers, 1902, .27117. Per diem cost of food per capita for convicts, 1902, .09761.

§The year 1902 shows an excess of earnings over expenditures of \$70.57 per capita.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable, the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: The table here presented gives a general view of the night school of the prison:

	1900-1	1901-2
First session was held.....	Oct. 1.	Sept. 16.
Number present at first session.....	138	158
Number of sessions.....	96	101
Average attendance.....	155	154
Present last session.....	150	141
Admitted after first session.....	72	54
Number of classes studying bookkeeping.....	1	1
Number of classes studying grammar.....	1	1
Number of classes studying arithmetic.....	14	14
Number of classes studying reading.....	13	13
Number of classes studying business law.....	1	1
Number of classes studying civics.....	1	1
Number of classes studying United States history.....	5	5
Number of classes studying geography.....	3	5

There are three sessions of school a week, and they are held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The session opens about a half-hour after the close of the work for the day and continue two hours.

The course of study includes the usual studies of the common and grammar schools of the country, supplemented by courses in bookkeeping, civil government and business law.

The teachers are chosen from the convict body of the prison, and some of them have excellent school and college educations, and a few have professional training.

All have strong personality, and all take a great interest in the work intrusted to their care, and in the men in their classes.

The pupils appreciate the interest their teachers take in them and the opportunity afforded them of getting an education. It is a very industrious school.

The school is under the immediate care of the officers of the institution. The Deputy Warden and Assistant Deputy Warden are present at every session, and they are assisted by five subordinate officers.

The discipline and spirit of the school could hardly be improved.

Respectfully submitted,

DARIUS STEWARD,

Superintendent.

Stillwater, Aug. 1, 1902.

To the Honorable, the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: I have the privilege of reporting to you the working facts of the medical department of this institution during the past two years.

There has been little or no change in the satisfactory condition of the health of the inmates. The physical condition of a majority of those coming here is benefited.

Under the excellent attention given by the officers to cleanliness in the prison, our sanitary condition remains, as in the past, of the

best. The food supplied continues to be of good quality, and fills the physiological requirements of the convicts. The cooking is properly conducted. The water supply is from uncontaminated springs, and is first class. The cell house is kept in proper manner. The system of ventilation of the cell house is not of the best. The use of large lamps burning kerosene oil for lighting the cell house during the major part of the night adds to the deteriorated air. Substituting electric lighting would be preferable.

There have been no epidemic diseases of any character. Should we have one at any time, our hospital is inadequate. We have no place for convalescents in the winter time, to place men recovering from sickness or injury, not yet able to work, yet in need of air and light exercise. Our hospital is a make-shift. While we have air and light in plenty, the arrangements are not appropriate for a modern hospital. We have not an operating room. All operations must take place in the open of the general ward room, a condition of which modern surgery does not approve. We have no place for the seclusion and quarantine of contagious diseases, should such diseases appear. Of the care of the convict who is insane when sent here, or becomes insane while here, my complaint is a chronic one. I can only reiterate what I have said in the past. Nothing has been done to eliminate this evil. I hope that the Board of Control will be able to deal with this question as it should be, and that a blot be removed from the fair name of our public institutions. Tuberculosis is at a minimum here. We have not a single case of the pulmonary variety at present. This disease is most often the chief source of the mortality in institutions of this character. It is kept in control chiefly by cleanliness, open air, good food and isolation. We may congratulate ourselves on this phase of our prison, and believe that it cannot be equaled in any similar institution.

I have to thank the retired Board of Managers and the present Board of Control, as well as the resident officials of the prison, for the thorough support given the medical department at any and at all times. In return it has been the aim and desire of the medical department to do as good work here as in any similar institution, or, in fact, as in any hospital in civil life.

Following you will find statistics as to the work of this department during the past two years. A comparative study of these statistics will show that there has been but little change from the last two biennial periods. Our death rate is small. There was not a death from acute disease during the past two years. There have not been as many convicts transferred to the asylum for the insane as in the past periods. The reason is that we are keeping them here.

It has been my endeavor to conduct the medical department in as economical manner as possible, and yet to give the inmates the best of medical and surgical relief.

Respectfully submitted,

BURTON J. MERRILL,

Physician in Charge.

July 31, 1902.

DISPENSARY CALLS.

August	1900	1,336	August	1901	1,323
September	1900	949	September	1901	1,056
October	1900	1,210	October	1901	1,141
November	1900	978	November	1901	907
December	1900	1,040	December	1901	912
January	1901	1,512	January	1902	922
February	1901	1,148	February	1902	962
March	1901	1,443	March	1902	875
April	1901	1,464	April	1902	891
May	1901	1,171	May	1902	941
June	1901	1,166	June	1902	848
July	1901	1,360	July	1902	888

Total 14,777

Total 11,666

1900-1

Number in hospital Aug. 1, 1900	10
Admissions during year.....	48

Total 58

Number discharged.....	48
Number died.....	4
Number remaining Aug. 1, 1901..	6

Total 58

1901-2.

Number in hospital Aug. 1, 1901	6
Admissions during year.....	91

Total 97

Number discharged.....	85
Number died.....	4
Number remaining Aug. 1, 1902..	8

Total 97

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL.

Acute infection of face.....	1	Meningitis, tubercular.....	1
Acute indigestion.....	1	Morphinism	2
Acute dementia.....	1	Malaria	1
Addison's disease.....	1	Neuralgia	2
Appendicitis, acute.....	3	Neurasthenia	1
Apoplexy	1	Orchitis	1
Arthritis, acute.....	1	Otitis media, acute.....	1
Asthma	3	Paresis	1
Conjunctivitis	3	Peritonitis	2
Contusion of knee.....	1	Pleurisy	3
Debility, general.....	2	Rheumatism	8
Delusional insanity.....	2	Syphilis	4
Epilepsy	6	Tape worm.....	2
Hemoptysis	2	Tonsillitis	1
Heart disease.....	2	Trachoma	1
Hypochondria	1	Tuberculosis	3
Duodenitis, catarrhal.....	1	Ulcer, corneal.....	1
Lagrippe	2		

SURGICAL.

Abscess of knee, drained.....	2	Injury to hand.....	1
Abscess of leg.....	1	Injury to leg.....	1
Abscess, lumbar.....	1	Injury to side.....	1
Appendicitis	2	Ostitis	1
Arm fracture.....	2	Shock	1
Circumcision	2	Sprained ankle.....	1
Felon	1	Sprained knee.....	2
Fistula in ano.....	3	Stricture	3
Hemorrhoids	3	Tubercular spine.....	1
Hernia	5	Tubercular glands.....	2
Injury to arm.....	1	Tubercular hip joint.....	1
Injury to fingers.....	1	Tubercular ankle.....	1
Injury to great toe.....	1	Ulcer of leg.....	1

DEATHS.

1900-1.		1901-2.	
Gangrene of lung.....	1	Addison's disease.....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	1	Tubercular meningitis.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	1	Tuberculosis of spine.....	1
Cerebral meningitis.....	1	Perforating ulcer of duodenum..	1
Total	4	Total	4

TRANSFERRED TO STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

1900-01	2	1901-02	1
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OPERATIONS MADE AND FRACTURES DRESSED.

Abscess of knee, drained.....	1	Felon, drained.....	1
Abscess of jaw, drained.....	2	Finger infection, drained.....	1
Abscess of left thigh, drained..	1	Fistula in ano.....	3
Abscess, lumbar, drained.....	1	Fracture left radius.....	1
Abscess, tonsillar, drained.....	1	Hemorrhoids	3
Abscess, appendiceal, drained...	1	Herniotomy for radical cure....	5
Abscess rectal, drained.....	1	Removal of sequestrum of bone	
Appendix, amputation of.....	1	from left fibula.....	1
Amputation, index finger.....	..	Removal of coccyx and lower	
Amputation first and third fin-		half of sacrum.....	1
gers left hand.....	1	Tubercular glands removed.....	2
Circumcision	2		
External Erethrotomy.....	1		

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Control, Minnesota State Prison,

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit report of my work in this institution for two years, ending July 31, 1902.

I have conducted religious services in the chapel each alternate Sabbath morning, except where a brother from the outside officiated for me.

I have visited the men at stated intervals in their cells and the sick in the hospital.

During the two years I have conducted two funeral services.

From time to time I have made a careful study of the literature called for by the men from our library and have been gratified to find that, for the most part, there has been a demand for healthy reading.

I have occasionally visited the evening school and have noticed the apparent interest shown by teachers and pupils alike, and was gratified to see the good work accomplished there.

The attendance of the men on my chapel services has been most gratifying and the interest has been maintained.

Communication has been kept up with a number of discharged men and their friends, and I have found that the religious training received in the institution has not been in vain.

I desire in closing to bear testimony to the kindly co-operation and sympathetic interest of Warden Wolfer, and the assistance rendered by all our officers, without which the work could not have been carried on so satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted,

S. J. KENNEDY,
Protestant Chaplain.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 10, 1902.

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

To the Honorable Board of Control, Minnesota State Prison,

GENTLEMEN: During the past two years I have held services in the prison chapel on alternate Sundays.

I have also frequently visited the inmates in their cells and the sick in the hospital.

I wish to express my thanks to the Warden and the officers of the institution for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. CORCORAN,
Catholic Chaplain.

Stillwater, Minn., Sept. 19, 1902.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE AGENT
PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

To the Honorable the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following as my biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1902.

To those of us having the custody or care of our unfortunate or misguided fellows, the making of a report of our work becomes at once both a pleasure and a disappointment. A pleasure in that we are able to report some good that has come from our labors, and a disappointment when we realize the amount of good that might be accomplished were it not for our limited abilities.

In trying to aid the prisoner to a restored citizenship after he shall have satisfied the law for his offense, one meets with many failures, yet, on the whole, I believe the number of prisoners who are reclaimed to be on the increase, and to be larger than is supposed by the general public.

The man who, upon his release from prison, does well and becomes a self-supporting citizen drops at once from the public gaze.

His name is not heralded in the public press. On the other hand, he who again lapses into crime is at once known, the fact of his former imprisonment is announced, and people are apt to get the impression that such is the history of a majority of them.

From my experience and observation of discharged prisoners, covering a period of seven years, I feel confident in saying that at least seventy per cent of them and a still higher per cent of first offenders are again restored, not to a high ideal, but to a self-supporting, respectable citizenship.

Believing this to be a conservative estimate, surely our work is not in vain, and we go on doing the best we can with the material at hand and the conditions we work under.

The position of one occupying this office is, naturally, a confidential one. Publicity would in most cases be fatal, and while I do not wish to seem secretive or in any way mysterious, the answer

to some of the criticisms that have been made, especially by representatives of the press, is the fact that publicity would, in most cases, be the surest and quickest way of undoing that which we are trying to accomplish.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS FROM THE STATE PRISON.

For the prisoner who serves his full sentence in prison and is unconditionally released, this office can do little, except in those cases, and they are much too rare, where the prisoner is entirely willing and anxious to be helped.

As indicated in former reports, they too often express a desire to be aided, and then fail to do their part by not heeding the advice given, and failing to present themselves until the employment or other aid one had in hand for them is gone.

Too often their new found liberty is abused, and what money is given them upon release is spent in dissipation, and not until their good resolutions are all shattered and they have become weakened, morally and physically, do they realize the need of assistance.

The only remedy that suggests itself is in ceasing to give the prisoner that sort of a release.

While this is the easiest way to handle them, it is not the best way.

The time will come, and it is hoped will come soon, when all prisoners will be released under some sort of restraint.

When they learn that even partial liberty is all that they may hope for until they have shown their desire and ability to adjust themselves to outside conditions, the harder will they try to bring about that condition.

So long as they have to stay only a certain fixed time in prison to gain their absolute release, concealing as best they can their identity and record, many are going to be willing to do so rather than to disclose who and what they are and be released under any sort of control.

The law at present only allows first term prisoners to be paroled, barring the old offenders, those that need the restraint the most, from its advantages and its privileges.

All should be so released, and, although this change would increase the percentage of parole breakers and would materially increase the work of this office, the time has come when the work for and with these men should not stop at the prison gate. The penal problem will not be solved so long as it stops there. .

Legislation along this line is suggested.

A provision of Chapter 7402 of the General Statutes of 1894 reads as follows: "That whenever practicable the term of imprisonment shall be so fixed that it will expire between the first day of April and the first day of November." Notwithstanding this provision out of the 265 men discharged direct from the prison at the expiration of their sentence during the past two years, 110 were discharged during the prohibited time.

The disadvantage to the prisoner in being released in mid-winter in a climate such as ours is at once apparent, yet the longest discharge list for any one month during this time was in February last, when 21 were so released. No legislation is needed to remedy this mistake. It is to be hoped that courts will, in future, so fix the sentence that, by computing the good time allowed by law, fewer of the sentences will expire during the winter months.

Of the 265 that have been discharged 92 have admitted or are known to have served previous terms of imprisonment.

Employment has been secured for 31 out of this number, and 64 have been aided by procuring transportation for them, at half rates, to their destinations.

Thirteen of the prisoners so discharged have been more or less insane.

These men cannot be kept in prison after their term expires, neither should any insane man be kept there during his term of service.

The providing a place for the confinement and treatment of these doubly unfortunate cannot be too strongly urged. We cannot say that we are doing our full duty by them until a hospital or department is provided.

This number does not indicate all that should be cared for in this way, as there are several now in the prison and at the reformatory, as well as in the insane hospitals, belonging to this class.

PAROLED PRISONERS.

The work of supervising the paroled prisoners from the prison and the reformatory has been carried on much as in the past, and with varying results, which, on the whole, are fairly satisfactory.

The work of visiting those on parole has not been so extensive as in the past because of a lack of time.

The keeping of records, carrying on correspondence and the detail work of the office has increased and takes up a large portion of my time.

This, with the fact that I must hold myself in readiness to answer a call from either institution, or from others, at any time convinces me that it would be economy for the state to employ more help in this department.

With an average number of something over 100 on parole, for each of whom I am expected to know his whereabouts and the conditions that surround him, that I am expected to aid in finding employment for paroled men before their release, as well as to see that they have steady employment thereafter, that I am frequently called away on long trips to return parole breakers and escapes, during which time there is no one to take care of the work here, and for the further reason that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well are my reasons for this suggestion.

It has occurred to me that by combining the state agencies for the several institutions into a sort of bureau, and operating as a

department of your office, would be more effective and more economical than under the present plan of one or more agent for each institution doing the same work and covering much the same ground.

The accompanying tables will show the number, crime, time when released for those who have been paroled from each institution during the past two years, and indicate that 213 from the prison and 210 from the reformatory were so released.

There were 58 on parole from the prison on Aug. 1, 1900, and you or your predecessors have paroled 155. Of this number 45 were committed for crimes against the person, 18 for crimes against chastity and 150 for crimes against property.

Of the 213, 166 were committed for a definite time, and the average term of actual imprisonment for those so committed before parole was 28.16 months. Of this 166, 112 have completed their sentence and been discharged after serving an average parole term of 7.96 months.

Of the 213, 47 were committed for an indefinite sentence, or upon the reformatory plan, and the average term of actual imprisonment for those so committed was 14.28 months. Twenty-five of this number have been discharged after serving an average parole term of 5.34 months.

Of the 47 so paroled 11 were transferred from the reformatory.

Of the 213 prisoners paroled 24 have violated their paroles, 15 of whom have been returned to the prison, and 9 are still at large.

In addition to the above, 4 who broke their parole prior to the time covered by this report have been recaptured and returned.

The average length of time parole breakers maintained themselves before breaking parole was 4.36 months.

Of those paroled 3 have died, 1 was pardoned, and 3 have been adjudged insane and are now in the state hospitals.

The offenses committed by those violating their parole were: Theft, 1; forgery, 1; disorderly conduct, 2; leaving place of employment, 9, and drunkenness, 11.

Of the 24 who have violated their parole, 21 were committed for crimes against property, 2 for crimes against chastity, and 1 for crimes against the person.

During the past two years there have been 7 second-term prisoners released upon conditional pardons by the board of pardons.

The conditions attached to such pardons were practically the same as those governing paroles. The supervision of men so released has been assumed, and of this number 2 have been returned for failure to comply with the conditions of their pardon, 1 is now in custody and will be tried upon another charge, while 4 have so far succeeded and are doing well.

On Aug. 1, 1900, there were 58 on parole from the reformatory, and 152 have been paroled since that time, making 210 under observation.

Of this number 10 were committed for crimes against chastity, 21 for crimes against the person and 179 for crimes against property.

The average term of actual imprisonment for the total 210 was 15.56 months.

Of the 210 paroled 107 have been discharged after an average parole term of 7.86 months.

Of the 210, 37 have violated the conditions of their parole after serving an average parole term of 4.05 months. Of this number 27 have been returned to the reformatory, and 10 are still at large.

In addition to the above, 8 who broke their parole and 2 who escaped from the institution prior to the time covered by this report have been returned.

Of the 37 who have failed, 35 were committed for crimes against property and 2 for crimes against the person.

The offenses committed by those violating their parole were: Assault, 1; theft, 2; forgery, 4; leaving place of employment, 14, and drunkenness, 16.

Leaving out those who have violated their paroles and those now on parole, and computing only those who have been successful and been discharged from both institutions, the total time served by such on parole was 1,873.69 months, or about 156 years, which amount of actual imprisonment may be said to have been saved by the operation of the parole law during the past two years.

The expense of maintaining this office for both the reformatory and the prison during the two years has been as follows:

Salary	\$3,000.00
Other expenses, including transportation of prisoners, office expense, stationery, etc.....	2,316.72
Total	\$5,316.72
Of this amount the prison has paid 64.75 per cent, or.....	\$3,442.59
The reformatory has paid 35.25 per cent or.....	1,874.13

During the two years covered by this report, I have traveled by rail a total of 41,046 miles and have made 646 visits to prisoners upon parole.

The gradual change toward a more favorable public sentiment to the released prisoner is to be noted and commended.

The public seem to realize, more and more, that the prisoner is nothing more or less than an imprisoned man, that though he may be a felon, he is still a fellow being, and is entitled to a fair chance to regain that which he has lost.

To this sentiment is due, in a large measure, whatever success has attended my effort and work, and for which I wish to make to the good people of our state a grateful acknowledgment.

I am under obligations to Warden Wolfer of the prison, to Supt. Randall of the reformatory, as well as to the other officers of both institutions for many courtesies shown and favors extended, and to all of whom I wish to extend my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

F. A. WHITTIER,
State Agent Prison and Reformatory.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS PAROLED FROM THE PRISON - WHEN, THEIR CRIME, ETC.-FOR THE TWO YEARS
ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Paroled prior to Aug. 1, 1900.	Paroled in Aug., 1900.	Paroled in Sept., 1900.	Paroled in Oct., 1900.	Paroled in Nov., 1900.	Paroled in Dec., 1900.	Paroled in Jan., 1901.	Paroled in Feb., 1901.	Paroled in March, 1901.	Paroled in April, 1901.	Paroled in May, 1901.	Paroled in June, 1901.	Paroled in July, 1901.	Paroled in Aug., 1901.	Paroled in Sept., 1901.	Paroled in Oct., 1901.	Paroled in Nov., 1901.	Paroled in Dec., 1901.	Paroled in Jan., 1902.	Paroled in Feb., 1902.	Paroled in March, 1902.	Paroled in April, 1902.	Paroled in May, 1902.	Paroled in June, 1902.	Paroled in July, 1902.	Total.
Murder, first degree.....	3	1											2					1								3
Murder, second degree.....																										
Murder, third degree.....																										
Manslaughter, first degree.....	4												1	1												6
Manslaughter, second degree.....																										2
Assault, first degree.....	0		1	2						2			1	1				1		1						2
Assault, second degree.....																										1
Maiming.....																										1
Carnal knowledge of child.....	2	1																								3
Attempt carnal knowledge.....	1		1																							2
Rape.....	1																									2
Incest.....	1																									2
Indecent assault.....																										1
Bigamy.....	1																									2
Robbery, first degree.....	2																									2
Robbery, second degree.....																										1
Robbery, third degree.....	1	2																								3
Attempt robbery, second degree.....																										1
Grand larceny, first degree.....	4	1																								5
Grand larceny, second degree.....	21	6	7	2	1	6																				38
Burglary, first degree.....	1	2																								3
Burglary, third degree.....																										1
Forgery, first degree.....																										1
Forgery, second degree.....																										1
Forgery, third degree.....	2	1																								3
Arson, first degree.....																										1
Arson, second degree.....																										1
Perjury.....																										1
Extortion.....																										1
Receiving stolen property.....																										1
Asking a bribe.....																										1
Totals.....	58	14	9	5	4	11	2	7	7	14	4	3	9	6	1	2	6	4	3	3	7	11	10	4	9	213

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS PAROLED—WHEN, THEIR CRIME, ETC.—FROM THE REFORMATORY FOR THE TWO YEARS
ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

	Paroled prior to Aug., 1900.	Paroled in Aug., 1900.	Paroled in Sept., 1900.	Paroled in Oct., 1900.	Paroled in Nov., 1900.	Paroled in Dec., 1900.	Paroled in Jan., 1901.	Paroled in Feb., 1901.	Paroled in March, 1901.	Paroled in April, 1901.	Paroled in May, 1901.	Paroled in June, 1901.	Paroled in July, 1901.	Paroled in Aug., 1901.	Paroled in Sept., 1901.	Paroled in Oct., 1901.	Paroled in Nov., 1901.	Paroled in Dec., 1901.	Paroled in Jan., 1902.	Paroled in Feb., 1902.	Paroled in March, 1902.	Paroled in April, 1902.	Paroled in May, 1902.	Paroled in June, 1902.	Paroled in July, 1902.	Total.
Assault, first degree.....	1												1													3
Assault, second degree.....	5	1																								3
Carnal knowledge of child.....	2																									1
Attempt carnal knowledge.....																										1
Rape.....																										1
Attempt rape.....																										1
Incest.....																										1
Indecent assault.....																										1
Robbery, first degree.....	5	1																								3
Robbery, second degree.....																										1
Robbery, third degree.....	3																									1
Grand larceny, first degree.....	3	2	1																							12
Grand larceny, second degree.....	14	2	1	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	4	5	5	3	2	5										110
Burglary, first degree.....	2	1																								11
Attempt grand larceny.....																										1
Attempt grand larceny, second degree.....																										1
Forgery, first degree.....	4	2	2																							21
Forgery, second degree.....																										1
Forgery, third degree.....																										1
Receiving stolen property.....	2																									3
Arson, first degree.....																										1
Arson, third degree.....																										1
Aiding a prisoner.....																										1
Perjury.....																										1
Malicious mischief.....																										1
Incorrigibility.....																										1
Totals.....	58	7	6	2	4	10	4	5	6	3	8	9	9	3	5	7	4	5	4	5	6	9	14	15	2	210

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE DEPORTING AGENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

To the Board of Control of State Institutions,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the year ending July 31, 1901, as agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, and also covering the year ending July 31, 1902, as agent of the Board of Control of State Institutions.

It has been my duty during the last biennial period, as formerly, to perform the duties imposed by Chapter 291, Laws of 1897, and by Chapter 16, Laws of 1899.

I shall use in this report the terms "the year 1901" and "the year 1902," and will mean by such terms the year ending July 31, 1901, and the year ending July 31, 1902, unless otherwise stated.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO STATE INSTITUTIONS.

As required by the said law of 1897 I have investigated all applications for admission to state institutions on behalf of aliens or non-residents which have been referred to said boards, as follows:

FOR THE YEAR 1901.

Insane	70
Vagrant boys	2
Total	72

Of these there have been—

Deported	43	Retained in hospital, residence unknown	5
Found to be residents of state.	9	Retained in hospital for humanitarian reasons	4
Found not insane.....	5	Total	72
Discharged after temporary confinement	6		

FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Insane	101	Vagrant boy	1
Feeble-minded	2	Total	105
Tuberculosis	1		

Of these there were—

Deported	57	Retained in hospital, residence	
Found to be residents of state.	14	unknown	16
Found not insane.....	3	Retained in hospital for hu-	
Discharged after temporary		manitarian reasons	8
confinement	1	Pending deportation	5
Removed by death.....	1		
		Total	105

DEPORTATIONS.

During the biennial period deportations have been made as follows:

For the year 1901—		For the year 1902—	
Insane	39	Insane	67
Vagrant boys	3	Feeble-minded	2
Reformatory inmates	2	Vagrant boy	1
Soldiers' Home inmates.....	1	Reformatory inmate	1
Blind	1	Tuberculosis	1
Tuberculosis	1		
Total	47	Total	72

Total deportations for the biennial period 119

There were sent in 1901—		There were sent in 1902—	
To European countries.....	15	To European countries.....	29
To Canada	4	To Canada	4
To other states.....	28	To other states.....	39
Total	47	Total	72

In the year 1901 40 per cent of the deportations were to foreign countries, and in 1902 46 per cent were to foreign countries. In 1901 only 3 cases were deported under the United States immigration laws, while in 1902 12 cases were thus deported. In these cases the expense is provided for by the government.

During the year 1901, 1 case was sent at the expense of the family of the patient, while in 1902, 6 cases were either taken by their families or their expenses provided for outside. The actual number sent at the expense of the state in 1901 was therefore 43, and in 1902, 52.

The amount of the appropriation used in 1901 in deportations was about \$4,275, making an average cost for each case deported of \$90.96. The amount of the appropriation used in 1902 was about \$5,180, making an average cost of \$71.94 for each case.

Without the efforts of this office none of these cases would have been deported by the United States government, and probably none by their families. If, therefore, we take into consideration all cases deported, the average cost for the biennial period would be \$80.85 for each case. This is higher than the average for the last biennial period, and is accounted for by the larger number sent to Europe, which has risen from 27 per cent of the whole to 43 per cent.

SAVING TO THE STATE.

The average cost to the state of each insane person during the time he remains a state charge has heretofore been estimated at \$1,000. I still believe this estimate is not too large. Upon this basis the saving to the state on account of deportations of insane in 1901 would be \$39,000, and on account of other deportations \$6,000 more, making the total for the year 1901 \$45,000. On account of the deportation of insane and feeble-minded for the year 1902 the saving would be \$69,000, and on account of other deportations \$1,500, making a total for the year 1902 of \$70,500, and a total for the biennial period of \$115,500. As some of the appropriation was used in other work, the net saving to the state during the biennial period on account of the deportation of state charges will reach \$107,000. There has also been a large saving to the various counties in costs of commitment and transfer to the state hospitals.

PAUPER SETTLEMENT CASES.

There have been referred to the agent under sections 9 and 10 of said law of 1897 three cases, in two of which evidence was taken and the certificate of the board duly made. There have also been referred to me under Chapter 16, Laws of 1899, seven cases, six of which have been passed upon or adjusted.

NON-RESIDENT PAUPERS.

The number of paupers deported is not as large as it should be. While the law contemplates that all non-resident paupers should be deported at state expense, the legislature has never made an appropriation to cover that expense. Paupers therefore have only been deported when the county was willing to pay the costs. Counties therefore frequently deport their own paupers, only calling upon this office when the pauper is unwilling to go or the question of legal settlement must be determined. Our aid has been asked in twenty-three cases, four of which were deported, one died in hospital and the others were found to be legal charges upon the counties asking the investigation.

One class of pauper cases seems to require special mention. A man while stealing a ride falls from a moving train and is seriously injured. Last year one such case arose, costing the county where the accident occurred over \$500 before he was able to be deported. One or more such cases occur every year. The riding upon break-beams or other unusual and dangerous places upon trains except by employes of the company in the performance of their duty should be made a misdemeanor. Train men should be given police power to enforce such law, and with the co-operation of the city and village police, this dangerous but too common practice could be stopped. It might also be well to make railroad companies responsible to the poor authorities for all expenses incurred by reason of accidents of this kind.

WELFARE OF PATIENTS.

We have pursued the same liberal course during the past two years as heretofore in the deportation of non-residents. The welfare of the patient or public charge has always been considered. We have now in our charitable institutions many non-residents who are allowed to remain because their deportation would seem to be a hardship to them.

RETURNED FROM OTHER STATES.

During the biennial period we have been asked to receive from other state five insane patients, alleged residents of this state. Four of those have been accepted and placed in our hospitals. The other case is still pending, her legal settlement in this state not having thus far been shown.

Frequent cases have arisen for consideration with other states. These have been satisfactorily settled by negotiation. Our relations therefore with other states are pleasant and free from friction. In those states where the insane are county charges we have had more or less trouble. The county officials of such counties frequently resort to practices, both dishonest and inhuman, to escape the burden of an insane patient. Transient laborers are invited to their harvest fields, but if they become insane while there are frequently sent to this state to escape the burden of their care regardless of their place of legal settlement. One county has been found to employ a man to take its transient insane to other states and drop them wherever it was most convenient. In our efforts to protect our state against these pernicious practices we have had some friction with county authorities of other states. We believe some suits in United States courts against these too energetic counties would result in teaching them a much needed lesson.

The number of insane cases reported to this office for investigation during the past year is much larger than in any previous year, and has resulted in a larger number of deportations. This increase is largely due to increased immigration to this state, especially from foreign countries, to the northern part of the state.

IMPORTATION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Three different societies have complied with the law of 1899 (Chapter 138), regulating the bringing into this state of dependent children for the purpose of placing into homes. These are The Minnesota Children's Aid Society, The New York Children's Aid Society and The New York Foundlings' Home. In April, 1900, the last was notified that, owing to the bankruptcy of one of the sureties on their bond, a new bond would be required. No new bond has been furnished, and no reports of children placed by them have since been received. This society reported the placing of 278 children in this state during the year 1899 under a bond which was practically worthless.

The numbers placed during the biennial period are as follows:

Minnesota Children's Aid Society.....	29
New York Children's Aid Society.....	47
Total	76

In so far as I know, the law has been complied with in the placing of these children. It has been impossible for me to make any investigation into the character of the homes provided, but no complaints have been made concerning either the homes secured or the children placed.

The welfare of the child thus placed in a home not of his own choice is so great and the interest of the state in his proper care so large that I believe the state should adopt a system of supervision of all children placed out in homes. The children which pass through the State School at Owatonna are under careful state supervision. It is just as important that the state supervise those placed out by private societies.

COUNTY JAILS.

During the biennial period new county jails have been built, or are now in course of construction as follows: Beltrami, Cass, Fillmore, Jackson, Ramsey, Todd and Wilkin counties. Cass and Jackson counties did not previously have county jails. Plans have been approved for jails in Brown and Lake counties, but construction has not been commenced.

The Ramsey county jail, now nearing completion, will be one of the best in the country. The others are all modern jails of a smaller type, but fully adequate to the needs of smaller counties. The county jails of the state now number sixty-five, of which thirty-nine may be called modern. Many of the others are fairly good. We are sorry, however, to note non-compliance with the law requiring the separation of prisoners by many jailers. We have frequently found prisoners running together during the day, playing cards or otherwise enjoying each other's society, instead of being in their separate cells. To this failure on the part of jailers most jail deliveries are traceable. It further makes the jail a school for crime. As the law now stands there is no way of forcing a jailer to obey its provisions. It should be amended by making a failure to observe it a misdemeanor.

During the past year forty-three jails have been inspected, as follows:

Aitkin, Beltrami, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Cass, Chippewa, Clay, Crow Wing, Douglas, Fillmore, Freeborn, Hennepin, Houston, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, McLeod, Marshall, Meeker, Morrison, Mower, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Pope, Polk, Ramsey, Red Lake, Redwood, Rice, Rock, St. Louis, Stearns, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Washington, Wilkin and Yellow Medicine. Total, 43.

During the year 1901 the following were inspected: Blue Earth, Carlton, Carver, Cottonwood, Dakota, Freeborn, Hennepin, Lake, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pope, Ramsey, St. Louis, Scott, Sibley, Steele, Todd, Wabasha, Washington, Waseca, Winona. Total, 22.

The jails of Ramsey and Lake counties were condemned. .

POOR HOUSES.

This year is witnessing the construction of two modern poor-houses, in Rice and Houston counties. These are to take the place of two old ones, and make eight modern poor houses in the state.

There are twenty-seven other places used as poor houses. They are for the most part old farm houses with no modern facilities for comfort and convenience. It was hoped that adjacent counties with a limited number of poor might take advantage of the law of 1899 and unite in building "district poor houses," but no move has been made in that direction.

I note with regret the tendency to revert to the township system of caring for the poor. This is done under the plea of economy. Out-door relief is frequently necessary to relieve temporary distress. When this form of relief is asked of township supervisors it has frequently been given with a miserly hand and sometimes refused in needy cases. Some towns have even refused to raise a poor fund. This may be economical but not humane. With proper management the poor will be better cared for and more economically by the larger municipality, the county.

There have been cases of accident to non-residents temporarily in the state, the care of which has cost some towns very heavily in counties where the township system prevails. To relieve themselves they secured the passage of a law at the last session of the legislature, making such cases charges upon the county. This law provides that the county may recover the amount paid out for such aid "in an action against the town, city or village in which such person so relieved has a legal settlement." This law is very defective, in that it does not take cognizance of the fact that in three-fourths of the counties of the state the county system of caring for the poor prevails, and in those counties the action should be against the counties and not the towns, which are not responsible for the poor and have no poor fund. The law should be either amended accordingly or repealed.

During the year 1901 the poor houses in the following counties were visited: Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Dodge, Dakota, Freeborn, Nicollet, Rice, St. Louis, Steele, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, Wabasha and Winona. Total, 14.

During the year 1902 the following have been visited: Anoka, Blue Earth, Chippewa, Chisago, Fillmore, Freeborn, Hennepin, Houston, Lac qui Parle, Lyon, Mower, Murray, Nobles, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Ramsey, Rice, Rock, Stevens, Washington, Yellow Medicine. Total, 22.

CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

The improvement noted two years ago in the lockups of the state has continued. These institutions, however, are still far from satisfactory. A careful visitation of the villages of the state has disclosed many lockups which have been built contrary to law and without submitting any plans or giving any notice to the State Board of Corrections and Charities. Ignorance of this law is usually pleaded in excuse. Lockups built in this way are usually fire traps and generally bad. Under the law no person can be legally confined in, or detained in, such a place. We have kept up our record of burning one prisoner a year. During this period two prisoners have met this fate, one each in Good Thunder and Virginia. There have been other narrow escapes.

During the year 1901 plans for new lockups were approved by the State Board of Corrections and Charities as follows: Wabasha, Lakeville, Madison Lake, Stephen, Jeffers, Sargent, Montgomery, Pillager, Cyrus, Hibbing and Braham. Total, 11.

During the year 1902 the board of control has approved plans for new lockups as follows: Sleepy Eye, Mapleton, Ceylon, Wells and Lamberton. Total, 5.

During the year 1901 the following lockups were inspected: Albert Lea, Chaska, Duluth Central, Faribault, Farmington, Fergus Falls, Franconia, Iona, Le Sueur, Mankato, Northfield, North St. Paul, Pelican Rapids, Rothsay, Slayton, St. Paul Central, Taylor's Falls, Tower, Two Harbors, Vermillion, Waseca, Winona and the St. Paul workhouse. Total, 23.

During the same period the following were condemned: Red Wing and Farmington.

During the year 1902 the following have been inspected:

Ada.	Brandon.	Ellsworth.
Adrian.	Breckenridge.	Evansville.
Albany.	Brooten.	Excelsior.
Albert Lea.	Browns Valley.	Fergus Falls.
Alexandria.	Buffalo.	Fertile.
Annandale.	Buffalo Lake.	Fisher.
Anoka.	Campbell.	Franklin.
Appleton.	Chokio.	Freeport.
Arlington.	Clara City.	Gaylord.
Argyle.	Clarkfield.	Gibbon.
Ashby.	Cokato.	Glencoe.
Atwater.	Cottonwood.	Glyndon.
Austin.	Crookston.	Good Thunder.
Barnesville.	Cyrus.	Graceville.
Barrett.	Dassel.	Granite Falls.
Barry.	Dawson.	Green Isle.
Beardsley.	De Graff.	Grey Eagle.
Beaver Creek.	Delano.	Grove City.
Belgrade.	Dodge Center.	Hallock.
Bemidji.	Donnelly.	Halstad.
Belview.	East Grand Forks.	Hancock.
Bird Island.	Echo.	Hanley Falls.
Boyd.	Eden Valley.	Hardwick.
Brainerd.	Elbow Lake.	Hawley.

Hector.	Minneapolis, 4th.	Springfield.
Hendrum.	Minneapolis, 5th.	Staples.
Herman.	Montrose.	Starbuck.
Hoffman.	Montevideo.	Stewart.
Hokah.	Moorhead.	Stephen.
Hopkins.	Morris.	Stillwater.
Howard Lake.	Morton.	Swanville.
Hutchinson.	Murdock.	Taylor's Falls.
Jasper.	Nashua.	Tintah.
Kennedy.	New London.	Thief River Falls.
Kerkhoven.	New Paynesville.	Tracy.
Kensington.	North St. Paul.	Twin Valley.
Lake Benton.	Norwood.	Tyler.
Lamberton.	Olivia.	Ulen.
Lindstrom.	Ortonville.	Waconia.
Litchfield.	Osakis.	Wadena.
Little Falls.	Owatonna.	Watkins.
Luverne.	Pipestone.	Walker.
Lyle.	Raymond.	Waverly.
Mankato.	Red Lake Falls.	Wells.
Maple Lake.	St. Cloud.	Wheaton.
Marshall.	St. Hilaire.	Willmar.
Maynard.	St. Paul, Rondo St.	Winthrop.
Melrose.	St. Vincent.	Wood Lake.
Minneapolis, 1st.	Sanborn.	
Minneapolis, 3d.	Sauk Center.	

Total 148

During the same period the following were condemned: Albert Lea, Argyle, Arlington, Bird Island, Browns Valley, Buffalo Lake, Clara City, De Graff, Dodge Centre, Fergus Falls, Graceville, Granite Falls, Hallock, Howard Lake, Hutchinson, Kerkhoven, Lamberton, New London, New Paynesville, Osakis, St. Vincent, Walker, Wheaton.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. GATES,
Agent.

Dated Oct. 1, 1902.

There having been some question raised as to whether the reports of the directors of the Schools for Blind and Deaf should be made to the governor or to the Board of Control and such reports having been made to the governor and a copy thereof furnished this office, they are inserted here for the information of the public.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE
MINNESOTA STATE SCHOOLS
FOR THE DEAF AND FOR THE BLIND.

To His Excellency Samuel R. Van Sant, Governor of Minnesota:

We respectfully present to you the twelfth biennial report of the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, embracing the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth school years for the deaf, and the twenty-first and twenty-second school years for the blind since their segregation from the deaf department.

On the 1st of August, 1901, the exclusive jurisdiction of the feeble-minded department of the institute passed from this board to the Board of Control of State Institutions.

With the natural regret which is felt by us in parting with this latest addition to the family group of the departments of this institute, founded, built up and cared for by this board under the direction and munificent gifts of the state, comes the gratifying assurance that under its present wise and careful management it will continue to grow in excellence and retain its position as a model institution of its kind in the land.

Permit us to express the hope that the present organization, comprising the three departments, viz., the school for the weak-minded, the custodial for the idiotic and the hospital for epileptics, may be retained. These classes are so allied to each other that cases of one class grow and merge into another, requiring reclassification, which can be done with better results and at less cost under one management.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

In January, 1901, Geo. P. Flannery of Minneapolis received the appointment as a member of the board, to succeed Henry D. Stocker, deceased.

In January, 1902, Dr. John F. Fulton of St. Paul succeeded John O'Brien, who had removed from the state.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The pupils enrolled and attending the several schools during the first year covered by the report number as follows:

School for the Deaf.....	254
School for the Blind.....	86
For the second year—	
School for the Deaf.....	268
School for the Blind.....	88
Total increase since last report.....	16
(Vide Superintendents' Reports.)	

The zeal of our superintendents, officers and teachers to adopt and follow the highest standards of excellence in our school and industrial work seems to us worthy of notice and commendation.

Success in teaching and training these special classes requires rare equipment. There seems to be a common impression that these schools demand for successful work only ordinary scholastic attainments, but experience teaches us that these pupils, with such varied capacity and opportunity, cannot be clothed with the habits of civilization and lifted up into intellectual life by the mere use of any or all of the methods adopted in our public schools. It demands tireless patience, experience, motherly instinct, sympathy and psychological training to succeed. The supply of trained and competent teachers in these departments is not equal to the demand. These facts must be taken into account as a special condition in estimating the cost of the proper maintenance of these schools.

It may be of interest to present a table prepared by the secretary from the published reports of the world's schools for the deaf, giving the number of schools in each country, the number of teachers and approximately the number of pupils to a teacher.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Aver- age.
Africa	4	109	19	5½
Asia	18	453	47	9½
Australia	7	349	47	7½
Austria	38	2,339	277	8½
Belgium	12	1,265	181	7
Denmark	5	348	57	6
France	71	4,098	583	7
Germany	99	6,497	798	8
Great Britain.....	95	3,738	462	8
Italy	47	1,842	234	8
Netherlands	3	473	74	6½
Norway	5	309	54	5½
Portugal	2	64	9	7
Russia	34	1,719	118	10
Spain	11	462	60	7½
Sweden	9	726	124	6
Switzerland	14	650	84	7½
Canada	7	768	130	6
South America.....	7	229	34	6¾
United States.....	126	10,946	1,347	8

This small average is caused by the prevalence of small private schools, generally oral. In the state schools of the United States, which are nearly all what are termed combined schools, teachers have an average of about thirteen pupils.

In Minnesota the last year the average of pupils to a teacher was fourteen. This average taxes the teacher heavily, as some classes are necessarily larger than others when properly classified.

The board has authorized the superintendent to secure two additional teachers at his discretion.

In the blind department the character and range of the work is full of promise. Dr. Dow is doing a large amount of personal work in the higher grades. The course of study articulates with the colleges and universities, and our graduates can pursue their studies therein like the seeing graduates of our high schools.

We have no material for a table of comparison with other schools, as in the department for the deaf, but the School for the Blind stands, without question, in the foremost rank.

The financial and statistical items of the schools will be found in the reports of the several superintendents, and be embodied in the reports of the Board of Control of State Institutions.

They will also show the amount of both current and special appropriations recommended by the superintendents and approved by our board for the next biennial period, commencing Aug. 1, 1903.

The per capita cost of the maintenance of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind for the last five years, ending July 31, 1902, is as follows:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Average.
Deaf	\$200.00	\$205.00	\$209.00	\$211.52	\$207.50	\$206.60
Blind	266.00	266.00	255.00	270.00	267.00	265.00

The average for both schools is a little less than the per capita cost for last year.

HISTORICAL.

The legislature of 1862 and 1863, at its regular session, appointed a commission consisting of George F. Batchelder, Rodney A. Mott and David H. Frost, with authority to provide for the relief and instruction of the indigent blind and the deaf mutes of the state.

The commission immediately organized and entered upon its work of preparation. In September, 1863, the school opened in a hired building on Main street with a superintendent, R. H. Kinney, of Columbus, Ohio; a matron, one teacher and a class of five deaf children, soon increased to eight, three of whom were feeble-minded.

A class of three blind children with a teacher was added in 1865.

In 1864, on appeal from the commission, the legislature eliminated the word *indigent* from the statute, and made all of the deaf and blind children of the state capable of receiving instruction eligible to admittance.

Provision was made by law two years after the commission was appointed and had inaugurated the work for a board of directors. This was to consist of five appointed members with the governor and state superintendent as additional members, ex-officio. This arrangement still remains.

Twenty-three of our citizens have received appointments, and three have rendered long service, viz.:

Hon. T. B. Clement received five appointments and served twenty-five years.

Hon. Hudson Wilson received seven appointments and served thirty-three years.

R. A. Mott, the present secretary, received eight appointments and has served thirty-eight years.

Of the appointed members of the board ten are dead, to-wit: David H. Frost, Rev. Geo. B. Whipple, Rev. E. S. Thomas, Luther Dearborn, Horace E. Barron, Horace Thompson, Geo. M. Gilmore, George E. Skinner, Anthony Kelly and H. D. Stocker.

At its regular session in the winter of 1879 the legislature appointed a commission of expert physicians to visit the State Hospitals for the Insane, and select therefrom such idiotic and feeble-minded children and youth as in their opinion were proper subjects for special training and instruction, and assign them to this board for care and training.

In the autumn of that year a group of twenty-two were received from St. Peter and Rochester, and a training school opened in a hired building and inaugurated under the supervision of Dr. Geo. H. Knight of Connecticut, principal. The result gave such satisfaction and relief that in the session of 1881 the school was incorporated as a department of the institution for defectives, and epileptics were added to the list of subjects cared for.

All of these departments until May, 1881, had been under the superintendence of Dr. J. L. Noyes, but the growing School for the Deaf requiring all his care and energy, the board of directors, in May, 1881, reorganized the work and separated the several departments. Dr. J. L. Noyes was elected superintendent of the School for the Deaf, Dr. J. J. Dow, superintendent for the School for the Blind, and Dr. George H. Knight, superintendent of the feeble-minded department.

Under this arrangement the three schools were administered by this board, until August, 1901, when the feeble-minded department passed entirely to the State Board of Control of State Institutions, leaving the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, classed as purely educational institutions, still under the management of the old board of directors except the financial and supply departments.

After thirty years of faithful and most successful service as superintendent, Dr. J. L. Noyes, with broken health, was obliged to retire, and his place was supplied by James N. Tate, superintendent of the Missouri Institute for the Deaf, with which he had been connected for twenty years.

Dr. J. J. Dow, our first superintendent for the blind, still remains.

At the death of his father, superintendent of the feeble-minded work in Connecticut, Dr. Knight felt it his duty to return and carry on his father's work. He was succeeded here by Dr. A. C. Rogers, the present superintendent.

There have been admitted to the institute, since it was founded, 969 deaf children, 305 blind children, and 1,582 feeble-minded persons.

We have given over 6,000 years of tuition to the deaf and the blind, and most of our graduates are self-supporting men and women, and in character are honors to the state.

We have given approximately 8,000 years of care and training to the feeble-minded.

We are glad to call to mind the great work our state has done for her sons and daughters, not only for high and broad culture of our normal children and youth, but for those to whom nature has denied some of her richest gifts.

REPORTS OF PROBATION OFFICERS OF HENNEPIN, RAMSEY AND ST. LOUIS COUNTIES FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1902.

OFFENSES CHARGED.	Number on Probation Beginning Year.	Number Placed on Probation During Year.	Number Discharged From Probation.	Probation Revoked and Sentence Executed.	Number Otherwise Disposed of.	Remaining on Probation Close of Year.	Number of Persons Brought into Court During Year.
HENNEPIN COUNTY.							
Burglary.....	1	11	7			5	17
Petit larceny.....	81	58	45	11		88	188
Grand larceny.....	1	4	1			4	88
Malicious destruction of property.....	1	1	2				
Assault and disorderly conduct.....	4	4	6			3	208
Drunkenness.....		2	1			1	102
Incorrigibility.....	2	7		7		2	25
Vagrancy.....	1	4	2	1		2	98
Violating city ordinance.....							75
Miscellaneous.....							12
Totals.....	41	91	64	19		49	728
RAMSEY COUNTY.							
Arson.....		2	2				2
Burglary.....							2
Petit larceny.....	7	80	80	9		80	137
Grand larceny.....		6	1			5	6
Malicious destruction of property.....		8	7			1	15
Trespass.....	1	2	1			2	46
Violating state fishing law.....	3		3				8
Assault and battery.....	1	4	2			3	21
Disorderly conduct.....	3	34	18			19	104
Drunkenness.....	1	2	2			1	33
Incorrigibility.....	1	25	9	1	5	11	46
Vagrancy.....		6	5		1		22
Violating ordinances.....	2	8	6			4	32
Miscellaneous.....		11	6			5	17
Totals.....	19	188	101	10	6	90	485
ST. LOUIS COUNTY.							
Petit larceny.....	28	88	22	8		81	182
Assault.....		8				8	
Disorderly conduct.....	1	1		1		1	
Incorrigibility.....	8	1	2	1		1	
Vagrancy.....	1	1				1	
Violating ordinance.....	1	1	1			1	1
Grand larceny.....		1				1	
Totals.....	28	41	25	5		89	188
Grand totals.....	88	320	190	84	6	178	1,84

COUNTY JAILS.—MOVEMENT OF

COUNTIES.	Number in Jail Jan. 1, 1900.		Number Received During the Year.		Total Prisoners During the Year.			Sent to State Prison.		Sent to State Training School.		Served Sentence in Jail.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aitkin.....			15		15		15					11	
Becker.....	4		88		92		92	1				26	
Beltrami.....	8		52	1	55	1	56	8				12	
Big Stone.....			9		9		10					4	
Blue Earth.....	4		72	11	78	11	87	18		5	1	17	3
Brown.....	5		79		84		84	2				44	
Carlton.....	2		31		38		38	2				20	
Carver.....			6		6		6	2				1	
Chippewa.....	8		42	2	45	2	47	8				20	
Clay.....	7		127	5	184	5	189	8				108	
Cottonwood.....			25		25		25	8				15	
Orow Wing.....	2		46	4	48	4	52	8				12	2
Dakota.....	14		198		212		212	8					
Douglas.....			2		2		2	1					
Faribault.....	7		96	2	43	2	45	5				22	
Fillmore.....	4		81	1	85	1	86					12	
Freeborn.....	5		25		30		37	4				15	
Goodhue.....	8		82	1	40	1	41	4				17	
Houston.....			15	1	15	1	16					6	
Isanti.....	1				1		1					1	
Itasca.....	9		230	5	239	5	244	5				47	1
Kanabec.....			52	8	62	8	55					2	
Kandiyohi.....	2		25		27		27					19	
Kittson.....	1		25	1	26	1	27	1				3	
Lac qui Parle.....			5		5		5					2	
Lake.....			117		117		117					80	
Le Sueur.....	8		82	1	85	1	86	5				14	
Lyon.....	1		42	2	48	2	45	2				21	
McLeod.....			11		11		11						
Marshall.....			14	1	14	1	15	2				7	
Martin.....	2		86		88		88	5		2		12	
Meeker.....	1		10	1	11	1	12					6	
Morrison.....			85	8	35	8	48	3		3		7	
Mower.....	4		57		61		61	7		2		30	
Nicollet.....	1		21	1	22	1	23					1	1
Nobles.....	2		39	2	41	2	48	8				19	
Olmsted.....	1		55	5	56	5	61	4		1		28	
Otter Tail.....	9		115	5	124	5	129	8				35	
Pipestone.....	4		24		28		28	2				13	
Polk.....	19		101	2	120	2	122	7				56	1
Pope.....			15	4	15	4	19	2				8	
Redwood.....	3		47	2	50	2	52	1		3	1	24	
Rice.....	8		294	1	302	1	308	2				282	
Rock.....	3		28		31		31	2				23	
Roseau.....			9	3	9	3	12	5	2			2	
Scott.....			21		21		21	1				7	
Sibley.....			14	8	14	8	17					3	
Stearns.....	7		99	6	106	6	112	9		1		46	2
Steele.....	8		82	1	35	1	36					28	
Stevens.....	1		27	1	28	1	29					20	
Swift.....	1		24		25		25	5				4	
Todd.....	2		27	3	29	3	32	3		3		3	
Traverse.....	1		5		6		6					1	
Wabasha.....	1		80		81		81	5				14	
Waseca.....	8		35	1	38	1	39					15	
Washington.....			29	1	29	1	30	1				7	1
Wilkin.....	4		55	1	59	1	60	2				52	
Winona.....	7		121	2	128	2	130	1		3		90	
Yellow Medicine.....	2	2	18	1	15	3	18	2				9	
Totals.....	174	2	2,902	96	3,078	96	3,174	152	2	22	8	1,886	11
Hennepin.....	18	2	372	88	390	40	430	64		40	5	88	2
Ramsey.....	18	6	1,157	179	1,175	185	1,360	59		51	5	8	2
St. Louis.....	69		1,582	77	1,601	77	1,678	41		5	1	1,358	58
Grand Totals.....	279	10	5,968	390	6,242	400	6,642	296	2	96	14	2,765	73

a Prisoners were kept in the Otter Tail county jail for part of year.

b Estimated.

POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1900.

Paid Fine.		Released on Bail.		Released on Failure to Indict.		Acquitted or Nolle Pros.		Released on Habeas Corpus.		Sent to Insane Hospital.		Escaped or Died in Jail.		Otherwise Removed from Jail.		Total Passed Out of Jail.			Number in Jail Dec. 31, 1900.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
1						1								1		14		14	1	
5		10												47		89		89	8	
2		5		1		6				2	1			18		49	1	50	6	
								2				1		2	1	9	1	10		
5		5		6		8		1		4	6			10		71	10	81	5	1
25				2		3				1						77		77	7	
		1		2		1				8				8		38		38		
				1						1						6		6		
5			2	2		1						7		7		45	2	47		
1		8		2		1				6	5			2		127	5	132	7	
4		1		2		1										25		25		
1		7	1	2		8	1			4		2		8		42	4	46	6	
		1		1		1				1				190		197		197	15	
																2		2		
2		2				2								8	2	86	2	88	7	
11		1				2	1			8				5		84	1	85	1	
1		2				1								6		29		29	1	
2		3		1		2								11	1	40	1	41		
1		3	1					1								11	1	12	4	
																1		1		
44		6		1		118	2			4		1		8		229	5	234	10	
25		2								1				21	8	51	8	54	1	
8		1												1		24		24	3	
2		8		1		1				12	1	2				25	1	26	1	
		1								2						5		5		
als										1				17		118		118	4	
3		4								5	1			2		33	1	34	2	
4				2		8	2			1				4		87	2	89	6	
1		2		1						1		8		3		10		10	1	
						1		1						8		13	1	14	1	
4		2												11		86		86	2	
2						1	1	1								11	1	12		
6				2						7	7			4	1	88	8	41	2	
1		2								2				8		56		56	5	
19																21		22	1	
2		1		2		1				5	1					40	2	42	1	
6		1		2		3				2				4	2	51	8	54	5	2
4		1		2		22				4	3			21		118	5	118	11	
8										1		1		7		27		27	1	
		6		4		8		1						80		107	1	108	13	1
				3			1			4	3			2		14	4	18	1	
7		1				1						3		6	1	46	2	48	4	
4		1		1		2	1			1						288	1	294	9	
								1		1				2		30		30	1	
						1								1	1	9	8	12		
6		1				2				8						21		21		
8						3				2	8			2		13	3	16	1	
18		11				12	1			10	2	2				108	6	109	8	
1				1										2		81	1	82	4	
2						4	1							2		28	1	29		
1						6								2		21		21	4	
3						1				8	2			5	1	26	8	29	8	
						2								1		4		4	2	
2						6				2						29		29	2	
8		4	1			4								7		38	1	34	5	
2		2		2										14		28	1	29	1	
1				2		1					1					59	1	60		
18		1	6			11	1			8		1		2		125	3	127	8	
1				1										1	2	14	8	17	1	
276	5	140	5	51	2	295	12	7	1	108	86	28		504	17	2,899	94	2,998	177	4
8		24	3	88	8	5	15			88	5	1		118	6	364	89	408	26	1
69	17	190	46	14	2	14	1	8		80	15			752	96	1,150	184	1,854	25	1
52	7	38		16		8		1		52	8			2		1,548	74	1,617	58	3
405	29	897	54	114	7	257	28	11	1	223	64	24		1,876	119	5,965	892	6,847	286	9

COUNTY JAILS.—MOVEMENT

COUNTIES.	Number in Jail Jan. 1, 1901.		Number Received During the Year.		Total Prisoners During Year.			Sent to State Prisons.		Sent to State Training School.		Served Sentence in Jail.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aitkin.....	1		26		27		27					21	
Becker, a.....	3		95		98		98	2				30	
Beltrami, b.....	6		132	4	138	4	142	3				50	
Big Stone a.....			10		10		10					5	
Blue Earth.....	5	1	50	5	55	6	61	8	4			15	2
Brown.....	7		78	2	85	2	87	3				34	
Carlton.....			58	1	58	1	59	1				24	1
Carver.....			6		6		6	1					
Cass.....			21	1	21	1	22					15	
Chippewa.....			23	1	23	1	24	1				13	
Olay.....	7		176	15	183	15	198	8		3		145	4
Cottonwood.....			18		18		18	1				5	
Crow Wing.....	6		87	6	43	6	49	4		1		9	1
Dakota, b.....	15		205		220		220	3				20	
Douglas.....			15		15		15	1		1		5	
Faribault, a.....	7		41	2	48	2	50	5				20	
Fillmore.....	1		60		61		61					24	
Freeborn.....	1		36	1	37	1	38	5		1		13	
Goodhue.....			32		32		32	2				21	
Houston.....	4		17		21		21	2				18	
Isanti.....			3		3		3					1	
Itasca.....	10		164	1	174	1	175	1				27	
Kanabec.....	1		19	1	20	1	21					40	
Kandiyohi.....	8		49		52		52					3	
Kittson.....	1		6		7		7	1				6	
Lac qui Parle.....			11	1	11	1	12					110	3
Lake.....	4		108	3	112	3	115					14	
Le Sueur.....	2		23		23		23	6				29	
Lyon.....	6		42		48		48	3		1		7	
McLeod.....	1		14		15		15	3				2	
Marshall.....	1		8		9		9	2				9	
Martin.....	2		20		22		22	1		3		3	
Meeker.....			8		8		8	1				13	
Morrison.....	2		34	1	36	1	37	1				17	
Mower.....	5		34	1	39	1	40	10				6	
Nicollet.....	1		22	1	23	1	24	3				8	
Nobles.....	1		31	3	32	3	35	2				24	1
Olmsted.....	5	2	50	3	55	10	65			2		24	
Otter Tail.....	11		97	5	108	5	113	2		3		7	
Pipestone.....	1		16		17		17			1		62	3
Polk.....	13	1	137	9	150	10	160	16				6	
Pope.....	1		8		9		9					1	
Red Lake.....			6		6		6	1				19	
Redwood.....			22		23		23					16	
Rice.....	9		249		258		258	6				200	
Rock.....	1		16		16		16	1				16	
Roseau.....			22	1	22	1	23					6	
Scott.....			6	3	7	3	10					3	
Sibley.....	1		100	5	108	5	108	9		4		25	1
Stearns.....	3		25		25		25	3				16	
Steele.....	4		20		20		20					10	
Stevens.....			29	2	33	2	35	5				13	
Swift.....	4		22		25		25	3				16	
Todd.....	3		17		19		19	1		1		5	
Traverse.....	2		26	1	28	1	29	1				17	
Wabasha.....	5		35		40		40					15	
Waseca, a.....	1		30	1	31	1	32	1				7	
Washington.....			76		76		76	2				60	
Wilkin, b.....	3		156	15	159	15	174	3		4		97	1
Winona.....	1		17		18		18	2				12	
Yellow Medicine.....													
Totals.....	177	4	2,946	100	3,123	104	3,227	141	4	25	5	1,496	17
Hennepin.....	26	1	494	57	520	58	578	82	2	30	11	91	5
Ramsey.....	25	1	967	141	982	142	1,124	44		36	8	8	
St. Louis.....	58	8	1,196	60	1,254	68	1,317	55		8	2	352	36
Grand Totals.....	286	9	5,598	358	5,879	367	6,246	322	6	99	21	2,517	60

a.—Estimated. b.—Partly estimated.

OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Paid Fine.		Released on Bail.		Released on Failure to Indict.		Acquitted or Nolle Pros.		Released on Habeas Corpus.		Sent to Insane Hospitals.		Escaped or Died in Jail.		Otherwise Removed from Jail.		Total Passed out of Jail.			Number in Jail Dec. 31, 1901.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
10		10				5								88		26		26	1	
20		15				10								85	4	95		95	3	
12		6				1				2		2		5		153		157	5	
19	1	2		5		1								2		10		10		
10		2		1		8				8				17		58	6	59	2	
		2		1										8		81	1	82	4	1
																57	1	58	1	
8		2	1			1				1				8	1	4		4	2	
4	4	8				8	1	1		2	2	1		1		18	1	19	8	
4		6												8	1	22	1	23	1	
		4				12				5				2		169	15	184	14	
														2		18		18		
2		2				1								182		96	6	42	7	
5		4				2								8		205		205	15	
29		4		2		2				8				7	2	15		15		
1		4				8		2		1						48	2	45	5	
														2		60		60	1	
																34	1	35	8	
																29		29	8	
2				8						1						21		21		
2																8		8		
15		11				19				4	1	1		85		3		3		
1		14						2		2				1	1	168	1	164	11	
1		4		2		2								1		20	1	21		
		1												2		50		50	2	
8		1	1					1								7		7		
1														1		11	1	12		
2										2				1		112	3	115		
8		8		2		5										25		25	5	
2		1				1								1		46		46	2	
2		1				1										15		15		
1		4														8		8	1	
		2		1		1								8		21		21	1	
1		2				4		1		2	1					8		8		
1		8		2		2				2				9		84	1	85	2	
10				1		2								2	1	88	1	89	1	
8		8				2				8	2			7		22		22		
4		12				11				8	1			7	1	29	8	32	8	
15		17		1						8	8			19	2	50	10	60	5	
1				1				1						4		100	5	105	8	
5	2	4	4			1				1				28	1	15		15	2	
		1				2										117	10	127	38	
		5														9		9		
2				2								1				6		6		
4				2		5				2		1		1		25		25	1	
5						8				1						251		251	7	
				1				1						11		26		26		
4		2		8		2				1	1			4		14		14	2	
				2						2	8					22	1	23		
12		9				17		1		10	8					7	8	10		
		1		1						4				7	1	94	5	99		
2						8								8		28		28	9	
		8		8	1	2		1		8	1			1		30		30	2	
8		8														31	2	33		
1		5		2								1		2		23		25		
2										2				3		18		18	1	
2		8										1		8	1	26	1	27	2	
1		8				1	2			1				17		57		57	8	
		2		2										14		29	1	30	2	
10		12	1	2		4				10	12			7		73		73	8	
														14	1	156	15	171	8	
														2		16		16	2	
242	7	198	7	48	2	154	1	11		70	86	8		573	28	2,996	102	3,098	187	2
11	2	98	8	9		17	2	1		27	14			180	10	496	54	550	24	4
1		88	2	17	2	20		1		30	24			778	111	963	142	1,105	19	
46	7	88		19				4		27	5	1		86	7	1,181	59	1,240	78	4
800	16	862	17	98	4	191	8	17		154	79	9		1,512	151	5,576	357	5,933	808	10

COUNTY POORHOUSES.—Movement of Population During the Year 1900.

COUNTIES.	Number in poorhouse Jan. 1, 1900.			Number received during year.			Number born in poorhouse during year.			Total population during the year.			Number discharged during the year.			Number bound out or adopted during year.			Number ran away during the year.			Total loss of population during the year.			Number in poorhouse, Dec. 31, 1900.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Anoka.....	7	2	9	8	2	10	10	2	12	4	1	5	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	6	5	1	6
Becker.....	13	15	28	16	3	19	29	5	34	15	8	23	15	3	18	1	2	3	1	2	3	12	8	20	13	16	
Blue Earth.....	12	7	19	16	2	18	28	9	37	15	8	23	15	3	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	4	21	13	29	
Chippewa.....	5	1	6	5	5	10	4	1	5	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Chicago.....	5	5	10	3	3	6	5	5	10	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Cottonwood.....	3	2	5	10	3	13	13	5	18	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Crow Wing.....	17	17	34	18	2	20	31	8	39	8	8	16	8	8	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	10	20	11	11	
Dakota.....	11	2	13	6	2	8	10	4	14	8	8	16	8	8	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	10	21	8	19	
Dodge.....	8	4	12	2	9	11	10	4	14	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4
Fillmore.....	2	3	5	17	4	21	11	4	15	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	
Freeborn.....	25	10	35	16	8	24	42	14	56	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	8	18	8	16	
Goodhue.....	12	2	14	8	2	10	16	2	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	4	
Houston.....	13	1	14	14	1	15	16	2	18	12	1	13	12	1	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	13	1	14	13	14	
Itasca.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Lac qui Parle.....	8	2	10	5	1	6	15	4	19	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Lyon.....	4	1	5	11	4	15	15	5	20	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Mower.....	5	1	6	4	8	12	9	4	13	8	1	9	8	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Murray.....	13	4	17	6	4	10	18	4	22	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Nicollet.....	10	4	14	12	7	19	8	8	16	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	8	18	12	20	
Olmsted.....	5	1	6	3	2	5	8	3	11	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	6	
Other Tail.....	5	6	11	4	1	5	10	8	18	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	8	16	7	15	
Pipestone.....	1	1	2	5	2	7	6	1	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	6	
Rice.....	21	1	22	5	1	6	26	2	28	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12	16	22	
Rock.....	1	1	2	6	2	8	10	6	16	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	
Scott.....	4	4	8	6	2	8	10	6	16	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	6	
Steele.....	3	3	6	6	2	8	6	6	12	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12	6	12	
Stevens.....	15	8	23	6	2	8	21	2	23	7	7	14	7	7	14	1	1	2	1	1	2	16	16	32	18	34	
Washington.....	12	8	20	15	8	23	20	4	24	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	10	10	20	12	22	
Winona.....	11	8	19	9	8	17	20	8	28	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	4	8	4	8	
Yellow Medicine.....	6	6	12	8	1	9	9	4	13	3	3	6	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	6	12	6	12	
Totals.....	239	64	303	208	48	256	449	112	561	183	30	213	133	30	163	4	5	9	12	12	24	172	47	219	277	65	342
Hennepin.....	55	12	67	18	2	20	73	14	87	18	2	20	18	2	20	1	1	2	0	0	0	35	8	43	49	11	60
Ramsey.....	64	9	73	17	5	22	81	14	95	20	3	23	21	3	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	26	60	86	61	10	70
St. Louis.....	47	1	48	157	15	172	204	16	220	155	10	165	155	10	165	1	1	2	18	2	20	153	13	166	51	4	55
Grand Totals.....	405	95	500	400	70	470	907	156	963	806	45	851	806	45	851	4	6	10	16	16	32	371	96	467	493	90	583

COUNTY POORHOUSES. — Movement of Population During the Year 1901.

COUNTIES.	Number in poorhouses Jan. 1, 1901.			Number received during year.			Number born in poorhouse during year.			Total Population during the year.			Number discharged during the year.			Number bound out or adopted during the year.			Number ran away during the year.			Total loss of population during the year.			Number in poorhouse Dec. 31, 1901.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Anoka.....	5	...	5	2	6	8	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	12	2	5
Becker.....	12	13	25	8	7	15	...	...	...	27	...	27	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	30	17	2	19
Blue Earth.....	13	16	29	16	...	16	...	...	...	10	...	10	11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	17	3	14	20
Chippewa.....	1	1	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	23	8	2	10
Chicago.....	9	2	11	7	1	8	...	...	...	16	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Columbia.....	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	1	3
Cottonwood.....	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crow Wing.....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakota.....	21	2	23	14	3	17	...	...	...	38	...	38	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	35	1	23	38
Dodge.....	8	2	10	8	2	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	8	2	10
Fillmore.....	8	2	10	8	2	10	...	...	...	11	...	11	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	9	3	12
Freeborn.....	7	2	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	9	3	12
Goodhue.....	82	11	93	48	8	56	...	...	...	40	...	40	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	28	40	10	38	88
Houston.....	18	2	20	15	4	19	...	...	...	17	...	17	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	20	8	16	24
Isasca.....	3	1	4	17	2	19	...	...	...	20	...	20	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20	1	21	22
Lac qui Parle.....	1	8	9	4	1	5	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyon.....	1	8	9	4	1	5	...	...	...	11	...	11	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mower.....	9	4	13	9	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murray.....	5	2	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nicollet.....	17	4	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	23	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Olmsted.....	12	8	20	15	9	24	...	...	...	21	...	21	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Tail.....	8	2	10	5	3	8	...	...	...	13	...	13	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pipestone.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice.....	7	5	12	1	2	3	...	...	...	8	...	8	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock.....	1	8	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scott.....	16	2	18	1	5	6	...	...	...	17	...	17	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steele.....	7	4	11	4	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	11	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stevens.....	5	...	5	6	1	7	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wabasha.....	16	2	18	13	2	15	...	...	...	28	...	28	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	12	2	14	8	2	10	...	...	...	20	...	20	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winona.....	16	8	24	6	1	7	...	...	...	22	...	22	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Medicine.....	6	2	8	13	7	20	...	...	...	19	...	19	9	23	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	277	65	342	181	55	236	2	458	122	580	150	46	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	204	56	260	264	64	328
Hennepin.....	48	11	59	80	6	86	...	...	...	78	...	78	20	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsey.....	60	10	70	82	6	88	...	...	...	92	...	92	18	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Louis.....	51	4	55	96	5	101	...	...	...	147	...	147	9	156	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals.....	438	90	528	330	72	402	2	775	164	939	239	61	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Current Expenses of County Poorhouses in Minnesota for the Two Years, Ending December 31, 1900 and December 31, 1901,
Excluding Medical Expenses and Permanent Improvements.

COUNTY.	Average Number of Inmates. 1900.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Sales of Produce from Poor- farm.	Net Current Expenses of Poor- house.	Average Annual Cost per Inmate. 1901.	Yearly Average Number of Inmates. 1901.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Sales of Produce from Poor- farm.	Net Current Expenses.	Average Annual Cost per Inmate. 1901.
Anoka.....	6.6	\$397		\$397	\$151.06	7.	\$1,249		\$1,249	\$178.43
Becker.....	12.6	8,370		8,370	287.46	18.1	8,148		8,148	240.80
Blue Earth.....	16.	2,657		2,157	134.81	16.2	2,751		1,467	90.55
Chippewa.....	2.2	471	\$500	471	214.09	2.1	29	\$1,264	29	
Chicago.....	6.1	642		642	105.24	10.2	1,080		1,080	100.98
Cottonwood.....	1.8	170		170	94.44	2.4	251		251	104.58
Crow Wing.....	3.3	1,286	811	475	143.94	2.4	2,296	854	1,442	699.16
Dakota.....	18.	3,088	65	2,973	165.16	19.6	8,374	142	8,232	164.90
Dodge.....	10.	1,650		2,973	155.70	8.2	1,557	200	*1,450	176.88
Fillmore.....	9.7	1,615	1,952	*337		8.7	8,097	1,284	1,813	296.89
Freeborn.....	5.7	681		606	106.31	6.7	1,501	25	1,476	220.90
Goodhue.....	89.	8,916	112	3,804	97.53	41.2	4,284	82	4,202	103.44
Houston.....	15.6	1,246		1,246	79.87	15.	1,450		1,450	96.66
Itasca.....	3.5	1,463	20	*262	412.28	3.5	1,840		1,806	516.01
Lac qui Parle.....	1.	177	439	691		2.	889	34	808	154.00
Lyon.....	5.	991		800	138.20	4.5	1,013	708	310	68.88
Mower.....	6.2	1,400	148	1,257	202.74	8.3	1,192	294	998	105.19
Murray.....	8.4	1,414		1,414	108.33	5.4	985		995	184.26
Nicollet.....	18.4	3,029	913	2,116	115.00	18.2	1,871		1,871	102.90
Olmsted.....	12.5	1,634	97	1,537	122.96	16.4	2,209		2,209	134.69
Otter Tail.....	7.	1,746	834	912	130.28	10.4	1,700	400	*1,300	125.00
Rice.....	10.7	1,799		1,799	168.13	10.4	1,870		1,870	179.80
Rock.....	8.	124		124	155.00	8.	1,583		1,583	191.25
Scott.....	19.4	1,924		1,924	99.17	16.6	1,697		1,697	100.42
Steele.....	8.	1,886	534	811	101.87	10.2	1,719	683	1,031	105.98
Stevens.....	2.5	868	394	504	201.60	3.5	1,155	482	723	206.57
Wabasha.....	14.5	1,719		1,719	118.55	15.2	2,097		2,097	187.96
Washington.....	14.1	2,903	1,088	1,810	123.86	12.8	2,849	1,061	1,788	187.06
Winona.....	17.7	1,999	82	1,917	106.80	15.4	1,875		1,808	101.75
Yellow Medicine.....	9.2	1,442	597	845	91.85	9.6	1,208	787	421	43.85
Totals.....	305.5	\$48,006	\$9,404	\$38,602	\$136.65	316.	\$51,912	\$8,529	\$43,383	\$137.28
Hennepin.....	60.1	10,151		10,151	169.90	59.8	8,098		8,098	185.42
Ramsey.....	66.5	9,904	2,500	10,151	106.82	78.4	9,995	2,300	7,695	104.83
St. Louis.....	49.1	9,199		9,199	187.85	40.	5,052		5,052	189.80
Grand Totals.....	481.2	\$78,850	\$11,904	\$66,946	\$134.96	489.2	\$75,067	\$10,829	\$64,238	\$131.26

* Excess of receipts over expenditures.

* Partly estimated.

SHOWING THE SEX, AGES AND NATIONALITY OF INMATES OF THE COUNTY POORHOUSES OF MINNESOTA, ALSO THE CAUSES,
OR SUPPOSED CAUSES OF PAUPERISM, FOR FOURTEEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Sex.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.	Year 1890.	Year 1891.	Year 1892.	Year 1893.	Year 1894.	Year 1895.	Year 1896.	Year 1897.	Year 1898.	Year 1899.	Year 1900.	Year 1901.
Males.	614	599	517	532	550	665	728	797	850	794	780	776	807	775
Females.	146	191	185	181	156	186	222	198	202	184	177	141	156	164
Totals.	760	790	702	713	706	851	950	995	1,052	978	957	917	963	939
AGES.														
Number of inmates under 5 years.	22	42	45	41	14	22	43	34	33	36	18	7	13	11
Number of inmates from 5 to 16.	45	47	32	31	12	31	29	23	33	24	20	8	11	13
Number of inmates from 16 to 60.	422	437	334	347	322	403	475	460	437	456	453	423	391	332
Number of inmates over 60.	281	234	271	304	358	390	403	469	490	473	411	474	548	523
Totals.	790	790	702	713	706	851	950	995	1,052	978	907	917	963	939
NATIONALITY.														
Native born.	182	240	199	202	198	220	237	249	294	257	219	211	213	201
Foreign born.	578	550	503	511	588	631	683	746	758	721	688	706	750	738
Totals.	760	790	702	713	706	851	950	995	1,052	978	907	917	963	939
CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.														
Insanity.	11	12	8	8	15	15	11	16	18	11	18	11	17	14
Idiocy.	15	15	17	19	24	21	22	23	20	25	20	25	27	37
Old age.	182	149	155	223	253	242	292	314	392	344	298	347	412	377
Disease or sickness.	295	288	275	240	268	331	412	439	542	360	343	296	316	311
Loss of limbs.	10	5	61	51	46	70	53	79	148	116	119	162	117	98
Deformity or accident.	45	69	14	6	20	28	17	7	14	22	16	24	20	28
Blindness.	20	32	30	24	27	33	30	26	36	14	22	20	23	30
Lying-in cases.	9	10	6	14	8	16	10	22	12	16	12	8	8	6
Not disabled physically.	253	210	136	138	45	96	103	79	90	54	59	27	23	51
Totals (as above).	760	790	702	713	706	851	950	995	1,052	978	907	917	963	939

Expenditures for Relief of the Poor by Counties in Minnesota, for Two Years Ending December 31, 1901. (Not including expenditures by Township Supervisors and Village Recorders in Counties where Township System obtains.)

Counties.	Year.	Current Expenses of County Poorhouse.	Boarding and Nursing Paupers Outside Poorhouse.	Partial Support of Paupers. (Outdoor Relief.)	Transportation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of County Commissioners.	Miscellaneous Expense.	Total Pauper Expense.
Atkin.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	280 380	235 605	26 55	208 499	48 50	.....	.....	862 1,509
Anoka.....	{ 1900 1901.	997 1,249	140 48	1,931 870	.....	159 160	14 52	57 153	579	3,238 2,901
Becker.....	{ 1900 1901.	8,370 3,148	428 107	1,738 1,628	108 67	788 822	182 204	178 196	211	6,790 6,381
Beltrami.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	2,800 8,621	887 1,280	119 254	2,247 2,962	533 528	35	205 198	6,231 8,771
Benton.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	987 750	842 800	13 16	684 460	76 55	51 50	94 100	2,717 2,220
Big Stone.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	.....	1,432 2,274	96	577 438	64	27	.....	2,196 3,080
Blue Earth.....	{ 1900 1901.	2,157 1,467	1,546	8,985 4,268	242 182	948 2,810	196 181	432 608	220 12	9,781 9,218
Brown.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	457 514	2,825 2,832	5 64	1,175 746	66 82	42	.....	4,549 4,401
Carlton.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	601 11,068	888 1,318	27 28	287 432	108 95	27	.....	1,888 2,964
Chippewa.....	{ 1900 1901.	471 29	164 98	684 1,198	.....	681 507	108 190	58 79	281	2,004 2,268
Chicago.....	{ 1900 1901.	642 1,080	568 577	1,570 1,800	41 6	841 286	104 92	119 111	.....	3,880 3,504
Cook.....	{ 1900 1901.	.....	145 61	685 1,016	6	181 29	.....	20	.....	1,008 1,108
Cottonwood.....	{ 1900 1901.	170 281	846 250	698 1,060	163 27	906 729	88 102	154 156	.....	2,519 2,645

a. Estimated.

Crow Wing.....	{ 1900a 1901	1,200 1,482	400 438	350 139	100 76	750 550	150 116	25	100	8,075 2,316
Dakota.....	{ 1900 1901	2,973 5,232	397 213	2,048 1,810	8	985 864	401 226	23	107 155	6,942 6,480
Dodge.....	{ 1900 1901a	1,557 1,450	325 100	298 300	.....	440 400	48 85	198 195	198 75	8,019 2,555
Faribault.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	516 228	8,174 3,500	117 52	710 1,070	18 80	87 84	.....	4,822 5,050
Fillmore.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	.....	1,468 1,784	16	501 422	87 67	135 190	285	2,432 4,276
Freeborn.....	{ 1900 1901	608 1,476	988	1,305 892	68 29	658 886	67 108	167 168	.....	2,871 3,962
Goodhue.....	{ 1900 1901	3,804 4,282	1,022 1,000	6,846 5,813	.....	1,472 1,154	185 167	766 810	280	18,745 18,401
Hennepin.....	{ 1900b 1901b	10,152 8,068	.....	.....	.....	1,060 1,060	242	.....	.....	11,242 9,430
Houston.....	{ 1900 1901	1,246 1,450	67 24	380 521	.....	315 411	88	110 80	.....	2,181 2,561
Hubbard.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	373 380	529 508	59 65	681 791	68 126	115	.....	1,658 1,980
Isanti.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	606 779	924 1,035	8	156 169	14 24	77 115	1 86	1,786 2,120
Itasca.....	{ 1900 1901	1,443 1,806	83 262	.....	25	626 600	285 178	.....	285	2,747 2,967
Jackson.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	295 206	815 888	134 10	796 889	55 68	35 24	.....	2,180 2,015
Kanabec.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	218 133	560 421	15	105 233	29 2	.....	23	950 789
Kittson.....	{ 1900 1901	.....	164 617	991 1,337	7 124	281 332	81 87	.....	.....	1,474 2,566
Lac qui Parle.....	{ 1900 1901	177 308	479 821	365 352	63 196	1,029 1,906	85 25	50 86	128	2,376 3,094
Lake.....	{ 1900 Σ	.....	286 358	409 435	6 4	944 952	198 227	.....	.....	1,843 1,956

a. Estimated.

b. City's expenses not included.

Expenditures for Relief of the Poor—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Year.	Current Expenses of County Poorhouse.	Boarding and Nursing of Paupers Outside Poorhouse.	Partial Support of Paupers. (Outdoor Relief.)	Transportation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of County Commissioners.	Miscellaneous Expense.	Total Pauper Expense.
Lincoln	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	29 361	187 847	.....	102 500	84 75	6 41	.....	398 1,224
Lyon	{ 1900 { 1901	691 310	342 795	493 591	84 48	456 674	68 146	100 79	117 231	2,301 2,374
Martin	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	641 406	1,225 1,076	145 12	151 431	18 91	77 85	207 183	2,464 3,214
Mille Lacs	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	205 475	1,707 1,068	.....	251 99	89 75	20 70	66 90	2,338 1,989
Mower	{ 1900 { 1901	1,257 688	423 261	1,621 2,136	190 59	675 396	120 83	75 75	465	4,826 3,968
Murray	{ 1900 { 1901	1,414 965	98 200	449 638	49	319 212	63 81	104	96	2,592 2,076
Nicollet	{ 1900 { 1901	2,116 1,871	206 450	1,988 2,006	8	989 720	54 125	199	.....	5,505 5,176
Nobles	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	343 419	410 401	105 43	724 555	.....	116 45	21 88	1,719 1,601
Norman	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	1,650 1,888	870 1,263	.....	805 897	144 48	146 168	80 46	3,785 4,258
Ohnstead	{ 1900 { 1901	1,537 2,206	536 295	2,926 3,419	35 59	837 881	57 162	180 173	.....	6,128 7,138
Otter Tail	{ 1900/2 { 1901/6	912 1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912 1,300
Pine	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	1,250 658	1,161 1,157	210 116	426 489	298 127	142 214	.....	3,587 3,061
Pipestone	{ 1900 { 1901	.....	264 317	153 117	7 50	173 257	39 83	42 130	48	729 944
Ramsey	{ 1900/2 { 1901/2	6,904 7,665	22,390 26,494	10,284 11,364	300 300	5,500 5,500	150 150	8,150 3,150	.....	48,648 54,623

b Estimated.

a. Includes city's proportion of expenses.

Red Lake.....	1900	792	600	95	950	52	50	2,720
1901	1,424	1,063	183	183	1,051	86	1,289	4,626
Redwood.....	1900	778	466	64	646	58	114	2,184
1901	441	516	18	18	741	73	102	1,890
Renville.....	1900	1,246	2,399	153	714	85	918	4,715
1901	1,507	1,799	40	40	682	112	240	4,786
Rice.....	1900	1,742	.....	.....	57	81	.....	1,789
1901	1,570	.....	.....	.....	95	28	.....	2,048
Rock.....	1900	208	297	4	250	32	27	988
1901	15	396	241	2	241	4	52	842
Roseau.....	1900	817	108	5	1,107	10	79	1,628
1901	23	171	.....	.....	109	12	.....	815
St. Louis.....	1900	5,967	5,629	1,811	2,196	1,264	2,460	28,347
1901	6,052	9,721	862	.....	2,659	708	2,460	28,687
Scott.....	1900	8,090	8,875	40	450	217	1,040	6,329
1901	1,924	2,915	.....	.....	425	150	107	6,264
Steele.....	1900	108	788	13	178	20	177	2,231
1901	811	1,839	11	11	181	96	281	2,983
Stevens.....	1900	54	249	.....	187	90	.....	1,222
1901	1,031	711	.....	.....	456	90	10	2,299
Todd.....	1900	252	3,888	1	229	225	229	6,402
1901	728	890	128	220	582	175	221	5,092
Traverse.....	1900	187	735	5	185	62	20	1,217
1901	488	1,228	41	41	459	132	67	92
Wabasha.....	1900	70	2,685	44	784	166	159	2,482
1901	1,719	2,733	25	25	1,021	155	150	6,852
Wadena.....	1900	2,097	1,468	4	525	68	88	6,412
1901	653	1,922	111	111	625	79	150	2,969
Waseca.....	1900	669	1,544	1	187	55	7	1,969
1901	118	1,708	65	65	426	15	15	2,404
Washington.....	1900	200	3,689	68	2,612	392	888	2,404
1901	1,810	2,781	147	68	4,027	520	420	9,023
Watonswan.....	1900	26	1,569	85	25	25	18	9,483
1901	89	1,827	37	451	28	222	17	2,419
Wilkin.....	1900	1,219	887	108	355	85	92	2,449
1901	1,261	762	45	877	134	62	50	2,796
Winona.....	1900	25	.....	.....	488	115	169	2,748
1901	1,917	.....	.....	.....	278	37	.....	2,787
Yellow Medicine.....	1900	851	239	22	625	111	102	2,067
1901	1,567	643	.....	.....	700	48	123	2,378
Totals.....	1900	66,391	82,190	5,285	45,687	7,361	11,589	287,074
1901	64,128	101,946	8,405	49,668	7,128	6,888	11,810	802,860

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